





RENTAL BOOK
OF THE
CISTERCIAN ABBEY
OF
CUPAR-ANGUS.

FINNEY & CO.
PRINTED BY W. FARLANI AND FUSINI,
ST. JAMES SQUARE.

PORTION OF FOLIO 7 OF RENTAL BOOK.

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RENTAL BOOK

OF THE

CISTERCIAN ABBEY

OF

CUPAR-ANGUS

WITH THE BREVIARY OF THE REGISTER

EDITED BY THE

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RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF
THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND

VOL. I.



LONDON

PRINTED FOR THE GRAMPIAN CLUB

1879

ERRATUM.

Page xviii., line 28, for "1276" read "1296."

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P R E F A C E.

Two places in Scotland are designated Cupar—one a royal burgh and the capital of Fifeshire; the other a town in Angus or Forfarshire, resting on the eastern border of Perthshire, and the site of an important abbey. To etymologists the name is a puzzle. In his “Memorials of Angus and Mearns,” Mr Jervise remarks that it may be derived from the Gaelic *Cul-bhar*, the back or end of a height or bank. “If a Gaelic derivation is to be preferred,” our correspondent, Dr Charles Mackay, suggests that “the name may have come from *cobhair*, a sanctuary or place of monkish retirement.” But Dr Mackay, Professor Rhys, Dr W. F. Skene, and Dr Thomas M’Lauchlan are all disposed to think that the name is not Celtic. It has been suggested that as David I. and his royal successors brought into Scotland traders from the Low Countries, the name may be derived from the Flemish *coper*, signifying one who exchanges commodities. And in a recent publication there is a list of religious houses in Great Britain that, in the thirteenth century, sent wool to Flanders, in which

is entered "Cupre," its wool being denoted or valued at "xxxv. lb."¹ The early spelling, *Cubre* and *Cupre*, might suggest a derivation in the vernacular *coo byre*, pointing to cow-houses and rich pasturage. But an etymon yet to be named is perhaps the true one. The famous Cuthbert, monk of Melrose and Lindisfarne, a saint of the seventh century, had in Scotland twenty-three churches consecrated to or associated with his name.² One of his churches in Cornwall, overlooking the Bristol Channel, is designated *Cubert*, differing but slightly from an early form of Cupar. The site of a church named in honour of a saint connected with his own monastery might have suggested to Waltheve, Abbot of Melrose,³ King Malcolm's adviser, the appropriateness of its neighbourhood as the site of a religious edifice.

Cupar Abbey was founded by King Malcolm IV., surnamed the Maiden. The ceremonial took place on Sunday, the 12th July 1164. Dedicated to the Virgin, the abbey was planted with Bernardines, or monks of the Cistercian order. These following the rule of St Benedict, wore white dresses, with a black

¹ From the Archives of Douai—Registre L., fol. 44; Registre MM., fol. 43; cited in "Histoire des Relations Diplomatiques entre le Comté de Flandre et l'Angleterre au Moyen Age," par M. Emile Varenbergh. Bruxelles, 1874. 8vo. Pp. 152, 214.

² Kalendars of Scottish Saints, by Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin. Edinb. 1872. 4to. Pp. 317-319.

³ Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicon: e codicibus MSS. editum cum notis et variantibus lectionibus, curâ Walteri Goodall. Edinb. fol. 1795, vol. i., lib. vi., cap. xxxii., p. 348, and lib. vii., cap. vii., p. 453.

cowl and scapular. By Wyntoun the act of foundation is thus chronicled :

“ A thousand a hundyre and sixty yhere
 And fowre till thai till rekyne clere,
 Malcolme Kyng off Scotland,
 And pesyibly in it rignand,
 The ellevynd yhere off his crowne
 Mad the fundatyowne
 Off the Abbay off Culpyre in Angws,
 And dowyt it wyth hys almws.
 All lyk to Cystwys in habyt,
 We oys to call thame mwnkys qwhyth.”¹

Of the thirteen Cistercian monasteries or abbeys which, prior to the Reformation, existed in Scotland, Cupar was sixth in the order of construction. The five earlier foundations belonged to the reign of the saintly David I.—Melrose, Newbattle, Dundrennan, Holmcultum, and Kinloss being reared from 1136 to 1152. The Cistercian abbeys erected afterwards were Saddell, Culross, Deer, Mauchline, Balmerinoch, and Sweetheart. There were besides thirteen nunneries connected with the order.

The early history of Cupar Abbey is chiefly derived from the abbreviated Register, of which the first portion only has been discovered. In the present volume it is printed from a transcript by Sir James Balfour, preserved in the Advocates Library. According to Mr Cosmo Innes, the original of this fragment is in the library at Panmure.²

¹ Androw of Wyntoun's *Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland*, bk. vii., ch. vii., fol. 170, 1465-1474. Edinb. 1872.

² *Originales Parochiales Scotiæ*, 1850, i., preface xxxiii.

In the Breviary are named two charters of Malcolm IV., "given at Traquair." In the former he confirms to the abbey all his lands at Cupar; in the latter he bestows on the monks coal and certain privileges in the royal forests. From Malcolm's brother and successor, William the Lion, the abbey received lands and immunities. In a charter issued at Roxburgh, he confirmed to the monks the grants made by his predecessor. As a site for the abbey he gave half a carucate of land (about fifty acres), also the king's chase and a portion of waste land. For endowment he, in two charters granted at Perth, bestowed the lands of Aberbothry and Keithock. At Edinburgh he issued to the abbey a charter of the lands of Parthesin (Persie), excepting that portion on the south side of the Ferdil (Ardle) stream, opposite to Clonyn (Cluny), which he reserved for his own use. By a charter at Kinross he granted to the abbey two ploughgates of land in the district of Rethrife (Rattray), and in a charter at Forfar the marsh of Blair or Blairgowrie. This latter territory was under a royal precept conveyed to the monks by certain commissioners, including Earl Duncan, royal justiciary; Hugh of Kaledon; Roger of Mortuomari (Mortimer); Macbeth, judge of Gowrie; and Duncan, son of Donald. By a charter issued at Jedburgh, William exempted the monks of Cupar from all tolls, market and ferry imposts, and other customs, and gave them power to

buy and sell throughout the kingdom. In two charters, dated at Perth, he liberated them from all secular exactions, and empowered them to search for goods stolen from them. In charters issued at Edinburgh and Charleston, he made provision that all persons indebted to the abbey should promptly make payment on pain of forfeiture, while, under a like penalty, all were prohibited from distraining for debt any member of the institution.

William of Hay, who succeeded his father about the year 1170, received from William the Lion the manor of Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie; he soon afterwards granted to the monks of Cupar the lands of Ederpoles (Lederpoles), for the weal of the souls of King Malcolm and of his sovereign lord, King William; likewise for the weal of his own soul and the souls of his father and mother, and of his uncle, Sir Ranulph de Sules (Soulis). His donative is confirmed by royal charter. For the repose of the souls of King William, and of his own father, William of Hay, and Ethnia, his father's spouse, and of the soul of Eva, his wife, Sir David of Hay, eldest son of William of Hay, granted to the abbey a net's fishing on the river Tay, between Lornie and the Hermitage. In the transcript of this charter, preserved at Panmure,¹ the Hermitage is described as formerly occupied by a hermit named Gillemichel,

¹ Panmure Collections, MS., iv. 121, 122, quoted in Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns."

and the abbey was to possess the same privileges which he enjoyed. The instrument is witnessed by Robert and Malcolm, David's brothers, Adam, pastor of Inchtute, and others; and the grant is confirmed by William the Lion. Various other grants to the abbey, by the family of Hay of Errol, are entered in the Breviary. The entire lands in the Carse of Gowrie, which his brother David gave him for homage and service, William of Hay conferred on the abbey for the welfare of his own soul, and for the souls of Ada his wife, William his father, and Eva his mother. By Gilbert of Hay, eldest son of David, the pastures and fishings of Ederpoles, along with the mill and standing and running waters on the lands, were confirmed to the monks. Gilbert also gave them a common road through his estates for their personal use, and for their cattle. By another charter he confirmed to them a carucate of land granted them by William of Hay, his uncle; this charter was confirmed at Forfar by Alexander II., on the 28th April 1242. Nicholas, eldest son and successor of William of Hay, bestowed on the abbey a bovate of land in the Carse of Gowrie, held previously by Roger, son of Baudrice.¹

The Breviary contains charters of John de Hay of Adnachtan, with consent of Peter de Hay, his son and heir, of one yare on the Water of Tay, and one toft in the district of Adnachtan.

¹ Panmure Collections, MS., iv. 128.

For the weal of his own soul and of the souls of his superior, William of Hay, and his superior, Sir David of Hay, Richard de la Battel granted to the monks of Cupar, the land lying between Ederpoles and Inchmartyn, given him by William, and confirmed to him by Sir David of Hay, his successor. This donative was followed by a charter of confirmation. For the safety of the souls of his overlord, Sir Gilbert of Hay, and of Idona, his spouse, Roger, son of Banditus, granted to the abbey a bovate of land in the Carse on the south side of the Grange; his charter was confirmed by Sir Gilbert of Hay, "lord of Errol." Thomas of Hay granted to the monks a net's fishing in the river Tay for the weal of the souls of King William and of his father, William of Hay.

In pure alms, for the souls of the kings David, Malcolm, and William, and also for the souls of his own father, mother, sister, and all his kindred, Stephen of Blair, son of Vallenus, granted to the monks of Cupar a charter of the lands of Ledcassy, to which King William added a charter of confirmation.

A charter by William of Ougelby (Ogilvie) to the monks of Cupar of the east half of the land which he held in the town of Dunkeld, was confirmed by Richard, bishop of that diocese, on the donor's grant to himself and his successors of nine pennies sterling, at two terms in the year; the charter was confirmed by King William under the great seal.

Apparently in the reign of William the Lion the abbey received grants from Adam, son of Angus, of an acre of land in Balgally; from Richard of Hay of a toft and acre of land in the town of Inchturie in the Carse of Gowrie; from John Gyfford of Polgaven of a right of way through his lands in the Carse at Inchturie; and from John of Gillebar of a toft and bovate of land in the Carse of Gowrie and district of Kinnaird.

Henry of Brechin, son of Earl David, the king's brother, bestowed on the abbey the toft of Innerkey, held by Walter the Cook, yielding yearly two horse-halters and one girth. This charter was confirmed by his son William of Brechin, with a further grant of one stone of wax for the candles of the monastery.

Two documents not in the Breviary may be quoted next. In a charter undated, but which, being witnessed by Osbert, Prior of Paisley, who held office between 1164 and 1178, declares its period, Alan, the second Steward of Scotland, granted a toft in Renfrew and the right of a salmon net in the Clyde to the monks of Cupar. On the 1st May 1201, a synod was held at Perth in presence of Ralph the archdeacon and Lawrence the official of St Andrews, when an agreement was entered into between the churches of Cupar and Blair.¹

Alexander II., who succeeded his father, William

¹ From the Cottonian Charters, xviii. 24, xxxviii. 33, 34.

the Lion, in 1214, became a generous benefactor of the abbey. In 1234 he granted three charters to the members of the institution. On the 9th July, at Stirling, he confirmed to the abbey by charter the lands of Glenylef (Glenisla), Belacktyn, Freuchy, Cragnehan, Invercharity (Inverquharity), Fortuhy, and others, to be held in free forest. By a charter dated at Kinross, 18th July, he bestowed on the monastery ten pounds of silver, which he was wont to receive yearly at the hands of the abbot from the lands of Glenylef, of which he now gave ten merks yearly for the sustenance of two monks, who were perpetually to celebrate Divine service in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, on the island in the loch of Forfar. The remaining five merks of the annual payment of ten pounds he granted to the monastery for lights. By the same charter he bestowed on the monks of the island common pasturage on the land of Tyrbeg for six cows and a horse, with the privilege of casting divots. By a charter dated at Forfar, 6th September 1234, he granted to the monks a road to their lands of Glenisla through the royal forest of Alyth.

To the monastery Alexander granted, at Traquair, on the 1st June 1235, a charter of two and a half ploughgates of land in the feu of Meikle Blair, in exchange for the common muir of Blair, of which they had the use. At Scone, on the 17th March (probably 1235-6), he confirmed to the monks all the

grants made by Malcolm his uncle and William his father; also two percatas (five yards and a half) of land at Perth, bought by the monks from William, son of Lean; the lands of Ederpoles, granted by William of Hay; the gift of Stephen of Blair; and the gift of David Ruffus, constituting them his heirs in the lands of Kyncrieff. In a charter dated at Edinburgh, 3d October, year not given, the king bestowed on the monks the church of Erolyn (Airlie). By a discharge granted at Scone, he relieved the members of the abbey from a payment (*Airimam Waytingam*) they were wont to make to the falconers of his royal predecessors from the lands of Adbreth. By a mandate dated Kelso, 14th March 1244, he granted authority to the sheriffs of Forfar and Perth to compel the debtors of the abbot and convent to make payment; and in an instrument dated at Kinclavin, 17th February 1248, he empowered the monks to recover their fugitive neyfs¹ at Glenisla.

Between the years 1214 and 1222, Philip of Vallognes, Lord of Panmure, granted to the abbey a house, an acre of land, and a right to fishings in his part of "Stinchende Haven" (now East Haven), formerly possessed by Adam of Benevin or Benvie. This gift was, on the 20th February 1456, renewed by

¹ The *nativi*, or neyfs, were serfs attached to the land, and who, if they escaped, were recoverable by the owner in due course of law. The last claim of neyfship or serfdom proved in Scotland was in 1364, at the instance of Alexander, Bishop of Moray, before the Sheriff of Banffshire ("Scotch Legal Antiquities," by Cosmo Innes, Edinb. 1872, 8vo, *passim*).

Sir Thomas Maule, who gave seisin to Simon Landels and William Trent, two monks and procurators of the abbey, for which the monks became bound to say mass for the souls of the donor, his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, and their son Alexander Maule; also for their successors and predecessors.¹

Thomas de Lundie, or Lundin, constituted royal door-ward or usher by William the Lion, an office which became hereditary in his house, was a benefactor of the abbey. At Forfar, on the 3d April, year unnamed, King William confirmed a charter of gift by Thomas, son of Malcolm of Lundyne, *hostiar* of the king, by which he bestowed on the monks one merk of silver from his land of Balemeryremath (Balmerino), to be paid yearly by himself and his heirs. He added: "And if I should go the way of all flesh in the kingdom of Scotland, my body shall be conveyed to Cupar, and there deposited in the cloister before the door of the church, in the spot I have chosen." The remains of the granter were deposited at the door of the abbey in 1231; and in the same burial-place were deposited, in 1275, the remains of his celebrated son, Alan, Earl of Athole, his last male descendant.²

Among the earlier benefactors of the abbey were members of the noble family of Athole. Malcolm,

¹ Reg. de Panmure, MS., i. 156, 129.

² Chalmers' Caledonia, i. 534; Balfour's Annals, i. 47, 48.

second Earl of Athole, granted to the abbey, from his forest of Athole, beams of timber for its construction. To the monks, Cuming, son of Henry, third Earl of Athole, granted the privilege of his woods at Glenherthry and Tolikyne, which was confirmed by his son Eugenius.

Sir William Olifard, or Oliphant, granted to the monks, with consent of his superior, Thomas of Galloway, fifth Earl of Athole, and Isabella his countess, the lands of Imath or Innaith; which grant was confirmed by three charters, the first by Thomas, Earl of Athole; the second by the Countess Isabella, "for the salvation of the soul of her lord, Thomas, late Earl of Athole;" and the third by David of Hastings, seventh Earl of Athole. At Raith, in Athole, on the Vigils of St Lawrence (2d February), 1232, the Countess Isabella, "lawful heir of Athole," and widow of Thomas, Earl of Galloway, granted to the monks of Cupar a charter of her lands of Mortuth or Mortholow (Murthly), the grant being attested by Walter Cumyn, Earl of Menteith, and others, "lest any of her heirs should seek to contravene it on the ground that she was not at the time in free power." This charter was confirmed by David of Hastings, seventh Earl of Athole. His countess, Ferelith, for the repose of her own soul and that of her deceased husband, conferred on the abbey the lands of Dunfuther;¹ her grant being confirmed by

¹ Charter in Advocates Library. MS. 33. 2.9.

her only daughter, Countess Ada, and her husband, David of Strathbogie, who, in right of his wife, became eighth Earl of Athole. For the souls of David of Hastings, late Earl of Athole, and of his countess, Nessus, physician of the king, granted to the abbey a charter of the lands of Dunfolenthyn, which the said earl and countess had given for his service and homage; this charter for the repose of the soul of Helena, late spouse of the granter, was confirmed by David, eighth Earl of Athole, and his countess.

Subsequent to the forfeiture and execution of John, tenth Earl of Athole, and the restoration of the title and lands to his son David, his widow, the Countess Marjory, granted to the abbey the advoca- tion or right of patronage of the church and church lands of Alveth in Banffshire.¹

Having obtained from William the Lion a grant of the lordship of Ferne, in Forfarshire, Sir William of Montealt (Mouat), Knight, gave out of this manor to the monks of Cupar a stone of wax, and four shillings yearly.² In 1220 William of Montefixo (Muschet) granted to the abbey the common pasture in his town of Kergillo (Cargill). In an undated writ, probably of the reign of William the Lion, Adam, Abbot of Forfar, in the event of his dying *without offspring*, constituted the monks of Forfar his heirs.

On Friday after the Feast of Barnabas, "in the year

¹ Panmure Collections, iv. 128.

² Chalmers' Caledonia, i. 531.

1083" (evidently 1183), Ranulph, chaplain to the king, bestowed on the monks a tenement in the burgh of Forfar. By charter of gift, Sir Hugh Abernethy conferred on the monastery two acres of arable land in his territory of Lur (Lour), in the Undflate, on the north side next the public road leading to Forfar. This charter, which is dated at Cupar in 1173, is confirmed at Kinlevin by Alexander II., on the 24th March 1236. Sir Alexander of Abernethy, son of Sir Hugh, conferred on the monastery his lands of Kyncrefe, in the barony of Lour, the multure, with rents, of the mill of the barony of Lur (Lour), and twenty loads of peats, to be taken yearly out of the moss of Baltody, and other privileges.

From the abbey, on the 12th November 1246, Alexander II. dated a charter by which he granted a hundred shillings to the abbey of Arbroath.¹

In an undated charter, probably of the reign of Alexander III. (1249-1285), Michael of Migell (Meigle) bestowed on the abbey the marsh of Meigle. In a charter, dated at Cupar on the Monday after St Luke's Day, 1286, Sir Duncan Sybald granted to the monks one stone of wax and four shillings for light at the mass of St Mary, yearly, to be taken out of the readiest dues of his land of Miraitymbeg, lying between the church of Loed and his land of Mochelwath.

During his war of subjugation in 1276, Edward I.

¹ Reg. Vet. de Aberb., 201.

gave orders that the furniture and silver of the abbey should be confiscated and sold. He seems also to have settled in it English monks, for when Wallace in his northern progress visited the place in 1297, the inmates were alarmed and fled.¹

About the year 1310, Sir John of Inchmartyn granted to the abbey his lands of Murthly, in Mar, for the benefit of his own soul, and the souls of Sir John, his father; of Sir Henry, his brother; and of Jean, his mother. At the abbey, on the 25th December 1317, King Robert the Bruce granted confirmation charters to Sir John de Graham of the lands of Eskdale. At Dundee in 1309, he confirmed to the abbey a charter by Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, bestowing upon it the lands of Little Pert, Dunay, and Blair, with two merks annually from the lands of Adnelisk. This grant had previously been sanctioned by Sir John of Kinross, who, in different charters, granted to the monastery the lands of Cambora, Dunay, and Elarge, in Glenylefe, and other privileges.

During the reign of Robert the Bruce, Sir Gilbert Hay, Constable of Scotland, bestowed on the abbey two acres of land, and the advocacy of the church of Fossoway, in the earldom of Strathearn, being the last grant bestowed on the institution by this ancient house. During the same reign, Sir Adam of Glenbathlack granted to the abbey charters of the lands of Duntay, and the lands of Drymys, in the territory

¹ Jervise's *Angus and Mearns*, 404.

of Glenbathlack, which had been granted by Adam of Glenbathlack, to Eustace of Rattray.¹

At Arbroath, on the 5th May 1327, King Robert the Bruce conveyed by charter, to the monks of Cupar, the privilege of fishing for salmon in the river Tay at times prohibited by statute. Hereafter the annals of the abbey become scanty.

In the winter of 1378 Robert II. made two visits to the abbey, when he accepted the hospitality of the monks. In 1479 the monks were molested and their property destroyed by Alexander Lindsay, son of David, Earl of Crawford, with a band of followers. Having complained to the Privy Council, Lindsay was convicted and warded in Blackness Castle, his accomplices, John and George Dempster of Auchterless, being imprisoned in the castles of Dumbarton and Berwick. Eight others, including Lindsay of Baikie, and Blair of Shangy, were charged to appear before the Sheriff of Forfar, with a view to their being severally imprisoned.² Some years afterwards an invasion of the abbey lands was made by Robert Hay, son of the Laird of Tullymet, who, with a band of associates, harried the lands of Pert of "five skore ky and oxen," valued 24s. each; also "four hors and meris," estimated at 40s. each. On being charged with his offence, Hay was by the court ordained to pay to the abbot and monastery £20 "zerely of xj zeiris by past, for the avails and profitts that the saidis abbot and

¹ Jervise's *Angus and Mearns*, p. 404.

² *Acta Dom. Con.*, 29.

convent micht haff had zerely of the saidis guidis, be the said space.”¹

The abbey occupied the centre of a military in-trenchment—most probably of a Roman camp, but its original form and extent cannot be traced.² The only portion which remains is an archway at the south-west corner, which is supposed to have formed part of the porter’s lodge; it is represented in the accompanying woodcut.



The structure of the abbey was, it is believed, defaced by the excited multitude, which, after wrecking the Carthusian monastery and churches at Perth in the summer of 1559, proceeded to attack other

¹ Acta Dom. Con., 29.

² Marshall's Historic Scenes in Forfarshire, Edinb. 1875, 12mo, p. 144. A plan of the abbey, prepared by an operative mason about eighty years ago, has been placed at our disposal, but as the draughtsman must have been chiefly indebted to his fancy, we have not ventured to reproduce it.

religious houses in the district. It was, however, in sufficient repair to afford accommodation to Queen Mary in August 1562, when, with her suite, she here rested for several days in her journey to the north.¹ From the abbey the queen despatched a letter to the town council of Edinburgh, directing them to re-elect Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie chief magistrate of the city. The letter proceeds thus :

“Provest, baillies, counsale, and deikins of our burgh of Edinburgh, we greit yow weill. Forsamekill as oure louit, Archibald Dowglas of Kinspindie, wes provest of oure said burgh of before, quha knawis how to rewle youre said toun, haifand experience thairof, and to do ws serviee thairin, and is abill and meit to brouke the said office this nixt yeir, oure will is heirfore, and we charge yow that ye mak the said Archibald ane of the lytis to be chosin provest to yow at Michaelmas nixttocum, and than that ye elect and cheis him to be youre prouest the said yeir, conforme to youre ordour obseruit in sic caissis. This ye do, for oure will and mynde is that the samin be done. Subserieueit with oure hand, at Cowper in Angus, the xxj day of August, and of our regne the twenty yeir. MARIE.”²

A portion of the abbey seems to have been occupied as a residence by Leonard Lesley, the first lay commendator, who died in 1605. The structure was probably dilapidated in 1645, during the attack of Alexander Macdonald, afterwards to be named. In an “information” relative to the county of Forfar, supplied to Sir Robert Sibbald about the year 1682

¹ Jervise's Angus and Mearns, p. 404.

² Burgh Records of Edinburgh, iv. 149. Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie was son of the more noted Sir Archibald Douglas, fourth and youngest son of the fourth Earl of Angus.

by Ochterlony of Guynde, it is described as "nothing but rubbish."¹ Houses and garden walls in the neighbourhood still exhibit its sculptured stones. The sculptured fragments are of the Early English and Decorated styles. The parish church occupies a portion of the site. Among the remains preserved in the church are three sarcophagi, found near the high altar. These are severally 5 feet 6 inches, 5 feet 10 inches, and 6 feet in length, with a depth varying from 10 to 14 inches.

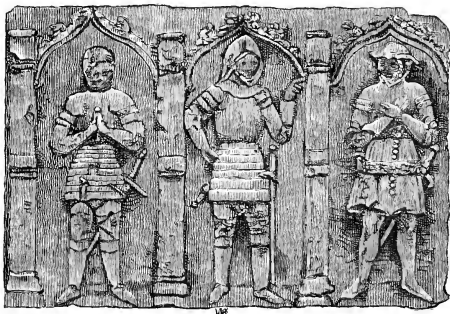
In the wall of the church a red sandstone tablet, bearing the effigies of a priest, is inscribed on the margin: ". . . monachus de Cupro qui obiit anno dni. millesimo quadringentesimo quqgesio." Another tablet, exhibiting a cross raised on steps, is inscribed: "Hic iacet dns. archibald m'vic. olim prpos. de kilmun;" it commemorates Archibald Macvicar, who was provost of the collegiate church of Kilmun prior to 1548, and who seems to have become a monk of Cupar under the Abbot Donald Campbell."²

In the vestibule of the church is the stone figure of a warrior in mail armour. There are also preserved two tablets or stone panels, each representing three erect male figures, all inserted in canopied compartments. The figures in the engraved tablet are in armour. These several remains probably formed interior decorations of the mortuary chapel of the Hay family.

¹ Spottiswoode Miscellany, i. 332.

² Jervise's Angus and Mearns, 408.

Among the "Erroll Papers," published by the Spalding Club,¹ is included the "Copy of the Tabill quhilk



ves at Cowper of al the Erles of Erroll quhilk ves buryd in the Abbey Kirk thair."

It proceeds thus :

"Hic desunt multorum Dominorum predecessorum nomina a primo Hay, qui devicit Danios, sub Kenetho tertio, anno Domini (circa Decccclxxx), ad hunc Daudem, qui vixit anno. . . .

"Memorandum, Quod Dominus Daud de Errol, interfectus erat ad bellum de Duram [anno Domini, M cccxvi].

"Item, Dominus Nicolaus de Haya, Dominus de Errol, interfectus fuit ad bellum de , anno Domini ; Quorum corpora requiescunt coram altari huius monasterii de Cupro.

"Item, Anno Domini M^o cccxxxiiij, nono Kalendas Maij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Gilbertus Hay, apud Aberdein et sepultus est apud Cuprum xiiij^o Kalendas eiusdem mensis, coram altari Sancti Andree.

"Item, Anno Domini M^o ccccxj sexto Kalendas Julij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Thomas de Hay, Constabularius Scocie, apud Inchetuthel, et sepultus est apud Cuprum.

¹ Miscellany of the Spalding Club, vol. ii., pp. 347-349.

“Item, Daudid de Hay, filius quondam dicti Thome, sepvltus est ibidem.

“Item, Anno Domini M^o cccc^o [xxx]vij in crastino Pentecostes, obiit Dominus Gulielmus de Haya, Constabularius Scocie, Dominus de Errol, apud Furvie, et sepvltus est apud Cuprum.

“Item, Anno M^o cccc^o xxxvj septimo Idus Septembris, obiit apud Admuir, Gilbertus de Hay, filius et heres dicti Gulielmi de Hay, de Erol, et sepultus est apud Cuprum.

“Item, Gulielmus Comes de Errol, Constabularius Scocie, obiit apud Slanis, et sepvltus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini M^o cccc^o lx mensis Augusti xix.

“Item, Nicolaus comes de Errol, filius quondam Gulielmi Comitis de Errol, obiit apud Killimuir, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini M^o cccc^o lxxvij, mensis Augusti xxiv.

“Item, Anno Domini M.D, Obijt pie memorie Elisabeth Gordon, Comitissa de Erroll, et Domina de Kennedio, xv Calendas Maij, et sepulta est in Cupro.

“Item, Anno Domini M.D.vi, obiit pie memorie Gulielmus de Hay, Scocie Constabularius, nec non Comes de Errol, xiv mensis Januarij, et sepultus est in Cupro.

“Item, pie memorie Dominus Gulielmus Hay, Comes de Errol, ac Constabularius Scocie, ac Vicecomes de Aberdein, interfectus fuit cum Domino Rege Jacobo iv^o, ad bellum de Flowden, Anno Domini M.D.xiii sepultus in _____, et cum eo Lxxxvij ex eodem cognomine.

“Item, xxviii^o die mensis Julij, Anno Domini M.D.xxii, obiit Gulielmus Hay de Errol Comes, Vicecomes de Aberdein, Constabularius Scocie, apud Edinburgh, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. Etatis sue xxvij^o.

“Item, xi die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini M.D.xli, obiit Gulielmus Hay, filius et heres suprascripti Gulielmi, apud Edinburgh, etatis sue anno xx^o.

“Item, Penultimo die mensis Januarij, Anno Domini M.D.lx[x]iii, obiit bone memorie Georgius Comes de Errol, apud Pertham, et sepultus est Errolie.

“Item, viii^o die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini M.D.lxxxv, obiit Andreas Comes de Errol, apud Slanis, et sepultus est ibidem.”

The Rental Book of the abbey, a small quarto of 149 leaves, is preserved in the General Register House. In modern binding, it is on the back inscribed "Registrum Assedationum, etc., B. Marie de Cupro, 1443-1538." As shown in the facsimile, the entries are made in the small and somewhat illegible handwriting of the period. The earlier entries, and a few in the body of the register, are in Latin, but the leases generally are in the vernacular. In editing the record we have presented the Latin entries in an English translation; while to avoid tedious repetition, some of the later leases have been abridged, names and dates being carefully retained. The publication cannot be deemed unimportant, since it serves to illustrate the condition of Scottish husbandry and rural life during the century preceding the Reformation. In its pages are depicted the relations which existed between landlord and tenant. Leases, we find, ordinarily subsisted five or seven years, but might extend to nineteen; while tenants who had long occupied holdings, or been specially serviceable, had leases for life. Rents were payable in money, service, and kind. Money rents were generally inconsiderable, for coin was rare in the country districts. Service was performed in various forms, as in casting and driving peats, supplying reapers in harvest, and providing nets and fishing tackle for the abbot and monks. Rent in kind consisted in cocks, hens, and pullets, more commonly capons, of which one

was deemed equal to two ordinary fowls; also in hogs, calves, lambs, kids, meal, bear or barley, oats, oaten straw, and horse-corn. A few tenants were bound to supply butter for the six great festivals. Not infrequently tenants entering on the lands were required to pay a *grassum* or premium; others to provide sureties for the fulfilment of covenants. A tenant believed to be smitten with an infectious disease was not allowed to reside on his farm. At Pentecost 1466, John Barbur found security that "after the first year's sowing," he would "freely depart from his wife and healthy children to a place . . . suitable to his infirmity," and that "he would not return." At Pentecost 1466, Dick Scot obtained a five years' lease on the proviso that it would become null should he "not be sober and temperate, preserving more strictly a kindly intercourse with his neighbours and relatives."

There were two classes of tenants—husbandmen and cottars; both might hold direct from the abbey, but more frequently the cottar was a sub-tenant under the husbandman. In Merse and Teviotdale those farmers were designated husbandmen who leased at least two oxgates, *i.e.* twenty-six acres. A like arrangement seems to have subsisted at Cupar. Cottars laboured their land with their own hands, their holdings ranging from one to nine acres.¹ By the Cupar rules of tenancy husbandmen were, under the penalty

¹ Scotch Legal Antiquities, by Cosmo Innes, Edinb. 1872, 8vo, 241-244.

of ejectment, bound to allow cottars to occupy holdings; while cottars, under a like penalty, were bound to cultivate their portions without employing neyfs or serfs. Cottars were strictly bound to keep yards or enclosures for kale and fuel—that is, to cultivate gardens for colewort or greens, and to prepare and store their own peats. The use of greens was held conducive to health, especially as an antidote to scorbutic affections, to which persons feeding almost exclusively on oatmeal are ordinarily subject. The abbey authorities seem to have generally dispensed with the labour of neyfs or serfs; and in order to promote industry and avert pauperism, the number of cottars to be employed by husbandmen on their farms was restricted.

General rules of husbandry were enacted. Tenants whose holdings included a marsh were to labour for its “recovery.” In casting peats the tenant was first to remove the superficies; he was then to gain his fuel by digging into the bog, but only to such a depth as to leave a vegetable layer on which the surface soil was to be carefully replaced. By this course fair pasture and a future supply of peats were, it was held, likely to be secured. Pastures were, where it was practicable, irrigated by water from the adjoining streams. A species of rotation was prescribed by an Act of the Estates passed in 1426 which provided that farmers should, on their farms, sow wheat, rye, pease, and beans. By the abbey it was stipu-

lated that on each ploughgate should be sown a variety of seed, such as "one boll of corn, with pease corresponding." Each tenant was bound to "wyn the land fra guld"—that is, to use his best efforts to uproot from his fields the corn marigold.¹ John Porter of the Navicula, in his lease of the 4th November 1478, became bound "to kep his land fra guld, ondir peyn of guld law," which was the forfeiture of a sheep for every plant found on his farm.

Though manure was not systematically used on Perthshire farms till long afterwards, we find in a lease of 1462 that barley fields were enriched by "stable dung," while, in raising corn or oats, the tenantry allowed a portion of their bestial—sheep, pigs, and even calves—to graze upon "the blade-corn." The latter practice seems to have been carried to an undue extent, for it is stated in certain leases that if calves were found "in the blade corn after the Feast of the Nativity of St John Baptist" (24th June), they would be liable to forfeiture.

Respecting hogs there were specific regulations. While in the year 1443 one tenant fed in his fields eighteen score of hogs, a strict stipulation was afterwards made as to the number to be allowed on each farm. Each husbandman of a twelfth of Cupar Grange

¹ Against this pest of cornfields, Scottish landowners and tenants have waged warfare from the earliest times. By a statute it was declared that any one who planted guld (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) deserved punishment as amply as if he had led a hostile army against the king and barons (Acta Parl. Scot., i. 750).

was restricted to one hog only; two were allowed subsequently. The six tenants of Aberbothry were restricted to two hogs each. The occurrence of pestilential disease or some other urgent cause had doubtless induced the restriction. Hog-feeding in the fields was prohibited by the legislature. In the reign of David II. the Court of Four Boroughs enacted that no burgess should permit swine to remain in the fields without a keeper; and it was a forest law that they should be kept from the woods and hunting grounds. By the Estates it was provided that the owner of a hog which made a hole in a meadow or open place should be compelled to fill it with grains of wheat.¹

To improve the aspects of the country, check malaria, and provide shelter, the Estates in 1457 ordained all freeholders, temporal and spiritual, to plant on their estates trees, hedges, and broom.² Acting on this injunction, the authorities of the abbey in 1468 enjoined the tenants at Aberbothry to plant ash-trees and osiers. In all the principal leases a similar injunction was continued. In his lease, obtained at Pentecost 1471, David Simonson, tacksmen at Cupar Grange, became bound to "plant in his gardens, at least on the edge, timber, viz., ashes, sauchs, and osiers." By planting "ashes, osiers, and sauchs," William Clerk, in his lease of Westhorn of Kerse, granted at Pentecost 1472, undertook to

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., i. 349, 688, 728.

² *Ibid.*, ii. 51.

“gain the land . . . from submersion in water.” Other tenants became bound to protect the trees and hedgerows. In 1473 the tenant at Aberbothry undertook to plant on each side of his farm-steading a park of broom. His neighbours entered into a similar covenant. Admirably adapted for shelter, and abundantly decorative, broom was especially suited for wet soil, the plants attaining great strength, and becoming useful for domestic purposes.

Broom plantations, as forming suitable covers, enclosed the rabbit warrens. These warrens were under charge of “the cuningar,” who preserved them for the use of the monastery. The tenants of upland districts were bound to furnish the abbey with “ra” and “rabuck,” that is, venison, if such might be had on their farms. Plantations were protected by foresters, under the direction of the forester-general. Those tenants whose farms adjoined the rivers Isla or Tay paid in rent salmon and grilse, and these both fresh and *kippered*, that is, cured. At the abbey there was an orchard, a dovecot, and “water-sheds for eels and fishes.”

In strict conformity with statute law, the abbot and monks insisted that their dependants should wear suitable apparel, and provide themselves with the means of personal and national defence. Under an Act of the Estates in 1429, prohibiting “ragyt clathis,”¹ the monks, in a lease, dated 10th May

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., ii. 18.

1475, and in subsequent leases, enjoined that their tenants “sal be honest [respectable] in thar cleything.” The tenants also became bound to provide themselves with arms for personal and national defence, such as “jakkis [loose coats of stout leather], hattis and splentis [plated armour for head and legs], bowis and schawis [bows and arrows], and swurdis, bukklaris, and aksys [swords, bucklers, and axes].” Thus accoutred, they were to be in readiness to attend the public wapinschaws, or weapon-shows, held four times yearly;¹ also to “obey the officiare rysande in the defence of the cuntre to wolf, theif, and sornaris.” Wolves, bands of robbers or cateranes, and sornars, *i.e.* sturdy vagrants, who menacingly demanded free quarters, were common on the borders of the Highlands long afterwards.

In the lease of Adhory is noticed, in 1476, a practice which continues in certain burghal and landward districts—the riding of the marches. It consists of a procession, on the annual holiday, in order to determine the boundaries of particular lands, generally those connected with the lesser burghs. Of unknown antiquity, it appears from the Rental Book to have subsisted upwards of four centuries.

Operatives and servants of the monastery received and wore the monks’ cast-off garments. In the agreement by which, in 1492, Thomas Mowtray undertook to perform the mason-work of the abbey, it is stated

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., ii. 48.

that the abbot had promised to bestow upon him yearly "one of his old albs, reaching to the ankles."

With precision as careful as in letting their farms, the abbot and monks entered into covenants with their tradesmen and labourers. And it is interesting to remark that some of the abbey artificers bore as family designations the names of the handicrafts in which they were employed. In 1468 Thomas Wright executed the duties of carpenter or wright; in 1470 Thomas Mason became apprenticed in the mason craft; in 1483 John Sclater was bound as apprentice in the slater trade; in 1492 Pattoun Millar leased the abbey mill; and in 1497 Alexander Smith is named as the abbey blacksmith. A family named Porter were for successive generations keepers of the abbey gate, till the head of the family ultimately obtained the office of porter as an inheritance.

The wages of a skilled labourer are indicated in an agreement between the abbey authorities and John Baxter, carver and wright, who, on the 24th January 1503, agreed to accept as yearly stipend seven merks money and a stone of wool; also as daily provision, half a gallon of convent ale, two convent cakes, two short wheaten cakes, and a dinner cake, with fish and flesh. In 1497 Thomas Mowtray, mason, bound himself to operate on the abbey buildings for a salary of six merks annually, together with a free house, two acres and a half of land, and the usual allowance of food. In 1490 Patrick Doig,

sawyer, consented, with a "companion," to receive weekly, for sawing timber, five shillings; his servants or apprentices receiving as weekly wages thirty-two pence. In Doig's agreement it is stipulated that there should be, "each working day, fourteen draughts for each saw." In 1492 John Duncan, tiler or slater, agreed to prosecute his craft for an annual recompense of five merks, with the usual allowances; and further, he became bound that if he failed at any time, he would for every day's failure render two days' work. Apprentices in the different trades or handicrafts were received by the abbot; and the tradesmen generally dedicated their children to the service of the monastery. And it is to be remarked that while the Scottish peasantry then and long afterwards subsisted almost solely on grain, the craftsmen of the abbey were allowed flesh or fish daily. On those days when flesh was forbidden, beer of superior quality (strong ale) was substituted. A kind of liquor, described as "the drink of the masons," probably resembled Scottish small-beer.¹ Wine and *aqua vitæ*, or whisky, are not mentioned, though both were in use, especially the former.²

The quarterly terms were Beltane, 1st May, or the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Rood, 3d May; Lammas, or the Feast of St Peter *ad vincula*, 1st August; the Feast of All Saints, 1st November; and the

¹ Rental Book, No. 871, p. 306.

² Treasurer's Accounts, Edinb. 1877, 8vo, preface, pp. ccix.-ccxiv.

Feast of Purification, 2d February. Rents and wages were generally made payable at what are described as “the twa usual termys, Witsunday and Martymes.”

In the ordinary leases the tenants became bound to obey the statutes of the Abbey Courts. Of these judicatories, the most inconsiderable was the Court of Burlaw, which was simply a self-elected jury of neighbours, who met weekly to regulate the common affairs.¹ Next in jurisdiction to the Burlaw Court was that of the district barony. In March 1487 John and Alexander of Strahaquhyn (Strachan) were, along with their mother, Margaret Charteris, appointed for seven years to the sub-office of baliary (of the barony) at Murthly, Aberdeenshire. And in March 1493, William Forbes of Tolleis (Towie) was constituted bailie of Murthly for nineteen years, with the usual dues.

The several courts on the abbey lands, whether of burlaw or barony, were subordinate to the Court of Regality, with headquarters in the monastery. As lord of the regality, the abbot dispensed justice by a bailie or his deputies. In January 1460, Patrick Ogilby (Ogilvie), who in 1443 appears as receiving in lease the eighth part of the abbey lands at Persie, is named as bailie-depute. His relative, Archibald Ogilvy, who in 1487 witnesses a lease of the lands of Murthly, was progenitor of Archibald Ogilvy of Lawtoun, bailie-depute in 1563. Archibald was brother

¹ See *postea*, p. 230.

or nephew of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, who was appointed hereditary bailie of the regality by the Abbot Donald Campbell, and confirmed in September 1540. When certain hereditary offices were abolished in 1747, John, fourth Earl of Airlie, as Lord Ogilvy's descendant and representative, received £800,¹ as compensation for quitting the office of bailie, though for centuries it had been simply nominal.

Descended from one of the hereditary bailies of Cupar, Mr Thomas Ogilvy, successively minister of Strathmartin and Cupar-Angus, died in 1745, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Thomas Ogilvy of Coul;² also two sons, Wedderburn of Islabank, and Henry, minister of Lunan.

The names of four other bailies of the monastery have been preserved—William Blair, John Cumming, William Roger, and David Campbell. William Blair and John Cumming are named as bailies-depute in the following minute :

“1542, April 19. Curia venerabilis patris Donaldi, Abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud Capellam sancte . . . die xix mensis Aprilis, anno Dni. J^m v^o quadragesimo secundo, per Willelmum Blair de Bargillo, et Joannem Cumming de . . . [C]owtie, ballivis deputatis terrarum et domini, curia affirmata, etc.”³

Styled “de Bargillo,” William Blair was a cadet of the house of Blair of Ardblair, Perthshire, which,

¹ See *postea*, 113-117.

² *Fasti Eccl. Scot.*, iii. 723-745.

³ *Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica*, Edinb., 8vo, 1842, pp. xxviii., xxix, appendix; *Statuta Abbatum de Cupro penes Molendina Sua* (Ex MS. Orig. Penes Jac. Maidment, Armig.).

about the year 1430, gave an abbot to the monastery.¹ In 1462 David Blair of Benachty (Bendochy) obtained from the abbey a lease of the church of Benachty. David Blair of Jordanston had in 1472 a lease of the church of Mathy, Forfarshire; he in 1474 leased the church of Erolly (Airlie) under certain restrictions.² Rachel Blair of Ardblair was wife of Dr Joseph Robertson. Their only child, Christian Robertson, married, in 1795, Laurence Oliphant of Gask, brother of the celebrated Carolina Oliphant, Baroness Nairne. One of his descendants now owns the estate.

Among the leases entered in the Rental Book appear the names of Alexander Cumyng and Elizabeth Thom his spouse, as renting the lands of Mylhorne at Cupar Grange, while Katherine Cumyng is named as wife of James Ireland, who, in 1508, succeeded William Roger as lessee of the twelfth part of Cupar Grange. John Cumming of Cowtie, joint bailie-depute, was probably a son of Alexander Cumyng at Mylhorne. In the parish church of Bendochy he is commemorated by a mural monument, representing a mailed figure standing on a dog, with the date 1606.

As bailie-depute William Roger first appears in the following minute :³

¹ See *postea*, p. 39.

² The lessees of parish churches were entitled to uplift the tithes and the altar and cemetery dues, and to use the proceeds of the manse and glebe, and of all lands belonging to the cure.

³ *Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica*, pp. xxvii.-xxxi.

“Curia Capitalis venerabilis patris Donaldi, abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud B . . . hall, die xxiiij mensis Aprilis, 23 April
1544. anno Dni. Jajv^e quadragesimo quarto, per Willelmum Roger ballivum deputatum. Curia affirmata.

“Qubilk day W^m Spalding, millar of Kathik, Johnne and James Crockettis, millars of Blacklaw, complenit upon the tennentis of thair suckynes thairin that thai ar defraudit of thair thirlitt multors, as also of thair dry multors, in grit quantitie, and can gett no redress but compulsion, notw^tstanding of the statutis of Courtis maid thairupon, the bailzie decernis preceptis of poynding wⁱⁿ the Lordship to pass att the millars desyre, and ordanis offi^{rs} to pass w^t thame threw thair thirlitt multor and dry multor, q^h the millaris be applesitt of thame; or els that the tennentis mak the millaris payment in presens of the offi^{rs} be thair solempne aith, callit the multor aith; and ilk millar to haif this preuilege w^t in his awn suckyn allenerlie.”

William Roger was probably indebted for his magisterial status to the influence of his predecessor, William Blair of Bargillo, whose daughter Marjory became his wife. Members of his family had long been connected with the abbey lands, first as husbandmen, afterwards as stewards. In 1457 John Roger obtained in lease half the lands of Polkak, Blarachnoch, and Achnekathyl. His son, styled “John Rogerson,” obtained a renewal of the lease in 1467. In 1474 John Roger rented an eighth part of the lands of Balbroggy; and at Pentecost 1479 a croft at Balbroggy was let for five years to William Rogerson. In 1454 the lands of Cupar Grange were let for seven years to ten persons, a twelfth portion being assigned to William Roger. The tack was renewed in 1468; and five years afterwards each of

the several tenants obtained a life lease. In 1505 William Roger, son of the liferenter of 1473, had a lease of the twelfth part of Cupar Grange. His portion was, at Pentecost 1508, assigned to James Ireland, previously named. He now became the abbey steward. Continuing to reside at the grange in one of the abbot's seats, he ranked as a lay brother, and was known as "the granger." In the fulfilment of his duties he was responsible to the cellarer, while the forester-general, cuningar, and superintendent of the fisheries were subject to his authority. William Roger, son of the steward, succeeded to his father's office, and afterwards became bailie-depute; he died at Cupar Grange in June 1562, when his personal estate was valued at £452, 18s. 6d. Scots, exclusive of "silver lent to the Laird of Ruthven." In his testament, which is dated 16th April 1562, he appoints as his executors his wife Marjory Blair, and his son William Roger.¹

William Roger, son of the bailie-depute, acquired on the dissolution of the abbey the lands of Rye Hill of Cupar Grange, probably the farm rented by his ancestors. That farm was occupied prior to the year 1790 by his lineal descendant, Peter Roger, whose

¹ The Scottish House of Roger, 1875, privately printed, second edition, p. 17; Edinb. Com. Reg. Tombstones commemorative of descendants of "the granger" at Cupar Grange, are to be found in the parish churchyards of Bendochy, Dundee, and Airlie. A tombstone at Airlie, commemorating — Roger of Redie, with the date 1640, has sculptured upon it a blank shield, with a decorated cross, sword, and hunting-horn.

grandson is editor of the present work. Another minute in "Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica" associates with William Roger a son of the abbot as conjunct bailie :

7th April
1561. "Curia balliatus terrarum et dominium de Cupro, tenta in pretorio eiusdem, die septimo mensis Aprilis anno Dñi. Jajv^e quinquagesimo primo, per Mag^{rum} Davidem Campbell et Willelmum Roger ballivos deputatos dictarum terrarum.

"Curia affirmata, sectis vocatis," etc.

Grandson of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, David Campbell was one of the five sons of the Abbot Donald Campbell.¹ From his father he received the lands of Denhead, which had belonged to the monastery. With his brother, Nicol Campbell of Keithock, he was buried in the parish church of Bendochy, in which the brothers are each commemorated by a mural monument.

The domestic affairs of the monastery were regulated by the cellarers. These functionaries originally held considerable rank. William, cellarer of Cupar, was in 1258 elected abbot; and William Blair, who held the office in 1492, is designated "lord cellarer." In 1506 this official is simply styled "the monk of the cellar." About the year 1443 there was one cellarer only. At Pentecost 1468, David Blair and

¹ In his "Lives of the Chancellors," vol. i., 392, Lord Campbell remarks that, before entering into religion, Donald Campbell married and had children. No authority for the marriage is quoted.

William Stabil were conjunct cellarers—the former a scion of the House of Blair.

Subordinate to the cellarers was the porter of the institution. He lived at the gate of the abbey, and was the distributor of alms. During the incumbency of Abbot John Schanwell (1480-1509), John Porter had a charter as porter of the abbey, with an endowment of six acres of land, on the narrative that his progenitors had in succession faithfully discharged the duties of that office. By an instrument executed at the market cross of the monastery, 15th January 1534, Robert Porter, on account of age and infirmity, resigned his office in favour of David, his eldest son. By a charter, dated Baitscheill, 9th March 1586, Robert Porter granted to his wife, Agnes Campbell, the liferent of six acres in the barony of Keithock; also an annual of £10 out of his fee as porter, consequent on a contract between him and John Farar, his son-in-law, in whose favour he became bound to resign the office. His demission in favour of “John Fairhar” was next day confirmed by Leonard Lesley, the commendator, in a charter in which it is set forth that Robert Porter and his predecessors had been hereditary porters of the abbey from time immemorial. By a contract, dated 12th March 1589, “John Faryar” demitted his office in favour of William Ogilvy of Easter Keillor. And by a charter, dated 26th May 1590, John Fairhar, with consent of Jane Porter, his wife, and of Robert Porter and his wife, Agnes Campbell,

granted the office to William and Archibald Ogilvy in liferent and fee.¹ The office of hereditary porter became vested in the Earl of Airlie.

Accepting offices in connection with the monastery, members of baronial families were also willing to hold leases of the abbey lands. From the ancient and opulent House of Rattray of that ilk, still represented in the district, the abbey received *the common* of Drummie and other donatives. Descendants of the family subsequently obtained farms on the abbey estate. Gilbert de Retra had in 1438 a lease of Tulyfergus, which, in presence of Sir John de Retra and John of Retra, was renewed in 1449. West Drummie was in 1450 let to John of Ratre. "Walter Retra" appears in 1508 among the tenants at Persie. Members of the family of Geikie, also represented in the district, are named in the Rental Book. In 1453 William and Janet Geky procured a lease of a twelfth of the lands of Cupar Grange. In 1473 Paton Geikie was associated with William Roger and others in a life-rent lease of the same lands. Patrick Geky is mentioned in 1500 as renting a tenement at Drumgarland.

Among the abbey husbandmen who effected settlements in the district were the families of Haldane, Chalmers, Soutar, and Chapman. A descendant of William Haldane, who in 1457 received with John Roger a lease of Polkak, was ancestor of Sylvester

¹ Charters at Cortachy Castle, quoted in Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns," pp. 397, 398.

Haldane, who in 1514 was owner of East Keillor.¹ He was kinsman of Haldane of Bermony, now represented by the Rev. James Ogilvy Haldane, minister of Kingoldrum, and in the female line by the present writer. The Norse family of Haldane were early settlers in Roxburghshire; they acquired the important estate of Gleneagles, Perthshire.

Of the family of Chalmers, which lately owned the lands of Glenericht, Perthshire, the predecessors were husbandmen on the abbey estate. To Thomas de Camera was let, about 1444, the town of Calady (Cathy); he is in 1463 described as Thomas Chamer. By the abbot, in 1465, the third part of Adnekathyl was leased to Robert Chawmyr, who, in 1477, obtained a life lease of the quarter of Murtoun, which was also to be enjoyed by his son William. William Chawmer is named as one of the seven tenants of Tulyfergus at Pentecost 1508; and on the 2d October 1510, John, "son of William Chawmer of Drumlachy," had a lease of the land of Mydilbait.

At Pentecost 1457, Thomas Soutar obtained from the abbey a lease of a portion of the lands of Murton, in which he and his three sons were afterwards life-rented. "John Sowter of Banchre" (Banchory) is named as a witness in September 1536. The family are said to have sprung from two sons of Sir Adam Johnstone of Westerraw in Lanarkshire, who, about the middle of the fifteenth century, left their native

¹ Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. v., p. 292.

district, and assuming the name of Soutar, settled in Perthshire.¹

Several persons named Chapman were tenants of the monastery. In 1462 John Chapman leased the twelfth part of the Grange of Aberbothry, formerly rented by Thomas Chapman, his father. And in 1473 George Chapman obtained a lease, for five years, of a third part of Murton or Morton. George Chapman is, in 1508, named among the tenants of Tulyfergus.

Among the abbey tenants are persons named Tait and Kant. To Andrew Tayt were leased, in 1444, the lands of Brunty; and in 1473 the lands of Grange of Aberbothry were let to Fynlaw Tayt, Andrew Tayt, and others. At Pentecost 1468, Thomas Kant appears as renting an eighth part of Little Perth. A third part of these lands were in 1472 let to David Kant in liferent. In 1500 is named David Cant, "formerly of Little Perth." As the name of Kant or Cant is rare, and may be traced to nearly one locality, it is not improbable that the celebrated Immanuel Kant, whose grandfather, a Scotsman, settled in Germany, was descended from a husbandman at Cupar.

In granting leases to those belonging to the landed families the abbot and monks were careful in bestowing proportionate honours. In his lease, granted in January 1473, David Gardnar is styled "our familiar;" as is Gilbert Rae in his lease, granted in 1475. David

¹ Anderson's Genealogy and Surnames, Edinb. 1865, p. 114.

Blair of Bendochy is, in 1474, described as “ane honorabyl squhyar,” and in 1477 is styled “our lovit familiar.” In his life-lease, granted in 1479, John Boyd is described as our “weilbelufit familiar.” The acmè of distinction was probably reached when Thomas of Durham, Dean of Angus in 1470, and Fyndlaw, Thane of Glentilt in 1480, were described as “our weilbelovyt frends.”

As a prelate of the Church, ranking next to the bishops, the Abbot of Cupar maintained due dignity and state. He had two country seats. Of these the less important was at Cupar Grange, north of the river Isla, and two miles distant from the monastery. At this seat resided the granger or steward, who not only entertained the abbot in his periodical visits, but prepared a retreat for the brethren of the monastery.

The abbot's principal country seat occupied a romantic site upon a crag at Campsie, about three miles south-west of the monastery. On the 24th October 1538, Abbot Campbell granted a lease for nineteen years, to Mr Alexander Macbroke, advocate, and his heirs-male, of the place and lands of Campsie, on the following and other conditions. Besides paying a money rent of £20, Mr Macbroke became bound to deliver yearly at the monastery, “four dozen poultrie, with all aryage and carriage,” and at twenty-four hours' notice “to find ane sufficient rowar to the fishing of Nether Campsey, with ane carriage man to bring hame the fishe frae the samyn;”

also to furnish "sufficient wax to St Hunnand's lyght and chapel."¹ Further, "that the place should at all times be patent and ready to the abbot and his successors as often as they should come thither." The nature of the furniture and domestic appliances are also set forth, for Mr Macbroke became pledged to keep the place "furnisht with four feddir beddis, and four other beddis, convenient for servandes, with all the sundry necessaris pertaining to said aucht beddis, and also to uphold the place of Campsey in sclates and biggin; and attour to find burd claitthis (table linen), towalis, pottes, pannys, plates, dishes, and other necessaries convenient for his hall, kitchen, pauntre, bakehouse, brewhouse, and cellar, as effeirs to his honesty and familie alenarlie, with elden (fuel) of sawn wood and browme."²

Including the abbot, the brethren of the monastery were nineteen in number; they together enjoyed a money revenue of 312 lib. 6s. 8d., besides a proportionate allowance of victuals. By the abbey revenues were also sustained the lay officers and craftsmen. Salaries were paid to chaplains at Forfar, Carsegrange, Errol, and other places, while small pensions were granted to aged or infirm persons who had been serviceable to the institution. The sum of thirty pounds was paid annually to the Lords of Session.

¹ The site of St Hunnand's chapel is unknown. The name is probably one of the many variations of Adamnan.

² Old Statistical Account of Scotland, xiii. 534.

For cases of severe or protracted sickness the abbey owned an hospital at Dundee where medical help could always be obtained. At Pentecost 1469, the hospital was let to William Tulloch, who bound himself to allow "the usual privileges to the lord abbot and his officers on their arrival."

Among its other possessions the abbey included the church of Alveth, Banffshire; the churches of Airlie, Glenisla, and Mathie,¹ Forfarshire; and the churches of Bendochy and Fossoyay in the county of Perth. From their chapel at St Margaret's aisle, Forfar, the monastery reaped no pecuniary benefit, since the endowment was strictly secured to the resident chaplain. On receiving his appointment as chaplain in 1508, Sir Alexander Turnbull became bound to "make personal residence, and not to receive temporal lords or ladies or strangers without the abbot's consent, and to allow no women to reside in the place save those lawfully permitted."

Excepting their estates at Murthly, Aberdeenshire, and the church lands of Alveth, Banffshire, the abbey estates lay in the counties of Forfar and Perth. The principal lands were those of Aberbothry, Arthurstone, Balgersho, Balbrogy, Balmyle, Carsegrange, Cupar-Grange, Drummie, Denhead, Ennerwick in Athole, Glenisla, Grange of Airlie, Glentulach,

¹ The parish of Meathie or Mathie was united to that of Inverarity by the commission of Parliament prior to 30th September 1612, and suppressed 24th June 1667 (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*, iii. 774).

Keithock, Little Perth, Mylnehorn, Murthly, Persie, Pitlochry, and Tullifergus. To the present volume we have appended the rental of the lands as set forth in the "Book of Assumptions," prepared by Leonard Lesley, the commendator, to enable the comptroller of teinds to secure a third part of the revenues for the use of the crown and support of the Reformed clergy; it is in its details minute and circumstantial. The total rental is set down, as in money, £1238, 14s. 9d.; and in victuals—wheat, 7 chalders 12 bolls 1 peck; bear, 75 chalders 10 bolls 3 pecks; meal, 73 chalders 4 bolls 3 pecks $3\frac{1}{2}$ lippies; oats, 25 chalders 4 bolls 2 pecks 2 lippies.

From the prices paid for commodities, and the remuneration granted to skilled labourers at the period, as compared with the prices and wages of the present time, we incline to estimate the revenues of the monastery as equal to at least £8000 of present money. And it must be kept in view that at the time when the commendator made his report, five estates belonging to the institution, or portions of them, had by the late abbot, Donald Campbell, been bestowed upon his sons. In computing the actual value of the endowments, it must also be remembered that as the tenants of monasteries were frequently related to members of the institution, they held their lands on the most liberal covenants; so that the real value of the several holdings might be a third beyond the rent actually paid.

The known abbots of Cupar are as follow :

I. FULCO, first abbot, nominated July 12, 1164; died December 10, 1170.

II. RALPH, a monk of Melrose Abbey, consecrated February 2, 1171; died August 1, 1189.

III. ADAM, Sub-prior of Melrose, elected 1189; resigned 1194.

IV. ERNALD, Prior of Newbattle Abbey, elected 1194; died December 1199.

V. WILLIAM I., Master of the Novices at Melrose Abbey, elected January 15, 1200; translated to Melrose as ninth abbot, 1202; died there, June 8, 1206.

VI. UDARD, elected 1202; died 1207.

VII. RICHARD, elected 1207; resigned 1209.

VIII. ALEXANDER, elected 1209; resigned 1240; and died soon afterwards at an advanced age.

IX. GILBERT, monk of Cupar, elected 1240; died in October 1243, at Reims, in France, when returning home from a general chapter of his order.

X. WILLIAM II., of Binin, Prior of Newbattle, nominated 1243; resigned September 29, 1258, in the chapter-house at Melrose.

XI. WILLIAM III., cellarer of Cupar, succeeded October 1258; deposed 1272.

XII. ANDREW of Buchan, nominated 1272; provided by Pope Boniface VIII. to the Bishopric of Caithness, December 17, 1296; and consecrated after August 1297; he died before 1309.

XIII. ALAN, elected about 1297, was sitting in 1305, and till about 1328.

XIV. JOHN I., elected about 1329; was sitting in January 1336, and till after June 1341.

From 1341-1405 the succession is unknown. A nameless abbot "de Cupro" signs and seals a declaration at Scone on March 27, 1371.

WILLIAM IV. succeeded shortly before September 1405; he was sitting in July 1420.

WILLIAM V., surnamed Blair, Abbot of Kinloss, was translated to Cupar about 1430; he died October 18, 1445.

THOMAS of Livingston, Abbot of Dundrennan, nominated

Bishop of Dunkeld by the anti-pope, Felix V., and consecrated about 1440; he never obtained possession of his see, becoming, in 1447, Abbot-commendator of Cupar, with the title of Bishop in the Universal Church; also rector of Kirkinner, Wigtownshire. He was also commendator of the monastery of "S. Cristoforo," at Turin. He died in 1460.

William Strathquhyn (Strachan), monk of Cupar, was confirmed by Pope Pius II., July 17, 1459, as coadjutor to Abbot Thomas for his lifetime, but without right of succession.

JOHN HUDTON (Hutton) was elected on the death of Thomas, and confirmed by Pope Pius II., July 10, 1460. His rule lasted about two years; whether he resigned the dignity, or died, in or before 1462, is unknown.

DAVID BANE, on the 2d September 1462, granted an assedation of the church of Bendochy to David Blair. By bull of Pope Pius II., June 7, 1464, he was constituted a mitred abbot. He died or resigned in 1480.

JOHN SCHANWELL, nominated abbot in 1480, was, in 1492, appointed visitor of the monasteries of the Cistercian order in Scotland. He died between March 1504 and 1507.

ROBERT, hitherto unnoticed, let at Pentecost 1507 a portion of Aberbothry to Symon Olifer.

WILLIAM (Turnbull), Abbot of Melrose, was translated to Cupar in 1509, and there died in 1526.

DONALD CAMPBELL, youngest son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, is supposed to have originally engaged in secular pursuits. Having entered the Church, he actively sought a position of influence and emolument. Probably on the application of Cardinal Wolsey, through whom his brother Colin, third Earl of Argyle, sought to influence the Pope on his behalf,¹ he was appointed Abbot of Cupar on the 18th June 1526. Nominated by the Regent Arran to the Bishopric of Dunkeld in 1550, and by Queen Mary to that of Brechin in 1558, he failed to obtain the papal confirmation to either see, probably owing to

¹ Among the Cottonian MSS. (Caligula, i. 103), is a letter from Colin, Earl of Argyle, to Cardinal Wolsey, requesting the cardinal's influence with the Holy See in favour of his brother, the future abbot.

his being suspected of favouring the Protestant doctrines. By James V. he was appointed a Lord of Session in 1541, and was made keeper of the Privy Seal in 1554. He died in 1562, aged about seventy. He sat in the convention of August 1560, when the Reformed doctrines were legally recognised and the Protestant church established.

LEONARD LESLEY succeeded as commendator in January 1563. He died, aged eighty-five, in 1605, and was buried in the parish church of Bendochy. Two years before his death Lesley seems to have resigned office, for on the 24th March 1603 the commendatorship was conferred by James VI. on Mr ANDREW LAMB, his private chaplain. From his connection with the abbey this fortunate ecclesiastic claims more than a passing notice. Probably a native of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, where a family of the name seems to have been planted,¹ Mr Andrew Lamb first appears in 1593 as minister of Burntisland, in the same county. Translated to Arbroath in 1596, he there ministered till 1600, when he accepted the second charge of South Leith. In 1601 he became chaplain to the Earl of Mar, and in 1602 was appointed chaplain to the royal household, and had a royal gift of six chalders of victual from the abbey of Arbroath.² On the morning of the 5th April 1603, the day on which James VI. departed from Edinburgh to accept the English crown, he preached before his majesty at Holyrood. As royal chaplain he accompanied the king to London. In April 1607 he was nominated Bishop of Brechin; he was consecrated at London in 1610. In 1619 he was translated to the see of Galloway, and appointed dean of the chapel royal. He latterly resided at Leith, and there died in 1634.

In July 1606 the lands and baronies which remained to the abbey were, by Act of the Estates, converted into a temporal lordship, and conferred on James Elphinstone, second son of the first Lord Balmerino. In the preamble of the Act it is set forth that all the

¹ *Inquisitiones Speciales*—Fife, *passim*.

² *Fasti Eccl. Scot.*, ii. 528; iii. 785, 889; i. 103, 104, 161, 393, 777.

members of the convent were deceased, that Mr Lamb had resigned the commendatorship, and that the king desired in the bestowal of the lands to testify affection for his godson. It is also stated that his majesty desired to "suppress and extinguish the memorie of the abbacie." Proceeding on this Act, James VI., on the 20th December 1607, granted to James Elphinstone a charter of the lands of the abbey, with the title of Baron Coupar. The abbey then became one of his lordship's seats. In April 1645 it was assailed by two hundred Irish soldiers, commanded by Alexander Macdonald (M'Coll M'Kitticke), lieutenant of the Marquis of Montrose, who, to revenge his supporting the cause of the Covenanters, had ordered his dwelling to be wrecked and plundered. During the assault Lord Coupar seems to have been absent, while Mr Patrick Lindsay, minister of the parish, who resisted the attack, fell mortally wounded. A party of cavalry under Lord Balcarres, who also sought to repel the invaders, were disastrously routed.¹ In applying to Parliament, in 1649, for restitution of his losses, it is ludicrous to find that Lord Coupar chiefly concerned himself in seeking to recover a vase for containing

¹ Spalding's Memorials, Spalding Club, ii. 419, 468. Margaret Rhynd, widow of Mr Patrick Lindsay, applied to Parliament for relief, and her claim was referred to a committee. On the 6th June 1646, the General Assembly recommended her as entitled to public liberality, and she obtained some congregational help (Acta Parl. Scot., VI. i. 468, 602; Fasti Ecel. Scot., iii. 745).

whisky. It is, in his lordship's memorial, described as "an aquavitee pott worth ane hundreth merkis." It had, his lordship showed, got into the possession of two persons, Hill and Lawson; these were consequently summoned before a committee of Parliament. As nothing appears to the contrary, it is probable that they continued to retain his lordship's vase. Lord Coupar was of a mean capacity. Being appointed, in 1649, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, Sir James Balfour evidenced his opinion of him, as contrasted with his brother, Lord Balmerinoch, whom he succeeded, in the following epigram :

" Fy upon death,
He's worse than a trouper,
That took from us Balmerinoch,
And left that howlit Cowper."

In 1654 Lord Coupar was fined by Cromwell £3000, afterwards reduced to £750. After the Restoration he was fined £4800 for not conforming to Episcopacy. In 1661 he was a witness against the Marquis of Argyle. Twice married, he died without issue, in 1669 (Appendix III.). His title and lands, in terms of the patent and entail, devolved on his nephew, John, third Baron Balmerino. Arthur, sixth and last Lord Balmerino, was, on account of his share in the rebellion of 1745, beheaded at Tower Hill, and his estates confiscated. The estates were held by the Barons of Exchequer till 1755, when they were purchased by James, seventh Earl of Moray, nephew of the last

Lord Balmerino. The Hon. Archibald Stuart, twin brother of Francis, ninth Earl of Moray, succeeded to them; he died in 1832, when his eldest son, Francis Archibald Stuart, became owner.¹

The abbey seals are elsewhere noticed. The oldest, a small counter seal of the year 1292, belonged to the abbot, Andrew of Buchan. An impression, preserved in the chapter-house, Westminster, is represented in the accompanying engraving. In the centre a hand vested, issues from the sinister side, holding a crozier between two *fleurs-de-lis*, with the legend,



“Contra Sigillum Abbis. de Cupro.” The date is 1292.



The next engraving is the principal seal of the Abbot Donald Campbell, as found attached to a lease, dated 1532, of the lands of Murthly, to Alexander Forbes and his heirs-male. Within a Gothic niche is the Virgin seated, with a branch of lilies in her right hand, her left supporting

the Infant Jesus, who is standing on the seat

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., IV. 340; VI. ii. 138, 141, 300, 338; VII., app. 65; Brunton & Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, Lond. 1832, 340; Douglas' Peerage, *passim*; Balfour MS., A, 7, 34, Advocates Library; Campbell's Balmerino and its Abbey, Edinb. 1867, 12mo, 300, 392.

beside her. In the lower part, within an arched niche, an abbot, bearing a crozier, is kneeling at prayer; while on each side of him are two shields—dexter one bearing the arms of Scotland, the sinister three escutcheons, being the arms of the family of Hay, noted benefactors of the monastery.¹

In the library of nearly every Scottish monastery was kept a copy of Fordun's "Chronicle," and which was known as its "Black Book." That which belonged to the abbey of Cupar was, early in the eighteenth century, possessed by Richard Hay, a canon of St Augustine, who, in 1719, issued proposals for printing it. It is now, with other MSS. of the "Scotichronicon," deposited in the Advocates Library; on the first page it is inscribed, "Liber Monasterii beatæ Mariæ de Cupro." The MS. is on paper in double columns, and has the text of the chronicle in an abridged form; everything irrelevant to Scottish history being omitted.²

The inventory of jewels removed from the abbey by Edward I., given at pp. 19, 20, is, in Appendix II., presented in an English translation, with other documents not before published.

Since these sheets were printed, two MS. volumes belonging to the abbey, deposited in the General Register House, have become known to the Editor.

¹ See *postea*, pp. 25, 112.

² Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*, p. 147; *Johannis de Fordun Chronica*, edited by William F. Skene, Edinb. 1871, vol. i., preface xviii.

One of these, in its original binding of richly embossed leather, but without a title, contains charters and leases from 1539 to 1559. The other, entitled, "Book of Compositions" for leases granted from 1543 to 1562, contains in the second part the abbey rental for 1542. Interesting, not only in connection with the monastery, but in relation to national affairs, their principal contents will appear in volume second.

Among those who have rendered assistance the Editor has specially to thank Major-General Allan for his important historical notices of the abbots, and for other valuable help. For kind permission to transcribe the MS. Breviary of the Register preserved in their famous library, the Editor is indebted to the Faculty of Advocates. Mr Thomas Dickson, curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, has, in facilitating the transcription of the Rental Book, rendered acceptable service. For his discovery, in the Record Office, of several documents relating to the monastery, Mr Joseph Bain is entitled to grateful acknowledgment. To his friend, Dean Torry, the Editor is indebted for the view of the abbey ruins. In transcribing the Rental Book Mr Walter Macleod has evinced his usual skill and judgment.

HISTORICAL NOTICES

OF THE

ABBOTS OF CUPAR.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL A. STEWART ALLAN, F.R.HIST.S., F.S.A.SCOT.

I. FULCO.—A.D. 1164-1171.

In 1164, Fulco, Fulk, or Fulcher, was nominated first Abbot of Cupar, at the foundation of the monastery; but there is only one authority for his name, when he appears as a witness to a charter by William the Lion, King of Scots, of the church of "Foregrund" to the canons of St Andrews, between the years 1165 and 1171: ("Liber Cartarum Prioratûs Sancte Andree in Scotia:" Bannatyne Club ed. 1841; fol. 103*b*, pp. 222-223). "Fule. Abbe de Cupir."

"Melxiiii. Conuentus uenit ad Cup[rum] et a Gregorio, episcopo de Dunkelde, susceptus est uenerabiliter, et abbas benedictus scilicet F(ulco). Melxx. Obiit piæ memoriæ Fulco, primus abbas Sanctæ Mariæ de Cupro, xiii. Kl. Januarii. Requiescat in pace. Amen. Amen. Amen. Cui successit Radulfus." ("Chronicon Anglo-Scoticum:" p. 43.)

The preceding extract is from a valuable little work, which seems to be quite unknown to historians, and has hitherto been unreferred to by ecclesiastical writers; it is entitled, "Monachi Anonymi Scoti Chronicon Anglo-Scoticum. E. Codice Durlacensi primum Integrum edidit Carolus Willelmus Bouterwek." (Elberfeldæ, Impressit Sam. Lucas. 1863.) This chronicle is an amplification of the "Chronicon Coenobii Sanctæ Crucis Edinburgensis, Iterum

in *Lucem editum.*" (Printed for the Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh, 1828, 4to, pp. 34; edited by Robert Pitcairn.) Indeed, Professor Bouterwek, in his learned preface, considers that the original MS. should be named, "*Liber Sanctæ Mariæ de Sancto Seruano,*" and that it was written in the thirteenth century, as it is only brought down to the year 1189, with a few notes subsequently added, by later hands, until 1355.

There appear, however, to have been unavoidable difficulties connected with the early government of the new foundation, and the ecclesiastical arrangements necessary for its completion; in consequence of which this abbot was unable to accomplish the work of the royal founder, and left its completion to his successor in office. (Fordun, i. 348.) From his Teutonic name he may have been a foreigner—either English or Norman-French.

II. RALPH.—1171-1189.

On the 2d February 1171, (Tuesday, Festival of Purification of the Virgin, or Candlemas Day), Ralph, monk of the Cistercian Abbey of Melrose—received the episcopal benediction as Abbot of Cupar, at the Benedictine Priory of Coldingham, in Berwickshire, by Richard, Bishop of St Andrews (1163-1178), having been previously elected at Cupar, "*Anno M.clxxj., Radulfus monachus de Meylros apud Cuprum in patrem eligitur, et a Ricardo episcopo Sancte Andree, in purificatione beate Marie, apud Coldingham in abbatem benedicitur.*" (*Chron. de Mailros:*" p. 84, *ad an.* 1171; Fordun, i., p. 462, lib. viii., cap. 15; the latter being the same as the former.)

"Rad. de cup^o Abb." appears as one of the witnesses to a charter of the church of "Foethmuref," to the monastery of Arbroath, granted by King William the Lion about 1180 ("*Registrum Vetus de Aberbrothoc:*" Bann. Club ed. 1848: p. 18). "Radulpho, Abbate de Cupro," witnesses a royal charter of confirmation to Richard, Bishop of Moray (1187-1203); and "Rad. Abbate de Couppe," another, granted at Kinghorn, by King William, to the same Bishop Richard, about 1187-1188 ("*Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis:*" Bann. Club ed. 1837, pp. 7, 38). "Abbe

Rad. de Cubro" is witness to a royal charter of confirmation granted to Richard de Moreville, Lord High Constable of Scotland (1162-1189), 1180, according to Cosmo Innes, on the authority of an entry in the "Chronicle of Melros" (fol. 22, p. 90, *ad an.* 1180), as stated in his edition of the "Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland" (vol. i., Tabula, pp. 7-283, and "Acta Regis Willelmi," v., vi., pp. 65*-66*, 387-388), from the original charter in the General Register House at Edinburgh. It is also found in the Muniments of Melros, ("Liber Sancte Marie de Melros—Munimenta Vetustiora Monasterii Cisterciensis de Melros:" Bann. Club ed. 1837; tom. i., p. 102). "Rad. abbe de Cubro," witnesses a charter of certain lands, granted to the Abbey of Melrose by Patrick de Ridale, after 1175, ("Liber de Melros:" i. 152*). "R. de Cupre abb." is witness to a grant of the church of "Molin," in Perthshire, to the Abbey of Dunfermline, by Malcolm, Earl of Athole, between the years 1178 and 1180, ("Registrum de Dunfermelyn:" Bann. Club ed. 1842, p. 85). This last charter is also given in the "Acts of Parliament," (i., *ut supra*), as confirmed in "Curia Regis apud Lanare," and the other at "Hadintun."

August 1, 1189, (Tuesday), Ralph, second Abbot of Cupar, dies, after a rule of upwards of eighteen years,—“Anno M.c.lxxxix., obiit Radulfus II. abbas de Cupro kalendas Augusti, feria v., cui successit Adam, sub-prior de Melros.” (“Chron. de Mailros:” p. 98.) The 1st of August, in that year, fell upon a Tuesday, consequently the dates here, in the text, do not agree. “M.c.lxxxix. Kal Augusti obiit Radufus, abbas de Cupre, cui successit Adam” (“Chronicon Anglo-Scoticum:” *ut supra*, p. 46).

III. ADAM.—1189-1194.

In 1189, Adam, sub-prior of Melrose Abbey, succeeded as third Abbot of Cupar (*ut supra*), but his rule was brief, occupying barely five years. In 1194, Abbot Adam voluntarily resigns his office: “Anno M.cxciiiij, Adam abbas de Cupero se dimisit, Ernaldus prior de Neubotil successit.” (“Chron. de Mailros:” p. 102, *ad an.* 1194.) “Adam, abbe de Cupo,” witnesses a grant

of the church of Abernethy to the Abbey of Arbroath, by Symon, Bishop of Dunblane, between 1189-1194, ("Reg. Vetus de Aberbrothoc:" p. 146). "A. abbe de Cupo" is found as witness to a charter of confirmation of a grant of lands in Galloway, called "Godnehe," by Richard le Waleis, to the church and monks of Melrose. ("Liber de Melros:" i. 59.) From internal evidence, the date of this charter may be placed under the period of Adam's abbatial rule, or between the years 1189-1194.

IV. ERNALD.—1194-1200.

In 1194, Ernald or Arnold, sub-prior of the Cistercian Abbey of Neubottle, succeeded as fourth Abbot of Cupar; he has been hitherto placed as second in succession, on the strength of a charter of King William the Lion, granting license for the election of an Abbot of Scone, which is witnessed by Richard, Bishop of St Andrews, and (with others after his name), by "Arnaldo, Abbate de Cuper." ("Liber Ecclesie de Scon:" Maitland Club ed. 1843, p. 22.) As Bishop Richard was certainly dead in 1178, this date would throw back Arnald to a period of sixteen years before his succession, and the authority of the "Chronicle of Melrose" must take precedence even of this charter, into which some error, in the name of the Abbot of Cupar, may possibly have crept. There is no year given in the charter, which is merely dated at Forfar, May 29; and to make it more puzzling, the name of the next witness is Henry, Abbot of Aberbrothoc, who was not contemporary with the above occupant of the see of St Andrews, whose death is variously placed in the years 1177, May 5, and also in 1178, (Fordun, pp. 350, 475); 1178 ("Chron. de Mailros:" p. 88); 1179 (Chron. S. Crucis:" as quoted by Haddan, in "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland," 1873; vol. ii., part ii., p. 252, note (a), under "Church of Scotland during the Celtic period, and until declared independent of the see of York, A.D. 400-1188"); while it is put under 1180, by Hoveden, ("Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene:" ed. Stubbs, Record series, chron. *ad an.* 1180), but 1178 appears the most probable

year. Reginald, the first Abbot of Arbroath, survived till 1179, or only one year after his appointment, subsequent to Bishop Richard's death, so that his successor, Henry, as second abbot of that great Benedictine house, of the Tyronensian branch, could hardly have been a witness, in 1178, to one of the charters of Bishop Richard of St Andrews. The most likely solution of the chronological difficulty may be, that the name of Richard is a mistake for that of Roger, who was Bishop of St Andrews (elected 1189, consecrated February 15, 1198, and died July 1202), which would synchronise with both the abbots; if the original charter had been merely "R. epis. S. Andree," the crux is explained, date 1198-1200. "Arnaldo, abbate de Cupre," is one of the witnesses to a convention between Richard, Bishop of Moray (1187-1203), and Duncan, Earl of Fife (1154-1203), concerning certain lands in Strathouen ("Reg. Epis. Moravien.:" p. 12). There is nothing further recorded of this abbot, nor as to how he vacated office—within six years—whether by resignation, or by death, at the end of 1199, or early in the following year.

V. WILLIAM I.—1200-1202.

On the 15th January 1200, William, monk of Melrose, and master of the novices there, was made fifth Abbot of Cupar: "Mec. dompnus Willelmus magister conversorum de Melros factus est abbas de Cupro, xvij. kalendas Februarii" ("Chron. de Mailros:" p. 104—note at foot of page—"On the margin, 'Abbas de Cupro V.'"). His rule lasted barely two years, as he was translated from Cupar to Melrose in 1202, thus returning to his original monastery as head of the house, succeeding as ninth Abbot of Melrose, on the promotion of Abbot Ralph to the bishopric of Down: "Anno Mccij. Johannes de Salerno, apostolice sedis legatus, profectus (est) in Hyberniam, (et) dompnum Radulfum, abbatem de Melros, fecit episcopum apud Dunum, cui in regimine apud Melros successit dompnus Willelmus abbas de Cupro." ("Chron. de Mailros:" p. 104; "Chronicon de Lanercost," Bann. Club ed. 1839; p. 2.) On being thus brought back by the votes of his former brethren, he re-

signed the Abbey of Cupar, and assumed the rule at Melrose, but only survived his translation about four years, dying June 8, 1206: "Anno Mccvj. obiit dompnus Willelms IX. abbas de Melros, vj. idus Junii." ("Chron. de Mailros:" p. 106.) The following narrative, regarding what occurred at his interment at Melrose, is taken from the "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale" (by Rev. James Morton, B.D., Edinb., 4to, 1832—"Abbey of Melrose," p. 219): "When he (Abbot William) died in 1206, the opinion of his sanctity was such, that it was agreed to bury him near his sainted predecessor, Waltheof. While the grave was making, curiosity impelled some of the monks to look at the remains of the saint; and one of them, brother Robert, who was a mason, began, with religious dread, to raise the cover of the tomb sufficiently to allow them to look into it, which was not accomplished before a most sweet and fragrant odour issued from the cavity, as if it had been filled with odoriferous drugs and spices. It being the dusk of the evening, a lighted taper was brought, and the whole company, consisting of six monks, and as many lay brethren, looked in, and saw the body of the holy man as it lay uncorrupted, and clothed in garments apparently fresh and beautiful."

VI. UDARD.—1202-1207.

In 1202, Udard succeeded as sixth Abbot of Cupar, on the translation of William to Melrose; but the exact date is not recorded, though it can be given approximately, from the events of his predecessor's career. One charter record is found of this abbot, where "Udardo, abbate de Cupre," appears as the first witness to a royal charter of confirmation in his see, granted to Brice de Douglas, Bishop of Moray (1203-1222), by King William, between the years 1203-1207, "Apud Aylbrotht. xxxiiij. die Augusti." ("Regist. Moravien.:" No. 18, p. 14, Tabula IV.) A.D. 1207, dies; "Anno Mccvij. obiit Vdardus Abbas de Cupro, et Ricardus successit." ("Chron. de Mailros," p. 107; note at foot of page—"In the margin of the manuscript are added the words, 'vj. Abbas de Cupro.'")

VII. RICHARD.—1207-1209.

In 1207, Richard succeeded as seventh Abbot of Cupar, but resigned within two years, in 1209: "Anno Mccix. Abbas de Cupro Ricardus cēssit, et Alexander ei successit." ("Chron. de Mailros:" p. 109, note at foot—"This entry is in a later hand.")

The name of this abbot occurs in two chartularies—"Ricardo abbate de Cupro," is witness to a charter of King William the Lion, to Matthew de Kyninmund, Bishop of Aberdeen, of the lands of Brass. ("Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis:" Spalding Club ed. 1845, vol. i., p. 13.) The editor, in his preliminary *Tabula*, assigns 1170 as the date, which cannot possibly be reconciled with the later period of Richard's succession here, nor indeed with other names of witnesses, *e.g.*, Hugh, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Jocelyn, Bishop of Glasgow, who certainly were not contemporary prelates, the former having died in 1199, as did also Bishop Matthew of Aberdeen, while Bishop Hugh did not come to the see of Dunkeld till 1214. ("Vite Dunkeldensis Ecclesie Episcoporum, ab Alexandro Myln:" Bann. Club ed. 1831; p. 9, *ad an.* 1214); Richard should perhaps be Ralph. "R. de Cupo abb." witnesses a charter of certain lands granted to Melrose Abbey by "Williclmus Le Waleis et Isabel uxor sua filia et heres Rob^{ti} filii Fouberti de Steintun." ("Liber de Melros:" i., pp. 53-54), which initial letter must be intended for "Ricardus" and not "Radulpus, Abbas de Cupro," as stated in the "Index nominum" (i., p. vi.), from internal evidence. The first witness being "Dno. Rad. Dunen. Epo.," or Ralph, Bishop of Down in Ireland, from 1202 to 1213, and whose successive ecclesiastical promotions are well known, and carefully recorded in the "Chronicle of Melrose," of which he was originally a monk; as from being Prior of Melrose, he became Abbot of Kinloss, in Moray, 1189; Abbot of Melrose, 1194, September 18; and, finally, bishop of the episcopal see of Down, in the north of Ireland, 1202. ("Chron. de Mailros:" pp. 97, 102, 104; "Chronicon de Lanercost: Mccii-Mccxvi.," Bann. Club ed. 1839; i. 2, *ad an.* 1202; Fordun, i. 516; Reeves' "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore," 4to,

Dublin, 1847; pp. 155, 169; Ware's "Bishops of Ireland," Harris's ed., fol., Dublin, 1739, i., p. 196; Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ," Dublin, 1849, iii. 199.) The above proves the signature to have been that of Abbot Richard, contemporary with Bishop Ralph.

VIII. ALEXANDER.—1209-1240.

In 1209, Alexander succeeded as eighth Abbot of Cupar (*ut supra*), on the resignation of his predecessor, Richard, or Ricardus; and, unless there were two abbots of the same name—of which, however, there is no trace recorded—he ruled this abbey for the exceptionally long period of thirty years, the average length of his predecessors—the first seven abbots'—government having been about six and a half years each.

Several events of importance took place during his incumbency. In the year 1218, on Sunday, March 25—Festival of the Annunciation, or Lady Day—Walter of Wisbech, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in virtue of the authority delegated to him by the papal legate, Cardinal Gualo, commanded that all the monks of the Cistercian Order throughout Scotland should wholly cease from the celebration of divine service during the existence of the interdict, from the penalties of which they had been previously exempted, according to special privilege granted to the Cistercians by the Holy See. These abbots were Ralph II., fourteenth Abbot of Melrose, (1216-1219), Adam II., de Harcarres, seventh Abbot of Neutbole (1218-1232), Alexander of Cupar, and Hugh of St Servanus, or St Serff's isle, in Lochleven; and they, having placed all that they had under the peace of God, and the protection of the Pope, went to the legate at York. There, after many prayers, and the intercession of others, they obtained for themselves, though with difficulty, the grace of absolution. Meanwhile, Archdeacon Walter, together with numerous clerks and prelates, held a council at Berwick, on Palm Sunday, April 8, in which he excommunicated the whole of these monks within the realm of Scotland, and also denounced, in the same

manner, all who communicated with them. But the Cistercians did as before, appealing to the Holy See—both against Walter, and the Papal Legate—and renewing the application already made by the head of their order, the Abbot of Citeaux, in France (Conrad, 1216-1219, Cardinal-Bishop of Porto, *ob.* 1227), for the integrity of the order, pending which they held the excommunication to be invalid. When the legate heard of this, he was greatly displeased, and declared to those abbots then present with him that he would grant no favour either to them or to their convents, until he should be informed by their bishops or deans, that these convents had acknowledged, and submitted to the interdict. However, on the receipt of letters from their abbots, the monks refrained for some time from either celebrating divine service, or from entering their conventual churches, until at last, by command of the legate, they received absolution at the hands of William, Bishop of St Andrews; they having first made oath, that they would abide by the judgment of the Church, and the commands of their lord the Pope—saving their order and privileges. Thus was the disturbance ended, and they were enabled to return to their convents and brethren in peace, on the arrangement of these serious matters. (“Chron. de Mailros:” pp. 133-134, *passim.*)

The next event which is of sufficient interest to be recorded, under Abbot Alexander, was the dedication of the conventual church of his abbey, which was celebrated under the invocation of the Virgin, at Cupar, in the year 1233, on Sunday—the Feast of the Ascension—May 15: “Dedicata est ecclesie sancte Marie de Cupre idus Maij, Anno Domini Mccxxxij.” (“Chron. de Mailros:” p. 143.) Under this abbot, and during the reign of King Alexander II., may be placed a grant, by Sir Robert de Montealto (Mowat, probably), of a stone of wax, and four shillings in money, to be annually received by the monks of Cupar, from the rents of his lands of Fern, in Forfarshire; which barony had been bestowed, by King William the Lion, on the founder of this family in Scotland, a cadet of the Anglo-Norman house of Montealt, who derived their name from a place in Flintshire. (Chalmers’s “Caledonia,” i. 531; from “Chart. Cuper,

No. 61: Laurence de Montealt is a witness.") There are also the following charter notices of Abbot Alexander; "Dno. Alexo. Abbe de Cupro," is witness to a charter of the grant of the church of "Buthehy." to the Abbey of Arbroath, by William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, and Margaret, his spouse, Countess of Buchan, which was confirmed by King Alexander II. at Fyvie, in Aberdeenshire, February 22, A.D. 1221-2. ("Reg. Vetus de Aberbrothoc:" pp. 92, 93.) "Alex. de Cupre Abb." witnesses a royal charter of confirmation of the composition of the lands of Stobhowe, granted by King Alexander II. at Neubotle, May 19, 1223. ("Registr. Episcop. Glasguensis:" Maitland Club ed. 1843; i., p. 110.) "Alex. de Cupo. Abbe.," with the Abbots of Dunfermline and Scone—both named William—grants a charter for judicial delegates on the lands of Romanoeh, in 1223, which ordinance was confirmed by King Alexander II. at Selkirk, May 29, of that year. ("Regist. de Neubotle:" Bann. Club ed. 1849; pp. 95-97.) He also appends his seal to a convention with the Abbey of Dunfermline, respecting certain saltworks (Reg., *ut supra*, p. 134); and there is another "Carta Alex., abbis de Cupo.," giving a "Memorandum de quadam carta per quam debemus domui de Cupro tres libras cimini vel unam piperis in anno, in festo Sci. Joh. Bapt." (Reg., *ut supra*, p. 154.) "Domino Alexandro, Abbate de Cupro." is one of the witnesses to a charter of Gregory, Bishop of Brechin—after the year 1219—confirming to the Abbey of Lundoris, his predecessors' donation of the church of Dundee, with its adjacent chapels and lands, with his episcopal license—free of all contradiction or cavil—to the monks of that house, for their having charge of the schools in that town. ("Liber S. Marie de Lundoris:" Abbotsford Club ed., p. 17.) In the Appendix to the Preface of the "Register of Inchaffray," there is a charter (from the original, among the archives of the Duchy of Athole), by King Alexander II., dated at Scone, April 3, 1234, by which that monarch confirms a grant of the "villa de Catherlaenach que dicitur Tuliehbardene," made by Robert, fourth Earl of Stratherne (1223 to *ante* 1244), to Conghal, son of Duncan, son of Malise, and his heirs, by his spouse, Ada, daughter of Radulf ("Liber Insule Missarum—

Abbasie Canonieorum Regularium B. Virginis et S. Johannis de Inchaffery, Registrum Vetus :” Bann. Club ed. 1847, p. 29). In the “Index Nominum,” (p. 147), the reference is to “Andreas, Abbas de Cupro;” whereas the signature to the above charter, “A. Abbe de Cupr.,” is undoubtedly that of Alexander, from the date. One other charter appears to refer to this abbot. In a resignation to the Abbey of Melrose, of the lands and pasturage of Lillesleive, by Matilda Corbet, wife of Patrick de Ridale, the first attesting witnesses are: “R. et A. abbibus de Neubotill et Cup.” which would give about the years 1214-1216, during the rule of Richard, Abbot of Neubotle, who succeeded in 1214, (after May 25), and resigned his office, July 27, 1216. (“Liber de Mailros :” i. 250; and “Chronica de Melros :” pp. 115, 124, *ad an.* Mccxiiij-Mccxvj.)

In 1240, Alexander resigned his pastoral care of this abbey, probably through age and infirmities; “Anno Domini Mccxl. dompnus Alexander abbas de Cupro pastoralement curam reliquit, et dompnus Gillebertus ejusdem domus monachus ei successit.” (“Chron. de Mailros,” *ad an.* 1240, p. 150.) The period of his death does not appear, but must have occurred shortly after his resignation, when he was far advanced in age, having ruled this abbey so many years.

IX. GILBERT.—1240-1243.

In the year 1240, Gilbert, monk of Cupar, succeeded as ninth Abbot of Cupar; he ruled for a period of about three years, and is not found in charter records, probably owing to the short time of his abbotship. He had gone to France to attend a general chapter of the Cistercian Order—to which he belonged—at the Abbey of Citeaux, in Burgundy, held by the Superior-General, William III., (twenty-second Abbot of Citeaux, 1238-1244); and dying at Rheims, was interred there, October 12, 1243; “Mccxliij, Dompnus Michael, abbas de Glenluis, apud Walcheles (?) in die Sancti Michaelis (Sept. 29), sepelitur; similiter dompnus Gillebertus, abbas de Cupro, apud Sanctum Remigium, vj^o. idus Octobris, dum redeunt de capitulo

generali." ("Chron. de Mailros:" *ad an.* 1243; pp. 155-156.) There is a charter (without date) of the resignation of certain lands in Fifeshire (of Cultrach, of Balnedan, of Balnedart, of Cortiby, and of Balmerino—"et de Balmurynach, in qua (terra) monasterium eorum fundatum est.") in favour of the monks of the Cistercian Order there, of Our Lady and St Edward the Confessor, of Balmerino, in Fife, granted by Laurence of Abernethy, "Laurentius de Habrenith filius Orm," and witnessed by "Alexandro Dei Gratia Rege Scottorum, Willelmo eadem gracia episcopo Glasguensi ejusdem regis cancellario, Andrea Dei gracia episcopo Morevense, Waltero filio Alani justiciario Scoocie, Abbate de Melros, Abbate de Cupro, Malcolmno comite de Fyf, David de Lindesei, Johanne de Hay vicecomite de Fyf, et aliis." ("Liber Sancte Marie de Balmerinach:" Abbotsford Club ed. 1841; No. 7, pp. 7-8.) From a careful comparison of the dates when these attesting witnesses flourished, this charter may be confidently assigned to some year between 1233 and 1241, or during the period of Abbot Gilbert's incumbency, though as no name is given with the designation of either of the above two abbots, it might have been previous to 1240, during the latter portion of Abbot Alexander's lengthened sway over Cupar. The Abbot of Melrose was certainly Adam II., de Harkarres, who was translated from Neubotle to Melrose, as fifteenth abbot, August 6, 1219, and died in 1245.

X. WILLIAM II.—1243-1258.

In December 1243, William of Binin, Prior of the Cistercian Abbey of the Blessed Virgin, at Neubotle, appointed to the rule of the house at Cupar, as tenth abbot, during the holy season of Advent (November 29 to December 24): "Ad regimen domus de Cupro præficitur dompnus Willelmus de Binin, prior de Neubotle, in adventu Domini." ("Chron. de Mailros:" *ad an.* 1243, p. 156.)

The name of this abbot occurs only once in charter records—"Willm^o. Abbe de Cup^o." being first witness to a royal charter of King Alexander II., granting the lands of "Banchrydeueny," in

Aberdeenshire, to the abbot and convent of Arbroath, with right of forestry, dated at Inuescoyth, April 5, 1244. ("Regist. Vetus de Aberbrothoc:" p. 191.)

On (Sunday) 29th September 1258, Abbot William of Binin resigns, or, as quaintly recorded by the old chronicler, he, in the humility of his devotion, laid down the care of his rule in the chapter-house at Melrose on Michaelmas Day; and the government thereof was entrusted to William, the cellarer of the same house: "Anno Domini Mcclviij in die autem Sancti Michaelis dompnus Willelmus abbas de Cupro humili devotione curam regiminis in capitulo et de Melros deposituit; ad quam Willelmus ejus cellarius regendam accessit." ("Chron. de Mailros:" *ad an.* 1258, p. 154.) He probably retired to Melrose, and spent the rest of his days in that house, but the year of his death is not recorded.

XI. WILLIAM III.—1258-1272.

On the 29th September 1258, William, cellarer of Cupar, succeeded as eleventh abbot, on the resignation of his predecessor, and with his incumbency the Melrose chroniclers close their historical labours, as that valuable record ends in the year 1270, terminating in the MS. rather abruptly. A few short notices, 'nearly defaced, and not included in former editions, are transcribed from various folios of the manuscript, where they have been entered with a style, probably as memoranda to be afterwards extended.' They occupy one page of the accurate edition printed for the Bannatyne Club, and here so often referred to, briefly embracing the years 1264-1275. These remarks are founded on a footnote by the editor, Mr Joseph Stevenson (p. 222). The continuators of Fordun's "Scotichronicon," or "Chronica Gentis Scotorum," as it should be correctly styled, also desert us at this stage of the history of the Abbots of Cupar; and after the record of Abbot William's deposition, and the name of his successor, afford no subsequent additional notices of the ecclesiastics who continued to govern this abbey. Henceforward, consequently, the succession can only be stated approximately,

as derived from the scanty references to be found in the various cartularies printed within the last fifty years by the Bannatyne, Maitland, Abbotsford, and Spalding Clubs. But when the *testing-clause* consists only of a reference to that of a preceding charter, the evidence is not to be implicitly relied on; yet these, and a few other sources of information, are the only authorities now available.¹

There is a charter regarding the tithes of the mill of Dreghorn, which were the subject of a dispute between the brothers of the Hospital of St Leonard, at Edinburgh, and Master Richard, parson of the church of St Cuthbert, at Hal, of which an amicable arrangement was adjusted by the following dignified ecclesiastics: "W. & R. di. gra. Abbes de Cup^o. et de Aberbroth." ("Regist. de Dunfermelyn:" No. 220, p. 187.) Though there is no date of either year or month given in the charter, the editor merely assigning it to "sec. xiii.," yet there is no doubt that it must have been granted between the years 1261 and 1267, during the rule of this abbot. R., Abbot of Arbroath, was certainly Robert, who is first found as abbot in December 1261, though he may have succeeded a year or two earlier, certainly after April 18, 1256, and also apparently after 1258 ("Regist. Vetus de Aberbrothoc;" Preface, xiv., and pp. 191, 195, Nos. 251, 257). In the year 1267 he was expelled by his monks from the abbey in an irreverent and shameful manner, and they appear to have been supported by Gamelyn, Bishop of St Andrews (1255-1271).

¹ There are two entries in the "Chamberlain Rolls," or "Extracts from a Roll of Accounts in the Reign of King Alexander III., 1263-1286—from the Originals, now lost," which refer to this abbot: "Ex computo E. de Montealto vicecomitis de Forfar, in Ballia de Forfar, anno 1263.—Item, pro viginti quatuor vaccis remissis Abbati de Cupro, preter decimam Cvijjs." (p. 14). "Computum Willelmi Comitis de Mar Camerarii, factum apud Scenam dei Junis A.D. 1264.—Item, memorandum quod istud computum audierunt Gamelinus et Ricardus, Sauctiandree et Dunkelden. episcopi, abbates de Dunfermeling, Lmdoris, [de] Sancta Cruce, de Scone, et de Cupro, R. de Meyneris et Joannes de Cambrum milites, et clerici capelle et curie domini regis." (p. 18).—From "Excerpta e Rotulis Compotorum temporis regis Alexander III.," or "Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland, and some other Officers of the Crown, rendered at the Exchequer," by Thomas, Earl of Haddington, Clerk Register; vol. i., 4to, Edinb. 1836; pp. 14, 18, *ut supra*.

The "exaucterated" abbot appealed for redress to the Holy See, but nothing is further known of his history, or the result of his appeal to Rome; and his successor, "Sabino, Abbate de Aberbrothok," is one of the witnesses to the foundation-charter of the Maison-Dieu Hospital at Brechin, by Sir William de Brechine, (son of Henry de Brechine, an illegitimate son of Earl David), on July 4 of the same year. ("Reg. Episcop. Brechinesis:" i., pp. 4-7.) Sabine, or Sabinus, is evidently a Latin name, and he may have been an Italian ecclesiastic sent temporarily to govern the abbey, pending ex-Abbot Robert's appeal to the apostolic see; however, his rule was very brief, as the next Abbot of Arbroath, John, is recorded in a charter regarding the taxation of the church of "Ferendrath," in the diocese of Aberdeen, dated at Abirbrothoc, on August 15, 1268 ("Reg. Vet. de Aberbrothoc:" pp. 188, 189); and he is said to have died in 1270, being succeeded by Adam of Invirloumane, who only survived till 1275. (Fordun, ii., pp. 105, 113, 122.) There is no mention of Abbot Sabinus in any of the documents contained in the Cartulary of Arbroath; and, before concluding this long, but it is hoped not irrelevant, digression from Cupar to Arbroath, or Aberbrothoc, it may be noted as interesting, that not a single allusion can be discovered with reference to Arbroath in the Chronicles of Melrose.

In 1272, William, Abbot of Cupar, was deposed, for some cause not mentioned: 'A. Gratie Meclxxii, Willelmus abbas de Cupro deponitur, et Andreas de Buchan loco ejus præficitur.' (Fordun a Goodall; vol. ii., lib. x., cap. xxx., p. 115, *ad an.* 1272.)

XII. ANDREW.—1272-1296.

Andrew of Buchan was, in 1272, preferred to the government of Cupar, as twelfth abbot, in room of William deposed, and his rule extended to the close of the year 1296, during the troublous times of the wars of the succession, and invasion of Scotland by King Edward I., of England. Before the untimely death of the young Queen Margaret, the 'Maiden of Norway,' there was a meeting of the estates of Scotland, generally termed the Great

Convention of Brigham, which was composed of the four Guardians of the realm, two of whom were Bishops William of St Andrews (1279-1297), and Robert of Glasgow (1273-1316), of ten other bishops, twelve earls, twenty-three abbots, eleven priors, and forty-eight barons, but no representatives of the burghs of Scotland. The convention assembled at Brigham, a village on the Tweed, near Roxburgh, on Friday, March 17, 1290, and from thence directed a letter to King Edward, which was signed by the dignified clergy, among whom "abbe de Kupre" is found, undoubtedly this Andrew. The community consented to the proposed marriage of their infant sovereign with Prince Edward of England, expressing their joy—"mut leez et joyus"—at the good news that "le apostoyl" (Pope Nicholas IV., 1288-1292) had granted the necessary dispensation for this marriage. A letter was at the same time despatched, by this assembly of the States, to the 'father of their dear lady and queen,' Eirik II., Magnusson, called the Priest-hater, King of Norway (who succeeded his father King Magnus VI., Hakonson, surnamed 'Lagabeter,' or Law-mender, in 1280, and died, without male issue, July 13, 1299). All these preliminary arrangements were overthrown by the untimely death of Queen Margaret, in her eighth year, when at sea, on the voyage from Norway to Scotland, off the coast of Orkney, at the end of September, or early in the month of October following; and the country then lay at the mercy of the ambition of the astute English monarch, who assumed the right of interference with the succession to the throne of an independent kingdom. ("Acts of Parl. of Scotland:" i., pp. 13, 287, 441, 442.)

On two separate occasions this Abbot of Cupar is found performing homage to Edward, as recorded in the pages of the "Ragman Rolls," 1291-1296. First, at Perth, in the church of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, on Tuesday, July 24, 1291, as 'religiosus vir frater Andreas abbas de Cupro,' along with Mary, Queen of Man, and Countess of Stratherne, and others, 'fidelitatem fecerunt domino regi Anglie memorato ut superiori et directo domino regni Scocie et ad sancta Dei Evangelia juraverunt.' Secondly, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on

Tuesday, August 28, 1296, when "Andreu abbe de Couppe é le Couent de mesme le lu," and a great many others at the same time and place, who all took the oath of lealty and fidelity in the following terms; "Jeo ferrai feal é leal, é foi é leaute porterai au Roi Edward Roi Dengleterre, é a ses heirs, de vie é de membre é de terrien honeur contre totes gentz qui purront viure é morir, é jammes pur nuly armes ne porterai, nen conseil nen eide ne serrai contre ly, ne contre ses heirs en nul cas qe poet auenir, é nous les abbés auantditz, é chescun de nous par soi, qe jeo leaument reconstrai é leaument frai les seruices, qe apartenent as tenementz qe jeo cleim tenir de li, si Dieu me eidé é les Seintz. En tesmoignance des queus choses, nous auons fait faire cestes lettres ouertes sealées de nos comuns seaus." (From "Instrumenta Publica sive Processus super Fidelitatibus et Homagiis Scotorum Domino Regi Angliæ factis, Mccxcii-Mccxcvi:" printed for the Bannatyne Club, at Edinburgh, 4to, 1834, pp. 18, 116-117; or "The Ragman Rolls.")

It is stated, by a late writer, in his notice of the Abbey of Cupar, that, "perhaps, also, to the time of Abbot Andrew belongs the obligation which the abbot and convent of Cupar came under, sometime before 1292, to build a chapel at their own expense in the island of Karuelay, now Kerrera, in Argyll, and to find three monks to celebrate divine service there for the soul of the late King Alexander, for a certain sum of money which they had before received from the king" ("Memorials of Angus and the Mearns," by Andrew Jervise, Edinb. 1861, p. 395). The reference at the foot of the page is incorrect; the original passage is as follows, as given in the "Acta Seculi XIII. De Munimentis Scotiæ," from an indenture dated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, December 13, 1222; "Item littera Abbatis de Cupro et ejusdem loci Conuentus per quam obligarunt se . . . ad fabricandum quandam Capellam sumptibus suis in Insula de Karnelay in Arkadia et ad inueniendum, iij monachos ibidem divina celebraturos pro anima dni. Alexandri quondam Regis Scocie . . . dam summa pecunie quam a dicto Rege ceperunt per manibus." ("Acts of Parliaments of Scotland," vol. i., fol. 1844, p. 10 and 116 in new pagination.)

It is, therefore, quite evident that this was in the time of Andrew.

On the 21st June 1292, Saturday before the Feast of St John the Baptist, 20 Edw. I., at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Andreas, "le abbe de Coupre," signs and seals the letters testimonial of the Auditors, declaring that the competitors, Bruce and Baliol, had so concluded their pleadings that the King might proceed to judgment. ("Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland," by Sir Francis Palgrave, vol. i., 1837; Introduction, xcii., and No. xviii., pp. 52, 53. The original document, preserved in the Treasury of H.M.'s Exchequer, is 'very much damaged and decayed.')

On Sunday, April 26, 1293, at London, in the presence of "domini Andreae abbatis de Cupro," and other high and noble contracting parties, was arranged the marriage-settlement between Robert de Thony, eldest son and heir of dominus Ralph de Thony, and Matilda de Stratherne, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, then under twenty years of age—a daughter of the ancient and illustrious house of Earls Palatine of Strathearn, hitherto unnoticed by peerage writers. Our notice of Abbot Andrew is from "Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland from 1286 to 1306" (edited by Stevenson, for the series of "Record Publications," and published at Edinburgh, 1870, in 2 vols., royal 8vo, i., pp. 394-396; from the "Memoranda Roll, 20-21 Edw. I. m. 24, collated with a duplicate in the Lord Treasurer's roll for the same year (1293), m. 43"). It shows that this abbot was then at London, occupied with affairs connected with the two countries, during the first year of the reign of King John, whose accession had taken place on the 17th November preceding.

The next notice of the abbey of Cupar is contained in the "Extracts from the Account of the Keeper of the Royal Wardrobe respecting the Affairs of Scotland," John de Drokensforde, dated November 20, 1295, where we find, "Et de xliiijl. xiijs. vd. de denariis Scottorum inventis in abbatia de Coupre, regi forisfactis, sicut continetur ibidem" ("Histor. Doc.," *ut supra*, No. 345, ii., pp. 16, 17, from the contemporary copy in the "Pipe Roll,"

Baliol

respecting Scottish affairs, 27 Edw. I., in the Public Record Office).

On the 16th May 1296, at Kelso, the Chancellor of England was directed by King Edward to prepare letters of Protection and Safe conduct for certain Scotsmen, "et abbati de Coupre in Anegos litteras de conductu, simul habere faciatis." ("Histor. Docum.," *ut supra*, No. 360, ii., p. 49. From the Original, in the Public Record Office.)

On the 28th August 1296, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Abbot Andrew, for the second time, took the oath of allegiance to King Edward, as already stated in the extracts from the "Ragman Rolls," and on the 2d September, a royal mandate was issued for the restitution of their lands to all those abbots, priors, and other ecclesiastics, who had performed the acts of homage. Letters were accordingly issued for "Abbas de Coupre, vicecomitibus Forfare Pert." ("Rotuli Scotia," 24 Edw. I., 'Berewic, 2d September,' vol. i., fol. 1814, p. 24*b*, membr. 11.)

In 1296-97, during the War of Independence, among the extracts from the "Wardrobe Accounts" of King Edward, illustrative of the affairs of Scotland, there is a list of "Jocalia remanentia in fine anni xxiiij de jocalibus inventis in Abbatia de Coupre in Scotia, quæ fuerunt Scottorum, inimicorum regis, anno eodem:"

"vj disci argentei, ponderis viij*l*. xviijs. iiij*l*.

iiij disci argentei minores, ponderis iiij*m*., minus xv*l*.

iiij salsarii argentei, ponderis xviijs. ij*l*.

vij cipli plati et parvi, ponderis lxxvijs.

iiij duodenæ et quinque coclearia argenti, ponderis ls.

Unum cooperculum unius coupæ argenti album, ponderis xlvijs. vi*l*.

Ciphus argenti deauratus cum pede, sine cooperculo, ponderis xxxijs. viij*l*.

Ciphus argenti deauratus cum pede, sine cooperculo, ponderis xlvijs. iiij*l*.

Una pecia argenti, ponderis vij*l*. ob.

Liberata Adæ aurifabro regis apud Westmonasterium xviiij die Mai anno præsentis, ad frangendum per præceptum regis pro novis vescellis inde faciendis pro domina Elizabet, filia

regis, comitissa Hollandiæ, contra passagium ejusdem versus partes proprias. Et est summa totalis ponderis istorum jocalium, xxvj*l.* ix*s.* x*l.* ob.; de quo pondere idem Adam respondit in compoto suo reddito in Garderobam mense Julii.

Ciphus argenteus albus cum pede, sine cooperculo, ponderis xxv*s.* iiij*d.* Et habet cooperculum novum, et ponderat cum cooperculo, xxxiii*s.* x*d.*

Ciphus argenti deauratus cum pede, sine cooperculo, ponderis xxviii*s.* iiij*d.*

Ciphus argenti deauratus cum pede, sine cooperculo, ponderis ij*m.* Et habet cooperculum novum, et ponderat cum cooperculo, ij*m.* di. x*d.*

Liberata per præceptum regis dominæ Elizabet, filiæ suæ, comitissæ Hollandiæ, apud Westmonasterium, ij die Augusti, contra passagium ejusdem versus partes Hollandiæ.

xviiij coclearia argenti, ponderis xx*s.*

Quinque firmacula minuta et vetera, ponderis iii*s.* auri.

Liberata Adæ aurifabro regis viij die Marci, ad duos picheros auri faciendos comitissæ Hollandiæ, filiæ regis, contra passagium ejusdem, de quo pondere idem Adam respondit in compoto suo, sicut patet in principio istius tituli.¹

Zona de serico cum hernesio argenteo deaurato, ponderis xv*s.* viij*d.*

Firmaculum auri, ponderis xiiij*d.*

Firmaculum auri, ponderis x*d.*

Firmaculum auri, ponderis v*d.*

Firmaculum auri, ponderis ij*d.* o.”

(“ Documents, History of Scotland,” *ut supra*, ii., No. ccccxv., pp. 145, 146, fol. 148*b.*)

The twenty-fourth *regnal year* of King Edward I. was from November 20, 1295, to November 20, 1296; consequently the period here referred to was March, May, and July, 1296.

¹ The passage here referred to is as follows: “ xviiij die Mai anno prædicto, de jocalibus que inventa fuerunt in abbatia de Coupre in Scotia, anno xxiiij, in pondere vj discorum minorum, iiij salsariorum, vij ciphorum platorum, iiij duodenarum et quinque coclearum, unius coupe, trium ciphorum argenti deauratorum cum pede sine cooperculis, sicut patet dicto titulo, xxvj*l.* ix*s.* iiij*d.*” (*Id.*, fol. 134*b.*)

An entry in the "Chamberlain Rolls" for 1289-90 refers evidently to this abbot during the interregnum: "Computa audita apud Schon. anno Meclxxxx, et e^o pro anno lxxxix. et isti fuerunt auditores istorum Computorum subsequen- cium, viz. Abbas de Cupro, Abbas de Aberbroth, et Abbas de Schon. Nicolaus de Haya et Robertus Cambrun milites, Magister Thomas de Carnoto Cancellarius Scocie, et ceteri clerici regie dignitatis, et Magister Willelmus de Cramund, clericus loco Alexandri de Balliolo Camerarij Scocie constitutus" ("Excerpta e Rotulo Compotorum tempore Custodum Regni, Meclxxxviii-Mcexc," i., p. *77"). This entry corrects the usual lists of the Chancellors of Scotland, which are very defective in Crawford's "Officers of State;" and still more so in the "List of the Great Officers of State for the Kingdom of Scotland, as far back as can be collected from the most ancient records now extant, down to the year 1660," given at the end of Scot of Scotstarvet's "Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen, from 1550 to 1660." (Edinb. 1754, pp. 165-190.) There is a brief series of the Chancellors by Chalmers, from 1120 to 1305 ("Caledonia," vol. i., pp. 712, 713, note *c*), who with much truth remarks; 'It is of great importance, that a chronological list of the chancellors should be accurately stated, because it is the name of the chan- cellor alone, who witnesses the charters, which can clearly ascertain the dates of a thousand charters, during those times of general uncertainty. With a view to this important point, I submit to the curious reader a more precise series of the chan- cellors of Scotland than is anywhere else to be found.' Yet he assigns the years "1280-85," to Sir Thomas Charteris, while, from the above authentic record, we find that he was still hold- ing the office of "Cancellarius Scocie" in 1289-90, and on February 7, 1290, if not later ("Chamb. Rolls," i., p. 73). Chalmers is also mistaken in the name of the succeeding chan- cellor—"Adam, Bishop of Caithness, 1291." Alan, Bishop of Caithness, is the name of this Chancellor, appointed by King Edward, and sworn in on June 12, 1291, along with Walter de Agmondesham, "clericus domini regis Angliæ, assignatus per regem ad sigillum Scotiæ custodiendum una cum episcopo

Cathanensi;" (From the contemporaneous entry in the "Pipe Roll, 21 Edw. I.," in the Public Record Office). The bishop died in the latter part of the year 1291 (after November 5, and before December 12; *cf.* "Rot. Scotiæ," i. 6^a, membr. 10, *et seq.*), when Master Adam de Bodyndon, the sub-chancellor, became Vice-chancellor of Scotland, and performed the duties of that office till January 6, 1292, being associated with Alan, from August 18 following, ("Rot. Scot.," i. 5^a, membr. 11), when Master William of Dumfries, rector of the church of Kynlos, was Chancellor, though not formally appointed till February 27 following. (Original Privy Seal, in the Public Record Office; and "Rot. Scotiæ," i., p. 7^b, membr. 9.) His tenure was brief; he died before December 1292—"Rot. Scot.," i. 13^b, membr. 7), as Magister Alan of Dumfries became Chancellor on 12th June of the same year, ("Rotuli Scotiæ," i., p. 8^a, membr. 9); he is found, with William de Dumfries, as one of the "clerici de rotulis regis," on February 3, 1289, in certain proceedings respecting the settlement of the claims of John le Massum against the executors of Alexander, late King of Scotland, at Carham-upon-Tweed (from the original, in the Public Record Office). He appears to have been rector of the church of Dumbarton, and is styled "custos sigilli regni Scotiæ," August 7 and October 1, 1292. Sir Walter de Agmondesham is found, as sole Chancellor, August 16, 1292; but it is not so clear by whom the duties of this office were performed during the unfortunate reign of King John de Balliol—between November 17, 1292, and July 10, 1296—though Walter was re-appointed October 2, 1296 ("Rot. Scotiæ," i. 35^b, membr. 6), having, on September 6 preceding, been presented to the vacant church of Kynross, in the diocese of St Andrews ("Patent Roll," 24 Edw. I., membr. 7). On July 3, 1297, King Edward issued a commission from Westminster to John de Warene, Earl of Surrey—"Custodi nostri regni et terre Scotiæ"—to present to a better living, either in Galloway or some other part of Scotland, when vacant, Walter de Agmondesham, "Cancellarium nostrum regni prædicti" ("Pat. Roll.," 25 Edw. I., pt. ii., m. 15). On the 12th July, he was appointed to manage the finance required for the Scottish War

of Independence, which had then commenced," ("Pat. Roll," 25 Edw. I., pt. ii., membr. 15) and when he is not styled "Cancellarius." On the 19th December of the same year, he was Receiver of payments, made in York and Northumberland, for the Welsh troops serving in Scotland, ("Memoranda Roll," 26 Edw. I., membr. 106); he died not long afterwards, in 1297-98, as is proved from a reference to the executors, "Walteri de Agmondesham defuncti." ("Original Petition," in the Public Record Office, 1297-98; "Hist. Doc. Sc.," ii. 261). Chalmers' list gives, under the reign of King John: "1296, Alex. Kennedy," and "1305, Wm. de Bevercotes." Regarding the former we cannot obtain any particulars; the latter, William de Bevercote, was an Englishman, who obtained a protection from King Edward, to proceed to Scotland, along with Walter de Agmondesham, and to remain there till the following Michaelmas, dated at Westminster, November 14, 1297, ("Rot. Scot.," i. 48*b*, membr. 1); he was Chancellor on December 8, 1305, ("Close Roll," 33 Edw. I., m. 22), and was still in office under King Edward II. as "nre. chauncellier," November 6, 1313; ("Rot. Scotiæ," vol. i., p. 113*b*, m. 10). His official connection with Scotland, which could have latterly been only nominal, probably ended after the battle of Bannockburn, on June 24, 1314, but he was nominated Chancellor of the town and lands of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by King Edward III., at Marlborough, November 12, 1333, after the surrender of that place to the English, in the previous July; ("Rot. Scot.," vol. i., pp. 259, 260*ba*, membr. 2, 7 Edw. III.). His name, that of "William de Bevercotes *nuper* cancellarius," occurs in connection with the master of the Hospital of B. Marie Magdalene juxta Berewycum-super-Twedam, on August 28, 1351, (25 Edw. III., "Rot. Scotiæ," i., p. 742*b*, membr. 2), so that his political career—if as apparently the same person—extended considerably over half a century. King Robert I. had nominated his own Chancellors during this period, but they will not be noticed here.

The only two ascertained charter records of Abbot Andrew are: (1.) A grant of the lands of Drounlay—"in tenemento de Dorlaw"—to Dominus Nicholas de Haya, by Donald, Earl of

Mar, which is placed between 1275-1297, by the learned editor, Dr Joseph Robertson. It is witnessed by "hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus Dominis, Hugone et Andrea, de Scona et de Cupro, abbatibus" ("Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff;" printed for the Spalding Club, 1862; vol. iv., pp. 698-699; the charter being 'abridged from the original at Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire, the ancient ancestral seat of the Earls of Erroll, who are lineally descended from the above Nicholas). This charter also proves that there was then a Hugh, Abbot of Scone, who succeeded Nicholas, Bishop-elect of Caithness, after the year 1273, and had vacated, or died before 1291, (*vide* "Liber de Scon," Preface, p. xi., note, where the editor doubts there having been such an abbot). (2.) "Concordia inter abbatem de Cupro et abbatem de Insule Missarum—cum inter viros religiosos Andream Dei gratia abbatem de Cupro et ejusdem loci conuentus ex parte una, et Hugonem ejusdem gratia abbatem de Insula Missarum et ejusdem loci conuentum ex altera." The matter in dispute was an annual rent of 20 lbs. of wax, which the monks of Cupar claimed from certain houses and lands in the town of Perth, occupied in feu-farm, by two tenants holding of the monastery of Inchaffrey, and for thirty-nine years past, no such demand having been made. But now, for the sake of peace, it was agreed between the two abbots, that Inchaffrey should give yearly in perpetuity to Cupar 2 lbs. of cummin, and 2 lbs. of pepper, at the chapel of the bridge of Perth, within the octave of the nativity of John the Baptist. "Datum apud villam de Perth, die natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno gratie millesimo cc° [octogesimo?] secundo" ("Registrum de Inchaffrey," No. 49, pp. 49-50). The date is evidently intended to be 1282, (instead of 1202), during the period when both abbots flourished, which would synchronise, as Hugh was Abbot of Inchaffrey from 1271, till early in the following century.

As already noticed, our constant guides hitherto, the Melrose Chronicles, and Fordun—with his Continuator—go no further than the succession of this abbot in 1272; nor after this period do the other historians, who occasionally mention the affairs of

the different monasteries, afford the means of correctly ascertaining the regular succession of the various abbots.

A further notice may be given of the deposition of the previous abbot, and the succession of Andrew, from an ancient MS., preserved in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, (marked A. 6, 36), and which was printed for the Abbotsford Club, in 1842; “Anno Domini M^oii^olxxij, Cupro abbas deponitur, et Andreas Buchane loco eius proficitur.” (“Extractae Cronice Scocie,” fol. 129, p. 111.)

The earliest known Seal of an Abbot of Cupar is one of the year 1292, now in the Chapter-House, Westminster, and which must have been that of Abbot Andrew of Buchan. It is described as ‘a small counter-seal, with the design of a hand vested, issuing from the sinister side of the seal, holding a crozier between two fleurs-de-lis.’ *Legend*—“Contra Sigillum Abbis de Cupro.” (“Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals—Royal, Baronial, Ecclesiastical, and Municipal—embracing a period from A.D. 1094 to the Commonwealth, taken from Original Charters and other Deeds preserved in Public and Private Archives;” by Henry Laing, Edinb. 1850, 4to; No. 999, p. 177, where it is described as ‘Cupar in Angus, Abbot of.’) There are also there given—Nos. 1000, 1001, 1002—Seals of a later Abbot, in 1532, of the Chapter in the same year, and of the Monastery, as hereafter.

Andrew of Buchan appears to have been the only superior of this monastery who was raised to the episcopate, during the existence of Cupar as an abbey; and this fact has not been hitherto noticed by any of its historians, although it rests on unimpeachable evidence. When he had presided over the Abbey for nearly a quarter of a century, he was promoted to a higher dignity in the Church, being nominated to the Bishopric of Caithness, by Pope Boniface VIII., on December 17, 1296, as shown by the following Bull of provision from Rome: “Bonifacius Episcopus, etc. Dilecto filio Andree electo Cathanensi, salutem, etc. Dum ad universas orbis ecclesias iuxta pontificalis officii debitum apostolice dirigimus considerationis intuitum, earum propensior sollicitudo nos angit,

que ad Romanam ecclesiam nullo pertinent mediante, cum presertim propriis destitute pastoribus vacationis incommodis exponuntur, ut illis, nostro coöperante ministerio, viri preficiantur ydonei, quorum industria et virtute salubriter gubernentur. Dudum siquidem, ecclesiâ Cathanensi, ad Romanam ecclesiam nullo medio pertinente, per obitum bone mem. A[dam] Epi. Cathanensis, qui nuper apud civitatem Senensem diem clausit extremum, vacante, Nos ad provisionem ipsius, ne prolixè vacationis dampna subire (cogatur), diligentius intendentes, post deliberationem solempnem super hoc habitam, tandem considerantes in te ingentium dona virtutum, super quibus testimonia prelatorum et aliorum fidedignorum illarum partium te commendant, ad te, Abbatem Monasterii de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis Sancti Andree diocesis, virum utique, prout ex testimoniis recepimus antedictis, moribus et vita laudabilem, discretionis maturitate conspicuum, in spiritualibus providum, et temporalibus circumspectum, oculum direximus nostre mentis. Sperantes igitur, premissis omnibus diligenti meditatione pensatis, quod eadem ecclesia per te, qui hactenus dicto Monasterio salubriter prefuisti, salutaria recipiet incrementa, cum preteritorum consideratio rationem probabilem soleat inducere de futuris, de persona tua nobis et fratribus nostris ob tuorum exigentiam meritorum accepta eidem ecclesie providemus, teque licet absentem preficimus ipsi ecclesie de eorundem fratrum consilio in Episcopum et pastorem, curam et administrationem ipsius in spiritualibus et temporalibus tibi plenarie committendo, firma de te concepta fiducia, quod eadem ecclesia sub tuo felici regimine, dextera domini tibi assistente propitia, per tue circumspectionis industriam et providenciam circumspectam salubriter et prospere dirigetur. Quocirca discretioni tuo per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus impositum tibi onus a domino reverenter suscipiens, et suavi eius iugo humiliter collum flectens, sic regimen eiusdem ecclesie tue gubernationi commisse studeas exercere sollicite, fideliter et prudenter, quod ecclesia ipsa, gratia tibi suffragante divina, votivis iugiter ampliatur commodis et salubribus proficiat incrementis. Datum Rome apud S. Petrum, xvi. Kal. Januarii, Pontificatus nostri anno secundo." "In

eodem modo, Dilectis filiis . . . Decano et Capitulo ecclesie Cathanensis, et Carissimo in Christo filio . . . Regi Scotie Illustri" (Theiner's "Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum," Roma, fol. 1864, No. ccclix., pp. 163-164: "Andreas electus Cathanensi ecclesie praefficitur in episcopum. 'Regest. An.,' iii., fols. 206-289, Bonifacius P. P. VIII., anno 1296").

The next bull, of August 1, 1297, refers to his consecration: "Bonifacius Episcopus, etc. Venerabilibus fratribus . . . Aberdonsensi, . . . Glasguensi, et . . . Rossensi, Epis. salutem, etc. Cum nos nuper ecclesie Cathanensi, ad Romanam ecclesiam nullo medio pertinente, tunc vacanti de dilecto A. Electo Cathanensi absente de fratrum nostrorum consilio duximus providendum, eidemque Electo, prout ex parte ipsius fuit propositam coram nobis, propter guerrarum discrimina in illis partibus imminencia, et viarum pericula valde grave ac periculosum existat apostolicam sedem adire pro consecrationis munere obtinendo: Nos eidem Electo circa predicta providere volentes, ipsius supplicationibus inclinati, fraternitati vestri per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus ad predictam ecclesiam vel aliam, cum ab eo super hoc fueritis requisiti, vos personaliter conferentes, unus vestrum, quem ipse voluerit, reliquis ei assistentibus, dicto Electo munus consecrationis impendat, recepturus postmodum ab eodem nostro et ecclesie Romane nomine fidelitatis debite solitum iuramentum iuxta formam, quam vobis sub bulla nostra mittimus interclusam. Formam autem iuramenti, quod ipse prestabit, de verbo ad verbum nobis per eiusdem patentes litteras ipsius sigillo munitas per proprium nuntium quantocius destinare curetis. Quod si aliquis vestrum hiis exequendis interesse forte nequiverit, reliqui duo alii unum Epum. gratiam et communionem dicte sedis habentem ad eorum executionem assumant. Datum apud Urbemveterem Kal. Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno tertio."

This succession of Abbot Andrew of Cupar, in 1296-7, corrects mistakes in the usual lists of the Bishops of Caithness, the only writer who records the facts correctly being Mr Anderson, in the Introduction to the "Orkneyinga Saga." (Edinb., 8vo, 1873, pp. lxxxv., lxxxvi.) The see was vacant by the death of Bishop Adam, who had been promoted from the Praeceptor-

ship of the cathedral church of Ross, by direct provision of the same Pope, Boniface VIII., on April 29, 1296, but died, after a very brief episcopate, at Siena, in Italy, while returning home from the Roman Curia. He had been consecrated—probably on the day the bull of provision was issued, Sunday, April 29, 1296—by Hugues Aycelin, de Billom en Auvergne, O.S.D., Cardinal-Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, 1294-1297. (Theiner, *ut supra*, No. cccliii., pp. 161-162, “Reg. An.,” ii., fol. 49.) His death appears to have occurred before 1301, but this is uncertain.

The first of the preceding briefs announcing his preferment is addressed to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Caithness, and also to the ‘Illustrious King of Scotland,’ by whom must be meant John Balliol; though his short and disastrous reign had terminated in July previous, and the country was then under the government of John de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey and Sussex, by appointment of King Edward I. Although no record has been found of any royal writ for the restitution of the temporalities of the bishopric to Bishop Andrew, similar to what had taken place in the case of Thomas de Dono Dei, to that of Ross, on July 21, 1297, (“Patent Roll, 25 Edw. I., part ii., m. 10.”) there can be no doubt that such took place, in confirmation of the papal provision. The new Cistercian prelate’s consecration by the Bishops of Aberdeen (Henry le Chen, 1282-1329), of Glasgow (Robert of Wyschard, 1272-1316), and of Ross (Thomas of Dundee, 1295 till after 1312), in terms of the second papal brief of August 1, 1297, as above given, was celebrated before the close of the year 1297, and he was duly installed in his cathedral see, at Dornoch, in Sutherland.

Andrew must have been long past middle age when thus raised to the episcopate of the northern diocese; and his nomination by the Holy See was evidently due to his high character, and virtues, exhibited during his rule over Cupar abbey. He also appears to have been much occupied, previously, by affairs of State; and though he twice performed homage to Edward I.—at Perth, in 1291, and again, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, in 1296—before the accession of Balliol, and also after his abdi-

cation, this is no proof of his want of patriotism, as he then only followed the example of the majority of his countrymen. Indeed, it would seem that when the War of Independence commenced in 1296, the Abbey of Cupar was deemed inimical to the English rule, as it was deprived of its valuable property in reliquaries, silver plate, etc., which were confiscated and sold, going to defray the expenses of a voyage to Holland, by the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., on her marriage to John, Count of that country.

It is not known how long Andrew was Bishop of Caithness, but he must have died early in the fourteenth century, as his successor, Ferchard (of Balleganach), was in possession of the see in, and probably before, the year 1309.

XIII. ALAN.—1296-1335.

On the 15th September 1305, 'Octave of Nativity of the Virgin,' 33 Edward I., in the 'Union Parliament,' so called, from containing 'as full a representation of Scotland as the circumstances of the age could render practicable,' it was agreed, in its assembly at London, that Sir John de Bretagne should be appointed the King's Lieutenant in Scotland, and Warden or Keeper of the land; and by patent, issued at Westminster, 26th October, the office of Guardian of Scotland was conferred upon him. (Rymer's "Foedera," O., vol. ii., p. 970.) The parliamentary minute proceeds to give the names of those who were to be sworn as the King's Council in Scotland, and the Lieutenant is to call them to him, together with the Chancellor and the Chamberlain, and the other Justices and Ministers of the Kingdom, in order to act by their counsel and advice whenever the same shall be required. The names of the Council follow;—the Bishops of St Andrews, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, and Ross; the Abbots of Melrose, Cupar—"L'Abbe de Coupre"—Jedburgh, and Dunfermline; the Earls of March, Buchan, Carrick, Athole, and Rosse; and lastly, Sir John Comyn, with other Scottish knights (Palgrave's "Documents and Records," *ut supra*, preface, pp. cl.-clii., No. cxxxv., sect. 2, pp. 292, 293; 'on a small pannel of parchment, hastily written').

By a charter, dated at Dunkeld, 5th October 1308, King

Robert I. confirms, among their other possessions, the rights of the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, in the church of Alveth: "Etiam de aduocatione ecclesie de Alveth in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, cum tota terra que jacet prope dictam ecclesiam et cum omnibus aliis terris asiamentis et pertinentijs suis quas habeat ex dono Mariorie Comitisse Atholie, relicte quondam Johannis Comitis Atholie, et confirmatione David filij sui primogeniti et heredis." (From a copy, in Charter room at Slaines, of an *inspeximus* of the original, by Sir Gilbert de Hay, Constable of Scotland, at Dundee, dated on Thursday next before Feast of St Clement, P.M., November 23, A.D. 1309.)

At St Andrews, on the 11th September 1311, Fergus, tenth Abbot of Cambuskenneth (1311-1330), granted letters, making over to the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, the patronage of the church of Glenyleff, with the lands and other rights belonging to it, which were in the neighbourhood of the latter monastery, with a view to the quiet of his abbey; reserving, however, a yearly pension to Cambuskenneth of £10, to be paid by the Abbot and Convent of Cupar to the Abbot and Convent of Cambuskenneth, under the penalty of half a merk, to be paid to the fabric of the church of Dunblane, for each week during which payment was delayed ("Regist. de Cambuskenneth;" Preface, p. liii., pp. 137-139, No. 105, Abstr. 358).

At Cambuskenneth monastery, on the 6th November 1314, the Abbot of Cupar—"Abb. de Cupro"—sat in the Parliament of King Robert I., and appended his seal to the ordinance, which declared that all who had died in arms against the king, or had not then come to his allegiance, should forfeit their lands and estates, and be denounced as enemies to the realm of Scotland. He was again present, on the 26th April 1315, at Ayr parish church, in that Parliament, as "Abbat de Cupro," when it was enacted that if King Robert should die without leaving male issue of his body, he should be succeeded by his brother Edward de Brois ("Acts of Parl. of Scotland;" pp. 13-14, 289-290, of "Tabula;" and pp. 104-105; 464-465, of "Acta Parliamentorum Regis Roberti Primi"). He was absent from Parliament in December 1318.

On the 27th January 1315, at Aberdeen, Henry, Bishop of Aberdeen, with consent of his chapter, granted the church of Alveth, in his diocese (Banffshire), with its lands and immunities, to the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, for the maintenance of divine worship in their monastery, and the relief of its estate, then greatly impoverished by the ravages of war. The monks became bound on their part to cause the cure of souls in the parish to be served by a perpetual vicar, who should be nominated by them, and admitted by the bishop, receiving a yearly pension of £10 from the convent, and being provided with a toft, a croft, and a manse beside the church, and with pasture for his cattle, according to the approved custom of the diocese. The monastery further undertook to make payment yearly of six marks to a chaplain serving in the cathedral church of St Machar, at Aberdeen, who should be nominated and admitted to his office by the dean and chapter, the convent building a manse for his residence, and finding him a decent vestment for service in the choir. This foundation-charter of Alveth (now Alvah)—“*viris religiosis abbati et conventui de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis, Sancti Andree dyocesis*”—is dated—“*Anno Domini M^occc. quarto decimo, die lune proximo post festum conuersione Sancti Pauli Apostoli;*” and ends—“*In cuius rei testimonium dictus dominus Alanus tunc Abbas de Cupro, cum consensu totius conuentus sui commune sigillum monasterij sui presentibus apposuit apud Aberdon. anno et die supradictis.*” (“*Regist. Episcopat. Aberdon,*” vol. i., pp. 41-43; Spalding Club ed. 1845.)

There is also a Charter of the kirk and kirkland of Alveth to the monks of Cupar, by Marjory, Countess of Atholl, widow of John, Earl of Atholl, Lord of Strathalveth, with consent of David, her son and heir, whereby, for the soul's weal of herself, of her departed husband, and of her father, Donald, Earl of Mar, she gives to Almighty God, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to the Abbot and brethren of the Cistercian monastery of Cupar, the right of patronage of the church of Alveth, with the whole lands of the kirktown of Alveth next the church; witnesses, Matthew and John, Bishops of Dunkeld and Brechin; Hugh and John,

Abbots of Dunfermlyng and Aberbrothwick, etc., dated at Aberbrothwick, "die . . . post . . . Sancti Pauli Apostoli, Anno Domini M^occcxiv." (From a MS. note in the possession of Rev. Andrew Todd, D.D., late minister of the parish of Alvah; where also there is a MS. note of a charter of confirmation of the same grant, by Thomas, Earl of Mar, and Lord of Strathalveth.)

There is another Charter of confirmation by Donald, Earl of Mar, 1329-1332; "Carta Dovenaldi comitis de Mar et domini de Strathalueth. Deo et Sancte Marie et Monachis de Cupro, pro salute anime bone memorie Domini Gartineti patris mei quondam comitis de Mar, dedisse et hac presente carta confirmasse donationem illam quam nobilis domina Marjoria Comitissa Atholie amita nostra, in libera et legitima viduitate sua, eisdem religiosis fecit, et carta sua confirmavit, de advocacione seu jure patronatus ecclesie de Alueth in dyocesi Aberdonensi, sicut carta ejusdem domine cum confirmatione domini David de Strathbolgy filij sui primogeniti et heredis, eisdem viris religiosis inde confecta plenius testatur. Testibus Alexandro episcopo Aberdonensi, Johanne episcopo Moraviensi, Domino Johanne Brune milite, David de Mar fratre nostro, et multis aliis." (From "Breviarium Antiqui Registri Monasterii de Cupro in Aengus," or "Notes of the Charters of the Abbey of Cupar, in a Collection of Charters, MS., in the Library of Lord Panmure, at Panmure House;" also *cf.* "Illustrations of Topography of Aberdeen and Banff," vol. ii., pp. 312-313; iv., p. 712, by Joseph Robertson; "Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," Spalding Club, 1843, *passim*; "Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis," i., pp. 41-42; ii., pp. 53, 56, 66, 95, 97, 108.)

In Robertson's "Index of Missing Charters, between 1309 and 1413," (Edinb. 1798), are the following; (1.) By King Robert I., 1309, "Carta to the abbacy of Coupar, the lands of Aughinleskis, "in vicecom. Alith" (p. 4, No. 39), and "to the abbacie of Coupar, of the lands Aythmakethill, etc., within the thandome of Alith," (p. 4, No. 38). (2.) By King David II., marked on the back; "S, Dundie, Gask—Carta to the Abbot of Coupar, of the kirk of Erroll, given by Gilbert Hay of Erroll, Constable of Scotland," (p. 61, No. 1). Either or both of these may have

been during the incumbency of Abbot Alan, of whom nothing has been recovered beyond his name, and that he appears to have been the immediate successor of Andrew of Buchan, as thirteenth Abbot of Cupar, though he has escaped the notice of previous writers.

JOHN.—*Before 1335 after 1341.*

The earliest notices we possess of this Abbot are in the "Chamberlain Rolls," or "Public Accounts of Scotland, from 1326 to 1453;" though, from deficiency of records, it is now impossible to ascertain whether he was the immediate successor of Abbot Alan, the thirteenth in the list; his number in the series is therefore doubtful, and none is given here.

In the 'Comptus' of Dominus Robert de Pebles, 'Camerarius,' or Chamberlain of Scotland, rendered at Scone, 28th August 1329, for the period from June 26, 1328, in the presence of Adam, Bishop of Brechin (1328-1349), and Chancellor of Scotland, and Dominus David de Berclay, miles, there is among the various receipts, paid as contributions of the clergy, a sum of "xvs. de contribucione Abbis de Cupro" (vol. i., cap. x., pp. 87-90); and again, in 1338, in the "Comptus" of Reginald More, Chamberlain of Scotland, rendered at Aberdeen, 7th January 1337-8, from the "Festival of St Martin," 1334—no collections having been previously made during the interval, owing to Edward de Balliol's proceedings—there is a remark that the various sums now collected after the war were allocated and ratified by the counsel and advice of the Bishop of Aberdeen, (Alexander de Kyninmund—1329-1344), and the Lord Abbots "de Cup°. et de Kynlosse," and Robert de Lawedr, Justiciary of Lothian, with others, deputed to audit the public accounts of the kingdom (vol. i., cap. xxvii., pp. 252-257). Though the name of this abbot is not given in the above entries, yet, in the later statement, there can be no doubt that John is the abbot alluded to, as will appear from the succeeding entries, to be noticed hereafter, though whether he was Abbot of Cupar in 1328-1329, cannot be positively asserted.

It is worthy of notice, with reference to the earlier entry,

which dates within three months of the death of King Robert the Bruce, that the name of a Chancellor is supplied, whose occupancy of that office has been hitherto considered to be doubtful, and who is entirely ignored by Crawford, Goodall, and other writers. From several previous allusions to this bishop (who was a son of the great family of Moravia, and had been raised to the see of Brechin, by direct Papal provision, on October 31, 1328; *cf.* Theiner's "Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot.," Roma, 1864, pp. 242, 243), he seems to have held the Chancellorship from March 1328, and continued in office during the early part of the reign of King David II., but had resigned shortly after that period, when dominus Walter de Twynhame succeeded. The latter, however, had also filled the post previously, being certainly Chancellor on April 4, 1329, and rendering his accounts up to July 28, of that year (i., p. 93, *ut supra*), thus being predecessor, as well as successor of the Bishop of Brechin, as he was again in office at the coronation of the young monarch, on December 8, 1331, as magister Walter de Twynhame, Cancellarius. Dom. Thomas Charteris—"de Carnoto"—is next found as "Cancellar. Scoe^e," on April 13, 1340 (i., p. 260, *ut supra*), an earlier date than that usually assigned to him. Sir Thomas was killed at the battle of Durham, on October 17, 1346 (Fordun & Goodall, ii. 343). His ancestor, of the same name, was certainly Chancellor under King Alexander III ("Act. Parl. Scot.," i. 9-11, 115-117). Crawford inserts him, doubtfully, in his list, and he is ignored by Goodall in "Scot's Staggering State," though Chalmers places him under 1280-1285 ("Caledonia," i. 713).

On the 13th April 1340, at Aberdeen, the accounts were rendered to Reginald More, Chamberlain of Scotland: "Coram reverendis in X^o patribus dnis. Ad. dei. gra. Epo. Breghin. et Johñe eadem gratia Abbe de Cupro, Thoma de Carnoto Cancellar. Scoe^e et Willmo. Symple, auditoribus pro dicto compoto recipiendo specialiter deputatis." (i. 260, *ut supra*.) This 'Compotus' was for the Chamberlain's receipts and expenses of the royal household, 'for the whole period since King David was in France,' from May 1334, to January 1, 1340; and thus for six years—six months

excepted—the four months, till May, to be completed hereafter; also for his own receipts and expenses as Chamberlain, from January 7, 1337, up to the present date. These entries are both interesting and important, as there are uncertainties regarding the dates of David's departure from Scotland to France, also of his return thence, 1332-3, to 1340-1, May, (*cf.* Hailes' "Annals of Scotland," ed. 1819, i., pp. 206-207, 252, and his *notes*).

On the 22d January 1335-6, Safe conduct was granted at Berwick-upon-Tweed, by King Edward III., until the Festival of the Purification of the Virgin—February 2—following, for Alexander, Bishop of Aberdeen, "Fratrem Johannem Abbatem de Coupre," Master Thomas de Fyngask (afterwards Bishop of Caithness, 1342-1360), John de Monypeny, and John de Crak, who were sent into Scotland, by the ambassadors of the Pope, and the King of France. The English monarch evidently considered that Scotland was subject to his rule at this period, as the safe conduct is addressed to "R. Justitiaro suo Laudonie et alias terrar. nostrar. in Scotia et vic. nostro de Edinburgh," etc. ("Rotuli Scotiæ," i., pp. 395, 396*ba*, membr. 3; Rymer's "Fœdera," O., iv. 684.)

On the 17th June 1341, at Arbroath, a Charter of confirmation from King David II. of a previous charter granted to that monastery, by King William the Lion, is witnessed by "Alexandro, Adam et Rogero, Abirdonensi Brechynensi et Rossensi episcopis, Alexandro, Johanne et Adam, de Dunfermelyn de Cupro et de Lundors . . . abbatibus," etc., "apud Abirbrothoc septimo decimo die Junij anno regni nostri terciodecimo" ("Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc, Regist. Nigrum, 1329-1536," Bannatyne Club ed. 1856, appendix ix., p. 541—'*Ex archivis de Panmure*').

For the period of sixty-four years, 1341-1405, the annals of the Abbey of Cupar are a blank, and research has failed to ascertain the name of a single Abbot during that long interval. The different Scottish Cartularies are also silent as regards this monastery, no Abbot of Cupar being a witness to any of their charters; and the only references discovered are two instruments,

during the reign of King Robert II., granted under the Great Seal of Scotland, and dated "apud monasterium de Cupro," on November 1 and 10, 1377, "anno regni nostri septimo" ("Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, 1306-1424," fol. 1814, edited by Thomas Thomson, Nos. 108, 115, pp. 149-151). These are grants to Richard de Montealto (Mowat), Chancellor of the church of Brechin, of the baronies of Fferne and Kynblachmond—'infra vicecom. de Forfar.'

WILLIAM IV.—A.D. 1405-1420.

On the 16th September 1405, at the Monastery of Cupar, is the earliest notice of this Abbot, and he, probably, had lately succeeded, from the tenor of several expressions used in the charter, which commences: "Pateat vniuersis per presentes nos, fratrem Willelmum permissione diuina abbatem monasterii de Cupro, cum consensu et assensu eiusdem loci conuentus." This document, or obligation, promises to pay to the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, as long as he, William, held the office of Abbot foresaid, £10, of the usual legal money of Scotland, at two yearly terms—half at Feast of Pentecost, and half at that of St Martin—in the house of the Preaching Friars at Perth, for the annual pension from the church of Glenileiff (which place, as belonging to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, by gift of King William the Lion, has already been noticed under Abbot Alan, September 12, 1311), due by the granters, whether the church be unproductive or productive of fruits—the first payment to be made at the Feast of St Martin, next succeeding the date of the obligation; and for greater security, giving the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth power to seize and sell all his goods, movable and immovable, ecclesiastical or secular, to recompense any loss which they may sustain through non-payment of the pension. Dated at the Abbey of Cupar, September 16, 1405.

There is also the 'Quittancia de Glenileiff' (Glenisla), or Discharge, granted by Patrick, seventeenth Abbot of Cambuskenneth (1400-1440), to the Abbot and convent of the monastery of Cupar in Angus, for the sum of £10 Scots, paid on account of

the yearly pension from the church of Glenyleff, due at the terms of Pentecost and St Martin, bypast; and dated at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, February 12, 1414 ("Registrum de Cambuskenneth," Nos. 106-107, pp. 139-141; and 'Abstract of the Register,' pp. 358-359, 'Glenisla').

On the 16th July 1420, at Perth, in the Dominican, or church of Preaching Friars there, was assembled a Provincial Synod and Council General, which is the first of which a formal record has reached us. It met, as above stated, in the 'Black Friars' Church, and after mass, William of Stephen, Bishop of Dunblane (1419-1429), was unanimously elected Conservator of the privileges of the Church of Scotland. Present—six bishops, four abbots, a great many deacons, archdeacons, and priors, and the major part of the other clergy accustomed to attend these synods and councils; four bishops, and eight abbots were represented by their procurators or proxies. After mass the privileges and statutes of the church were read, and the Council addressed itself to the business for which it had been assembled—a declaration of the rights of the Bishops and Ordinaries in the confirmation of testaments or wills, and the administration of the goods of persons dying intestate; this declaration was then authenticated by the seals of the prelates, and other members of the Synod. The Acts of this Council were also certified by two notaries-public, the first of whom Thomas de Lawadyr, A.M., vicar of Erskine, in the diocese of Glasgow, and Notary Apostolic—was an ecclesiastic of great worth and distinction. He was master of the hospital of Soltre, in Midlothian, 1437, preceptor to King James II., and finally Bishop of Dunkeld, 1452. Owing to advanced age and infirmities, he resigned his see, 1476, and died 1481, November 4 (December 14 ?) aged about ninety (*cf.* Myln's "Vit. Ep. Dunkeld," pp. 24, 25; "Regist. Domus de Soltre," p. ix. *et seq.*). Among the ecclesiastics present is found the name of William, Abbot of Cupar, "presentibus etiam venerabilibus patribus, priore Sancti Andree, abbatibus monasteriorum de Cambuskennet, de Lundoris, de Cupro, de Newbottle," etc. ("Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis," i., No. 29, pp. 38-40; also, "Statuta Ecclesie Scoticanæ,"

preface, vol. i., pp. lxxx., lxxxi.; vol. ii., pp. 77, 78, taken from the "Register of Brechin.")

The names of the chief members of this Provincial Council absent and present, may here be added, exclusive of the Conservator, as a record of the hierarchy of Scotland, in the early part of the fifteenth century.

The names of those marked * were absent, but represented by their proxies.

- Bishop of St Andrews—Henry of Wardlaw, 1404-1440.
- Bishop of Glasgow—William of Lawedre, 1409-1425.
- Bishop of Dunkeld—Robert of Cardany, 1396-1437.
- Bishop of Aberdeen—Gilbert of Grenlau, 1390-1422.
- Bishop of Brechin—Walter of Forestar, 1401-1426.
- * Bishop of Moray—Henry of Lychtoun, 1415-1422.
- * Bishop of Galloway—Thomas (of Tulach ?), 1415-1422.
- * Bishop of Caithness—Alexander of Vaus, 1421-1422.
- * Bishop of Ross (*elect-confirmed*)—John Bullock, 1423-1440.
- Prior of St Andrews—James of Haldenston, 1418-1443.
- Abbot of Cambuskenneth—Patrick of — ? 1400-1440.
- Abbot of Lundoris—John Stelle, 1399-142-.
- Abbot of Cupar—William of —, *circa* 1405-1430.
- Abbot of Neubotle—William of Manuel, 1413-1422.
- * Abbot of Dunfermlyn—William of St Andrews, 1414-1427.
- * Abbot of Kelso—William of — ? 140--1434.
- * Abbot of Melrose—David of Binning, 140--1424.
- * Abbot of Holyrood (S. Cruce)—John of Leith, 1386-1424.
- * Abbot of Aberbrothoc—Walter of Panitar, 1411-1447.
- * Abbot of Jedburgh—Walter?
- * Abbot of Dryburgh—Thomas?
- * Abbot of Paisley—Thomas of Morwe (or Murray), 1420-1443.

These appear to be the only notices of the rule of William IV. over the Abbey of Cupar; how long it lasted has not been ascertained, beyond its having commenced in or before the year 1405, and continued till after July 1420, possibly till about 1430, when another Abbot of Cupar, also named William, succeeded.

WILLIAM BLAIR V.—1430-1445.

About 1430, William Blair, Abbot of Kinloss, in Moray, was translated to Cupar as fifth abbot of the name of William. Originally a brother of the monastery of Cupar, and Doctor of Decretals—"decretorum doctor"—he became Abbot of Kinloss, in 1401, and ruled there till about 1430, according to Ferrerius, the monkish annalist of the latter abbey; who also states that his government of the two monasteries extended over forty-one years—"utrum rexit monasterium et instauravit annos 41"—which does not coincide with the date of his death, 1445, and is a discrepancy not easily explained.

Dr Blair appears to have been a man of learning and ability, and also of importance. He had a litigation, while at Kinloss, and during the episcopate of Henry of Lychtoun, Bishop of Moray (1415-1422), with Master Columba of Dunbar, afterwards Bishop of Moray, 1422-1435, regarding the annual assessment of 100s. Scots, at Dundureus, a vicarage in the deanery of Elgin, and succeeded in gaining his case, in the presence of Eugene, Prior of Pluscardine, October 20, 1417. In 1419, before November, he exercised his jurisdiction, probably as Visitor of the Cistercian Order in Scotland, and by authority from Pope Martin V., in deposing John, Abbot of S. Serff, at Culross, on account of his incontinency, reducing him to the grade of a simple monk—"propter concubinatum in ordinem redegit." In this matter of deposition, dominus John of Fogo, a learned theologian, then a monk of Melrose, and subsequently Abbot of that monastery, took the active part of prosecutor, most probably as a zealous member of the Cistercian Order, and desirous of preserving its former purity from such scandals. Ferrerius relates, that this event occurred in the reign of King James I., of Scotland, which might convey a wrong impression; for though Abbot John's deposition took place, nominally, during the reign of King James I., yet as that monarch was then in captivity in England, it actually occurred during the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, whose rule, as

'Gubernator regni Scotiae,' only ended at his death, September (December?) 3, 1420 and not 1419, as generally dated. John of Fogo was a distinguished theologian, and a learned Doctor of Divinity, who became Abbot of Melrose, in, or shortly before 1425, having been previously a monk in that monastery. He was also Confessor to King James I., by whom he was sent, along with the Bishops of Aberdeen and Dunblane, on an embassy to the Roman Curia; their safe conduct, from King Henry VI., being dated at Westminster, June 9, 1425 ("Rotuli Scotiae," ii. 253*a*, membr. 12; Rymer's "Foedera," O., x. 344), to "Johēm. Abbēm. de Melros," his predecessor, as Abbot of Melros, David of Benyn, or Binning, was still in office in 1422 (Harl. MS. 7394). "Joames Fogus, monach. Cisterciensis, S. theologie doctor. Paulum Crau, Bohemum genere, haeresim Wiclefianam ac Hussitanam sceleste in Scotia seminare incipientem, eruditione ac vitae continentia repressit; quare, illo flammis consumpto, hic Mailrosensi cenobio donatus a Jacobo D. Andrea episcopo." (Dempster, "Hist. Ecclesiast.," i., p. 288*, No. 542; Fordun a Goodall, ii., pp. 451-459; Boethius' "Hist. Scot.," lib. xvii., 352.) Dempster makes several mistakes here, as is not unusual with him; Henry (Wardlaw), not 'James' (Kennedy), was the Bishop of St Andrews in 1425; and Paul Crau's execution took place at St Andrews, on July 23, 1433. (Fordun a Goodall, Bower's Continuation; lib. xvi., cap. 20, p. 495; Tytler's "Hist. of Scotland," 12mo, ed. 1841; iii. 242-245.) Fogo's promotion to the abbotship had therefore no connection with this trial for heresy. Dempster also puts his time of flourishing in 1450—"floruit anno Medl"—while it is on record that Richard of Lundy was Abbot of Melrose in 1440; and John's latest known appearance was in March 1434. For fuller particulars regarding this abbot, the reader may be referred to Morton's "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale." (pp. 236, 237); Laing's "Works of Knox." (i. 6, Appendix No. ii., pp. 497-499); Boethius (*ut supra*); Bellenden's "Chronikles of Scotland." (xvii., c. v., p. 506); and Balfour's "Annales of Scotland." (i. 161), which last is wrong, both in dates, and conclusions. It was also about the same time that the Abbot of Pontigny,

in France, was sent to Scotland, from the Council of Constance, soon after the deposition of the Anti-Pope Benedict XIII., to bring back to its allegiance the Church of Scotland, which had hitherto, during the schism, submitted to the Popes who reigned at Avignon. The question was debated and judged, not in a Provincial Council of the clergy, but in a General Council of the three Estates of the Realm, at Perth, in October 1417; and the Church and nation unreservedly acknowledged Pope Martin V., as the Head of the Church. The abbot had also a mission from the general council and chapter of the Cistercian Order, to restore the primitive discipline, of late sadly decayed, throughout the houses of his order in Scotland—"ut tum forte collapsam religionem instauraret"—and, doubtless, performed that important duty satisfactorily. (*Cf.* Fordun a Goodall, ii., pp. 449-451; "Extracta e Cronicis Scotiæ," p. 218, fol. 260; Wilkins's "Concilia," iii. 380; and Joseph Robertson's learned Preface to his "Concilia Scotiæ;" Bannatyne Club ed. 1866, vol. i., pp. lxxviii. *et seq.*) Jacques IV. de Floigni, Abbot of Cîteaux (1405-1428), was at that time head of the order.

In a transcription of clauses of various letters, concerning the constitutions and degrees, of the ecclesiastical dignities in the cathedral church of Brechin, taken at Brechin on June 20, 1450, by the Official-general of that diocese, is one dated March 19, 1434-5, containing the following clause; "Nos, Willelmus miseracione diuina abbas monasterii de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis Sancteandree diocesis," with other dignified clergy, chosen as arbitrators at Perth, in the chapel of St Paul the Apostle, for the settlement of a dispute between the Bishop of Brechin, and Master Gilbert Forestar, his archdeacon, regarding the church of Strathachyne, annexed to the archdeaconry of Brechin; and a copy of the arrangement, as decreed, was granted to the bishop, by a notary-public on January 10, A.D. 1435-6 ("Regist. Epis. Brechin;" No. 68, fol. lxiii, pp. 128, 133-135, 138). The Bishop of Brechin was John Crannoeh (or rather, "de Crennacht"), translated from the see of Caithness to that of Brechin, by Pope Martin V., on June 7, 1426, (Vatican Records), and was engaged in various political missions

during his long episcopate—as ambassador to England and the Continental powers, from 1435 to 1451. He was also Conservator of the Privileges of the Church of Scotland in 1445, and resigned his bishopric between November 7, 1453, and March 15, 1454, when his successor was ‘elect,’ though he himself survived till August 1456: “Item, that samyn zer and moneth, J^m. iiij^o. Lvj^o. decessit in Brechyne, Mast^r Jhone Crenok, Bischop of Brechyne, that was callit a gud, actif, and wertuis man, and all his tyme wele gouernand.” (Auchinleck “Croniklis and Deidis,” 1436-1461, ‘printed for presents,’ 1818, 4to, by Thomas Thompson, pp. 19, 56.) His nomination to the bishopric of Caithness took place, by Papal provision, on December 3, 1422, but he was not consecrated till after his translation to Brechin, and after October 1427, (Vatican Records), and he probably never resided in his northern diocese. The bishop had much trouble with his archdeacon, who, from his name, was evidently a near relative of his predecessor in the see, (Bishop Walter Forestar); and we find, from entries in the episcopal register, that on February 28, 1435, he publicly denounced the archdeacon for laying violent hands on his person, which was followed up by solemn excommunication, on July 31, 1448, on account of his sacrilegious conduct, and violence to his diocesan, also for his neglecting the ‘payment off certaine taxaciones, and inquisitionnes vpon ye Paipis Bull to ye Chanonis of Brechine.’ The archdeacon was subsequently sentenced to deprivation by Pope Pius II., for his treatment of the bishop; he died in August 1462, while on his way to the Roman Curia, to appeal personally to the Holy See, against this sentence. These disputes appear to have been connected with his parish of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and which benefice had always been considered as the cure of the Archdeacon of the cathedral church of Brechin. (“Regist. Episcopat. Brechinen.,” ii. 412.)

By a custom, described as unusual, but which had long prevailed in Scotland, the movable goods, or personal estate, of a bishop, lapsed to the Crown upon his death, whether he died testate, or intestate. This was prohibited by a Papal Bull, in

1259, which was subsequently recalled by another, in 1282; and the right of the Crown seems to have been unchallenged for a century afterwards, notwithstanding the frequent representations of the Scottish hierarchy. Fresh bulls issued on the subject, towards the end of the fourteenth century, were equally ineffectual; and their failure, as well as the schism in the Holy See, discouraged any further appeals to the Pope. The character and necessities of King James I., and the infancy of his son, long forbade any hope of redress from the Crown; but no sooner did King James II., personally assume the government, than the bishops urged the matter upon the attention of the Parliament, which met at Perth in June 1445, and adjourned to Edinburgh at the end of that month. The Parliament deputed thirty-six persons to hear the claims of the bishops, and they assembled at Edinburgh, in the house of the vicar of St Giles'; six bishops and nine abbots appeared for the clergy; with six lords, four knights, and six burgesses, for the laity. The Bishop of Moray, (John of Winchester, 1437-1459), as procurator for the clergy, presented the third Bull of Pope Gregory XI., dated March 19, 1375, to the Bishop of Brechin, (John of Crannoch, 1426-1454), as Conservator of the Privileges of the Church of Scotland, and to Dr John Scheves, Canon of Glasgow and Aberdeen, Clerk of the King's Roll and Register, and asked that it might be formally 'transumed,' or exemplified, by their authority. The request was granted, and it was declared that the copy, or 'exemplification,' attested by their seals, should bear the same faith as the original document; and here the matter rested till 1450. (*Cf.* Preface to "Statuta Ecclesie Scoticane," vol. i., pp. c-*ev.*, of which the above account is almost a transcript.) This is introduced here, as one of the representatives of the clergy, deputed by Parliament to obtain the "Transsumptum duarum bullarum de privilegio episcoporum in morte," was Abbot William Blair—"Præsentibus . . . necnon venerabilibus patribus dominis . . . Willelmo de Cupro . . . abbatibus," on June 28, 1445. (Jervise's list gives the correct reference, but a wrong date—"Reg. Episcopatus Brechinensis," i., pp. 99-104, fol. lxxij.) The names of the

'thirty-six' representatives of the three Scottish Estates in June 1445, may not be deemed unacceptable, as giving a view of the state of the Church, Lords, and Commons at that period. The dates marked × signify that the person was sitting between the years named.

1. Bishop of Dunkeld—James Bruce, 1440-1447; Chancellor of Scotland.

2. Bishop of Glasgow—John Cameron, 1426-1446.

3. Bishop of Dunblane—Michael of Ochiltrie, 1429-1447.

4. Bishop of Argyle—George of Lawedre, 1427-1474.

5. Abbot of Kelso—William —— ? 1434-1464.

6. Abbot of Dunfermelyn—Richard of Bothuel, 1444-1471.

7. Abbot of Lundoris—James of Rasay, (before) 1442-1474.

8. Abbot of Holyrood (S. Crucis apud Edinburgh)—Patrick of St Mary, 1424-1445.

9. Abbot of Dryburgh—James —— † 1434 × 1465.

10. Abbot of Cupar—William Blair, 1430-1445.

11. Abbot of Deir—John —— ? 1442-1457.

12. Abbot of Balmerinoch—Richard —— ? 1441-1465.

13. Abbot of Kynlos—John of Ellem, 1444-1467.

Also the 'noble and valiant Lords'—*Knights*, or 'Milites';—

14. Sir Alexander de Montgomery (of Ardrossan), 1430 × 1461.

15. Sir Herbert, Dominus de Maxwel, 1425 × 1478.

16. Sir Patrick Lyon, Dominus de Glammys, 1435-1459.

17. Sir John, Dominus de Lyndesay de Biris, 1395 × 1478.

18. Sir Alexander Erwyn de Drum.

19. Sir John Ogilvy de Luntrehyng, 1440-1483.

20. Sir John Skyrmegeour, Constabularius de Dundee.

21. Sir David Murray de Gask, 1390-1446.

22. Sir Laurence, Dominus de Abirmethy, 1425 × 1461.

Next those bearing coat-armor; or 'Armigeri';—

23. Andrew, Dominus le Gray de Foulis, 1445-1469.

24. William, Dominus de Summerville, 1445-1456.

'Necnon honorabiles et prouidi viri,' or *Burgesses*;—

25. John de Leuyntoun, Commissary of Edinburgh.

26. John de Hadyntoun, Commissary of Perth.

27. John Scrogis, Commissary of Aberdeen.
28. William de Strathzaqwyn, Commissary of Dundee.
29. Andrew Rede, Commissary of Inverness ('Endernes').
30. Walter de Tuloch, Commissary of Montrose ('Monross').

To these must be added the names of the two bishops already mentioned—Brechin and Moray—representing a total of *thirty-two* instead of *thirty-four* deputies, so that there are two names still wanting to complete the list, but they may have been absent from this congregation or assembly, at which the sovereign himself was present. There were, therefore, besides the clerical representatives, numbering fifteen dignified ecclesiastics (six bishops and nine abbots), six *domini* or lords, of whom four were knights—*milites*—and two *armigeri*; besides five lairds or lesser barons, knights—*milites*—and all representing noble families, whose descendants, with only one exception, still exist in Scotland. The list is completed by the names of the six burgesses—*commissarii*—representing the six chief towns in the kingdom, Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, and Montrose, all responsible citizens of these towns. This summary slightly differs from Joseph Robertson's, in the Preface to his work, "Concilia Scotiae," but as his authority is also the "Brechin Register," and added in a footnote (p. civ.), it may be allowable to correct the statements of even so accurate a writer.

Anticipating the next paragraph, it may be stated that the 'venerable and discreet men,' who headed the list of Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, as deputed by Parliament on July 2, 1445, were: "Willelmum de Cupro, Walterum Insule Sancte Columbe, abbates; Willelmum priorem de Vrchard, Johannem Skrimgeoure, constabularium de Dundee, milites," with seven others, two of whom were also knights.

Regarding these two ecclesiastics—the colleagues, in Parliament, of the aged Abbot William of Cupar—it is deserving of notice that the Abbot of Inchcolm—'Insula S. Columbæ'—in the Forth, was the well-known Walter Bowar, or Bowmaker, of Haddington, the continuator of Fordun's Chronicles, who was 'blessed,' as *Abbas Sancti Columbæ de Æmonia*, by Robert of Cardeny, Bishop of Dunkeld, on Sunday, April 17, 1418; and

who ruled that abbey of Augustinian canons-regular till his death, at the age of sixty-four, in 1449 (*cf.* Fordun a Goodall, ii., lib. xiv., cap. 50, p. 401 ; lib. xv., cap. 30, p. 458). John Keis (Keith), succeeded, as Abbot of Inchcolm, before May 1450. (Vatican Records.) William, Prior of Urquhart, in Moray, of the Benedictine Order, is a name hitherto unnoticed, in the meagre lists of priors usually given. He must have been successor of Prior Andrew Raburn, on whom a commission of inquiry was ordered by Columba, Bishop of Moray, January 17, 1430, on account of certain scandals which had been reported to the Abbot of Dunfermline, who appointed, as his commissioner and procurator, under the episcopal sanction, and with the royal assent, dom. John Schaw, a monk of Dunfermline, Licentiate in Decretals, and Bachelor of Divinity ; before whom Andrew was summoned to appear, in the priory chapel of the "celle de Vrquhard," on February 9 following, there to answer, for the alleged crimes committed by the said prior and monks, under pain of deprivation from office and benefice. ("Regist. de Dunferm.," pp. 282-284.) The result of this visitation is not recorded, but it is very probable that Andrew was deposed, when this William may have succeeded as prior of Urquhart, which was as a *cella*, dependent on the great Benedictine Abbey of Dunfermline, according to the terms of several papal bulls. The Abbot of Dunfermline, who had to adopt this painful step for enforcing monastic discipline, was Andrew of Kirkcaldy, provided to that monastery, by Pope Martin V., on September 13, 1427, on the death of William of St Andrews, (Vatican Records), and the abbacy was again vacant in February 1445, either by his death or resignation (*Id.*). How long William ruled the priory is uncertain, but John de Benale (or 'Bonalda'), was Prior of Urquhart in March 1454, when Pope Nicholas V., on his petition, ordered its union with the Priory of Pluscardine, also in Moray ; there being then only two monks in the monastery, along with himself, and six in that of Pluscardine, with the buildings in ruins, and revenues decayed, so that the religious services could not be conducted properly, or the buildings repaired—a sad picture of the decay of these two ancient priories, and evincing the absolute neces-

sity of their union, to rescue both from extinction. As Pluscardine belonged to the order of Vallis-caulium, or Val-des-choux, a reform of the Cistercians, the monks there had to be professed as Benedictines; which, as they also followed the rule of St Benedict, (with a few slight differences), was easily accomplished, in November 1454; when John, accordingly, became Prior of both houses, as Andrew Haag, Prior of Pluscardine, had previously resigned, on a pension of £12 annually; Urquhart thus became Benedictine, and its separate existence as a Priory terminated. John de Benaly, however, did not long continue Prior of Pluscardine and Urquhart, for he also resigned, on November 7, 1456, becoming Sacrist of Dunfermline, and William de Boyis was elected his successor, in the united priories, and is so designated, July 20, 1462, as "Willelmus de Boyis, prior prioratum de Pluscardy et Vrcharde" (*cf.* "Regist. de Dunferm.," pp. 295-299, 300, 309, 334, 338-339, 353; Theiner's "Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot., Reg. Bull.," tom. xlv., fol. 71, pp. 391-393).

Prior William of Boyis was a cleric of the diocese of St Andrews and an alumnus of the University there, 'almeque universitatis eiusdem bedellus juratus publicus autoritate imperiali notarius,' also a Benedictine monk of Dunfermline, before June 1440, when he appears as procurator of that abbey at Perth, in a question respecting the rights of sepulture in the parochial church there. William was also Licentiate in Decretals (1454), and Sacrist of Dunfermline, before 1448, till he resigned that important monastic post, on November 7, 1456; after which he was elected Prior of Pluscardine and Urquhart, apparently in the same month. A man of energy and ability, he, in October 1463, evinced his determination, to prevent the rights of his house at Pluscardine, from being violated by the Bishop of Ross; obtaining from the Chancellor of Moray, a declaration that the church of 'Dingvalle,' in Ross-shire, with all its fruits, belonged to the priory of Pluscardine; he is there designated as "Willelmum priorem monasterij vallis Sancti Andree de Pluscardyne." There is no later notice of him; and Robert, "be the per-

missione of God, prior of Pluscarden, and the convent of the samyn chaptourlie gaderit," occurs in a deed of February 3, 1500-1 ("Family of Kilbravock," Spalding Club ed. 1848, pp. 171, 172). Of Pluscardine Priory there is a satisfactory account in Mr Chisholm Batten's "Charters of Beaully Priory," printed by the Grampian Club, 1877, pp. 336, with notices of Urquhart also. Imperfect lists of the Priors of both monasteries, are given in Chalmers's "History of Dunfermline," 1844, pp. 233*b*. The career of Abbot William V., was now rapidly drawing to a close, and he must have been a very aged man when attending this important assembly at Edinburgh, which he survived less than four months; his name occurs once as present in the Parliament of July 2, 1445, which specially deputed to him, as one of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, the case of a widow, Ada Crab; the sentence being, that Sir Robert, Lord of Erskine, "shall cause justice be done to the said Ada Crab, in the matter of the lands of the Quyltis of Cromar, which she claims to hold of the Lord of Erskine, in chief, as her overlord, and which are unjustly withheld from her, as she alleges, by Alexander de Camera, (Chalmers), burgess of Aberdeen." Accordingly, King James II., in Parliament, passed a decree to that effect, under his Great Seal, at Edinburgh, on July 6, 1445. ("Acts of Parliament of Scotland;" vol. ii., p. 60, Appendix.)

On the 17th October 1445, Abbot William Blair of Cupar died: "Dominus Gulielmus Blair, Abbas a Kynlos XVI. obiit 15 Kal. Novemb. A.D. 1445. (Ferrerius. "Historia Abbatum de Kynlos," p. 29; Stuart's "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss," Preface, p. xl.)

THOMAS OF LIVINGSTON.—1447-1460.

On October 18, 1445, this monastery became vacant on the death of Abbot William Blair, according to Ferrerius, but whether any election then took place is uncertain. However, no papal appointment of an abbot occurred before the commencement of the reign of Pope Nicolas V., in March 1447, when, or shortly afterwards, that pontiff, in the plenitude of his

apostolic authority, nominated Bishop Thomas of Livingston to this abbey, as Commendator and Administrator of its lands and revenues, with full jurisdiction both in spiritual and temporal affairs. This appears in the petition of his successor, John Hudton or Hutton, soliciting the papal confirmation of his election as abbot, and referred to by Pope Pius II., in the following paragraphs of his Bull of July 10, 1460: ‘Datum Senis,’ (where the Pope was then temporarily, residing.—Novaes. “Storia de S. Pontefici,” v. 202), “Anno Mcccclx, sexto Idus Iulii, Pontificatus nostri anno secundo.” “Sane pro parte dilecti filii Iohannis Hudton, monachi monasterii beate Marie de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis Sancti Andree diocesis, exhibita peticio continebat, quod olim dicto monasterio, cui quondam Willermus Blar illius Abbas, dum viveret, presidebat, per ipsius Willermi obitum, qui extra Romanam Curiam diem clausit extremam, Abbatis regiminis destituto, fel. recordacionis Nicolaus papa quintus predecessor noster Monasterium ipsum sic vacans bone memorie Thome de Lewingston, tunc in humanis agenti, et in universali ecclesia Episcopo, per eum, quoad viveret, tenendum, regendum, et eciam gubernandum auctoritate apostolica commendavit, ipseque Thomas Episcopus commende huiusmodi pretextu possessionem regiminis et administrationem eiusdem Monasterii, ac illius bonorum tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus extitit assecutus. Postmodum vero, cum tandem dictus Thomas Episcopus, sicut deo placuit, viam fuisset universe carnis ingressus, et propterea commenda ipsa expirata esset, dictumque Monasterium adhuc, ut prefertur, vacaret, dilecti filii Conventus ad electionem futuri inibi Abbatis procedentes, vocatis omnibus, qui voluerunt, potuerunt et eciam debuerunt electioni huiusmodi commode interesse, die ad eligendum prefixa, ut moris est, convenientos in unum prefatum Iohannem Hudton, ordinem ipsum expresse professum, et in sacerdocio ac legitima etate constitutum, in eorum et dicti Monasterii Abbatem concorditer elegerunt, ipseque Iohannes electioni huiusmodi illius sibi presentato decreto consensit, in hiis omnibus statutis a iure temporibus observatis,” etc. (Theiner’s “Mon. Vet. Hib. et Scot.,” p. 426; “Reg.,” tom. xi., fol. 61.)

The history of this Commendatory Abbot of Cupar contains, during his long and distinguished career, some remarkable episodes. His parentage is unfortunately not recorded, but it is very probable that he was a younger son of the ancient family of Livingston—*de villâ Levini*—of Levingstoun, in Linlithgowshire, of whom the earliest on record, “Turstino filio leungi,” appears as a witness to a charter of Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, early in the twelfth century (“Munimenta S. Crucis,” Nos. 2, 10, 17, pp. 7, 11, 15), whereby he grants to the Abbey of Holyrood, “Ecclesiam de uilla Leungi,” or “De leuinestun,” (Leuiggestun)—“sicut pater meus eis dedit in liberam elemosinam et perpetuam”—the personal name of this Teutonic family being thus affixed to the lands. Born about the year 1388, he studied in the University of St Andrews, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1413, and that of Master of Arts in the following year. (“MS. Act. Facult. Art. Univ. S. Andr.”) He bore the name of a family which was then rising to influence in the Scottish court, and, soon after entering into orders, he obtained advancement in the Cistercian Order, of which he was a professed monk. When little more than thirty-five he became Abbot of Dundrennan, in Galloway, an ancient Cistercian monastery, founded about the end of the reign of King David I. The year of his nomination to that abbey is not known, but it may be placed, approximately, about the year 1423, though there are considerable difficulties in the chronology; for the Vatican Records note the papal provision of “Dni. Patritii Maligussol,” (Maxwell), to the monastery of Dundrennan, in the diocese of Candida Casa, May 14, 1431, on the voluntary resignation of Frater Thomas, last possessor of that abbey; and that a life pension, of £10 Scots, was to be reserved annually, from the revenues of the convent, for the said Thomas. It is also stated, in the account of the parish of Rerrick, by the Rev. James Thomson, that, “in 1430, we find one Henry granting a charter to Henry Cutlar of Orroland, which was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1437,” (Sinclair’s “Statistical Account of Scotland,” 1794, vol. xi., p. 59, footnote), which must be wrong, both in date, and name of the reigning pontiff; as Eugene IV.

was Pope in 1431-1447, while Pope Paul III. sat from 1534 to 1550, at which latter period 'one Henry' was certainly Abbot of Dundrennan. The charter may reasonably be placed in 1530-1537, though an Abbot Henry might have succeeded Patrick Maxwell between 1431-1437, but assuredly not in 1430, when Thomas held the government of the house. In the same work, Mr Thomson—who cites no authority for this charter of 1430-1437—is more correct in his estimate of the character of Abbot Thomas, when he states: "We find another abbot of the name of Thomas, an honour not only to his country, but to the age in which he lived. Whether it was he who wrote the 'Chronicle of Melrose' is not asserted; but it is allowed on all hands that it was written by an abbot of Dundrennan, at least the latter part of it." To the latter portion of this paragraph a contradiction is necessary; for though the commencement of the chronicle was formerly ascribed to an abbot of Dundrennan, it is now proved to be an error, into which the faulty transcript of the MS., perpetuated by the Oxford edition of 1684, has led subsequent writers—the word "mutuavit" having been mistaken for "inchoavit" (*cf.* Stevenson's Preface to "Chron. Mailros," 1835). No ground, therefore, exists for attributing the authorship of that celebrated chronicle to any abbot, or monkish writer in the Abbey of Dundrennan. The next difficulty as regards his being the Abbot Thomas who resigned in 1431 is that we find him designated Abbot of Dundrennan, by his sovereign, King James I., in June 1433, while the "Consistorial Registers" of the Vatican fail us at that period, being defective for several years, through the frequent disturbances and revolutions to which Rome was then exposed. Indeed, the most ancient volumes of these "Acta Consistorialia" only date from July 1409; this discrepancy must therefore be left as a crux in the chronology. The General Council of Basel—the seventeenth Œcumenical Council of the Church—having been definitively summoned by Pope Eugene IV., in July 1431, held its first session on December 14 in that year; but it was not till 1433, that King James I., was able to send there the representatives of the Church of Scotland, who had been elected in a convocation of the clergy. They were eight in

number, as appears from the royal commission, of which there is a contemporary copy in MS. in the Adv. Lib. Edinb. W. 6, 44 (*cf.* "Concilia Scotiæ," vol. i., Preface lxxxviii.; vol. ii., Tabula, xxxii., pp. 248, 284), namely, John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow; John of Crannoch, Bishop of Dunblane; John of Fogo, Abbot of Melrose; Thomas of Livingston, Abbot of Dundrennan; Donald Macnachtane, LL.D., Dean of Dunkeld (afterwards Bishop-elect of that see, 1437-1438); Nicolas of Athole, Præcentor of Dunkeld; and two others—John and David—probably friars, whose Christian names only are preserved. The king's first intention was to send, in May 1432, the Bishop of Glasgow, and Walter the Panitar, Abbot of Aberbrothoc; and these two prelates were accordingly despatched to Rome, receiving a safe-conduct to pass through England, from King Henry VI., dated at Westminster, 6th June following. ("Rotuli Scotiæ," vol. ii., memb. 6, p. 276*b*.) Another safe-conduct was granted to Bishop John, on November 30; and one, of the same date, to John, Abbot of Melrose; Sir Walter Ogilvy, Knight; and Master Alexander de Lauadir, rector of Ratho (afterwards Bishop-elect of Dunkeld, 1440), proceeding to the Council. ("Rot. Scot.," ii., 280-281, memb. 4.)

The Epistle of King James, "ad Thomam abbatem de Dondranan," given under his privy seal at Edinburgh, on June 22, 1433, is given in Robertson's "Concilia Scotiæ" (p. 247, from "Mart. et Dur. Veterum Scriptorum Amplissima Collectio," t. viii., col. 615, Paris, 1733, where it is printed 'ex MS. illustrissimi Dom. Chauvelin et Acquicinctensi'), and was presented by him, and read at a congregation of the Council, held on August 14th following; the king therein expressing his regret that he had been hitherto unable to send ambassadors to the Council, owing to the long and dangerous journey, both by sea and land. The abbot was evidently the leading personage of the Scottish representatives at Basel, and played a great part in the deliberations, especially in the deposition of Pope Eugene, and election of the Anti-Pope Felix V. His name—"Thomas abbas de Dondrainan[n], ordinis Cisterciensis, dioecesis Candidæ Casæ"—stood first on the list of three doctors appointed by the Council, in its thirty-eighth

session, at Basel, on October 30, 1439, to nominate the Conclave by whom a new Pope was to be elected. ("Conc. Scotiæ," ex Labb. et Cossart. Conc.," t. xii., coll. 634-636, 1427; 'Onuph. Panvin. Roman. Pontif. in J. Gualt. [Grut], Chron. Chronic,' pp. 505, 508, Franc., 1614. Raynald, 'Annal. Eccles.,' an. 1439, vol. ix., p. 314, sect. xxvii.)

The Council of Basel, in Switzerland, was summoned by Pope Martin V., early in the year 1431, but his death, in February of that year, delayed its assembly, till his successor, Pope Eugene IV., formally confirmed its indiction on July 23; though its transfer from Pavia to Siena, and finally to Basel, prevented its being opened at the latter city till December 14 following, when its first session was held. The Scottish representatives—two bishops, two abbots, two secular priests, and two friars—were unable to attend before its twelfth session, in August 1433, when the letter-missive of King James I., addressed to Abbot Thomas, was read by him to the assembled Council, which had just determined to act independently of the Pope, and even censure him, if necessary, should he attempt to dissolve, or transfer their meetings to any other place; thus venturing to place a General Council over the decisions of the Roman Pontiff. It is unnecessary here to give a full account of the proceedings of the succeeding sessions, from the thirteenth, on September 11, 1433, until the twenty-eighth, in October 1437, in which the Pope was declared contumacious, and matters came to a crisis. Pope Eugene IV., by Bull of October 1, 1437, transferred the sitting of the Council to Ferrara, in Italy, where its first session was held on January 8, 1438, and its meetings at Basel forbidden thereafter, as null and void. But the prelates at Basel refused to obey, and the 'Promoters' of the Council there, including Abbot Thomas, rejected the papal decree, and continued its sittings—which must now be deemed schismatical—as the President of the Council, and representative of the Holy See, thereupon retired from his post, and went to Ferrara.

The following account of this abbot is from Thomas Dempster's "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum," (Bannatyne Club ed. 1829, tom. i., p. 217, No. 399).

"THOMAS DUNDRANENSIS. 399.

"THOMAS, abbas Dundranensis, sen Dundraina, ut inquit Demochares, pag. L. cum multum dissentiretur in concilio Constantiensi de legitimo pontifice eligendo, unus fuit ex SS. theologiæ doctoribus, qui illustriss. cardinalibus conjuncti, apostolicæ sedi caput, Romanum maximum optimum pontificem elegerunt. Onuphrius Panvinus, qui pessime illum *de Dondruno* vocat. De eo sic Joannes Gualterius Chronico Chronicorum pagina d.v. et rursus illum abbatem Cisterciensem, sub Candida Casa, asserit, pag. DIIIX. Scripsit :

"De Schismate deponendo, lib. i.

"De Pontifice eligendo, lib. i.

"Acta Concilii Constantiensis, lib. i.

"Vivebat anno Mcdxxxix."

But Dempster's chronology and facts are at fault, for it is incredible that Thomas could have been present at the General Council of Constance, between the years 1414-1418, without a contemporary notice of it.

Dr George Mackenzie of Edinburgh (a cadet of the Seaforth family, who died, November 28, 1725, at Fortrose), in his ponderous work, published in three vols. folio, Edinb. 1708, 1711, 1722, gives "The Life of Thomas, a Cistercian Monk and Abbot of Dundranan in Galloway" (vol. i., pp. 319-341), but the article is chiefly a long account of the proceedings of the Council of Basel, and contains few facts in the history of the abbot himself, whom he states, in the catalogue at the end of volume, to have "flourished or died" in the year 1470, (p. 479); and he places his birth "towards the latter end of the reign of King Robert III.," when we know that it was about the end of the reign of King Robert II. that he was born, while he died in 1460. His authorities are: "Æn. Sylv. de Gestis Conc. Basil;" "Concil. Max. Edit. Nov. per Labbeum et Cossartium;" Michael Geddes' "Council of Trent no Free Assembly, etc.;" M. Du Pin's "Nov. Bib. des Aut. Eccles.," tom. 12; Spotswood's "Church Hist.," bk. ii., p. 57, all here referred to except Du Pin. And he enumerates as 'The Catalogue of his Works:': "Orat. Hab. in Concil. Basil. Vid. Con. Basil. in magno volumine Concil-

iorum, Æneas Sylvius, de Gestis Conc. Basil. Coloniae 1535, et Epist. ad Joh. de Segovia, *ibid.*, pag. 76, etc." But stating at the same time: "We have nothing of this author extant, but some Orations and Fragments of Speeches mentioned by those who have written the History of the Council of Basle"—having previously said of him; "What became of our author after this Council I know not, for none of our historians have so much as mentioned him, save Dempster, who, in the First Book of his 'Apparatus (ad Historiam Scotiæ),' lib. i., p. 69, mentions him only transiently, as having been Elector of the Pope at the Council of Constance; but it is very probable that he returned to his own country, and died in the reign of King James II." (*Id.*, p. 341). Mackenzie is correct, accidentally, in the latter date, contradicting that given by him in his 'Chronological and Alphabetical Catalogue of the Scots Authors;' for the abbot did die during the reign of King James II., which ended on August 3, of 1460, as his decease occurred shortly before July 10 of the same year, and after the 9th of the previous April, when he was about seventy-two, and infirm as well as blind; after an episcopate of about twenty years, and an abbatial rule, of the two monasteries of Dundrennan and Cupar, extending over nearly forty years. The name of Abbot Thomas is often mentioned in the spirited page of the contemporary historian of the Council of Basel, and never without respect: "Abbat grauissimus ille doctor Guilielmus archidiaconus Metensis, uir et naturali sensu et acquisito memorabilis, tres esse in Concilio patres quibus res ista committi posset, quorumque fidem totum Concilium crederet sequenturum. Ties autem uiros hos fore dicebat, Thomam abbatem de Dunduno [*i. Dundranan*], ordinis Cisterciensis, diocesis Candidæ Casæ, vulgo de Graecia nuncupatum; Joannem de Segouia, Archidiaconum de Uilla Vissosa in ecclesia Metensi; ac Thomam de Corcellis canonicum Ambianensem, in sacra theologia magistrus. Quibus sobrie laudatis, quoniam uice uirtutis essent, hos primum tres fore ex electoribus Romani Pontificis, statuebat; ijs quoque committi electionem reliquorum nouem et viginti, quos clam omnibus inter se nominarent," etc. ("Aeneae Syluii Comment. de Gestis Basiliensis Concilii," lib. ii.,

Opera, p. 48, Basil, 1551). To appease the jealousy of the Germans, the triumvirate was empowered to associate the Provost of St Peters of Brun, in the diocese of Olmütz: "abbatem namque illum de Scotia uideri potius Gallicam quam Germanum nonnulli submurmurabunt." (*Id.*, p. 49.)

The Abbot of Dundrennan had signalized himself in debate by his speeches against Pope Eugene: "Erat inter ipsos theologos et authoritate et scientiæ copia præcipuus Ebrunensis Episcopus, serenissimi et potentissimi Regis Castellæ orator: erat et Abbas quidam Scotus: qui tanquam acerrimi pugiles et in theatro pugnantes, aduersarios quoslibet prosternebant: quorum argumentationibus aut acquiescebant alij aut cedebant, eorumque studio grauior tandem sententia uieit, ut hæreticus atque relapsus Eugenius diceretur." (*Id.*, p. 4.) "Locutus pauca prius est Abbas Scotus triumuir, et post eum Joannes Segouius." (*Id.*, p. 50.) He matched himself against the most redoubted champions of the adverse camp—the Archbishop of Palermo, "vir inter omnes scientia eminens," (Nicola de Tudisco, 1434-1445); the Bishop of Burgos, "prælatorum decus," (Alfonso de Cartagena, 1435-1456); and the Almoner of the King of Aragon, "non minus eloquentia quam doctrina præclarus." "Aduersus quos et Abbas [de] Scotia, uir subtilis ingenij, plurima disputauit, et Thomas de Corsellis inter sacrarum literarum doctores insignis . . . late et clare disseruit" (*Id.*, p. 7; *cf.* p. 50). It is an old regret that so little should be known of one who so greatly distinguished himself. A learned fellow-countryman of Abbot Thomas, and also one now little known, and seldom referred to, gives an account of his character as follows, in his work, "The Council of Trent no Free Assembly; with an Introduction concerning Councils, and a Collection of Dr Vorgia's Letters." (London, 1697, pp. 53-55; and 1714, 8vo): "'Tis somewhat strange, that none of the Scots writers speak of him; it was a great honour to that nation, to have produced a man of so eminent a character, who, upon such an extraordinary occasion, was set at the head of such a business, which was, in a great measure, to be supported by the credit of those to whom it was trusted. One ought to think that both his learning,

integrity, and judgment, were much distinguished, and yet I do not find that he is known to the writers of that nation, though the best they had, and one of them, the best that any nation ever had, wrote within a hundred years of his time. If Boetius and Lesly would take no care to preserve the memory of a man who was much concerned in such a business; yet how he escaped the diligence of Buchanan, who must have valued him more for it, is somewhat strange; perhaps the case with him was like that of a prophet, who is not without honour, save in his own country; or so transient a thing is fame and reputation, that he, who, in one age, was esteemed the man of the first and most distinguished merit of a whole Council, is so forgotten in the next, that even those who have laboured much and with great success, Buchanan especially, to raise the value of their country, have not mentioned a man that was so great an honour to it, and that within memory of the time in which they wrote." A brief notice of the writer of the above eloquent tribute to his memory may be given here; Dr. Michael Geddes was born about the year 1650, in or near Edinburgh; graduated A.M. at the University of Edinburgh, ("Catal. of Graduates," 1858, p. 95) in 1668; incorporated M.A., at Oxford, July 11, 1671 ("Cat. of Grad.," 1851, p. 254), being one of the first four natives of Scotland who were admitted to the benefits of the exhibitions founded by Bishop Warner, in Balliol College; Chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon 1678 till 1686, when he was forbidden to exercise his functions there, by the Inquisition of Portugal; returned to England in May 1688; created LL.D., 1688; collated to the Chancellorship of Cathedral of Salisbury, by Bishop Gilbert Burnet, also a Scotsman, who thought highly of him, June 12, 1691 (Hardy's "Le Neve's Fasti," ii. 653), and died shortly before April 16, 1713, when his successor, as chancellor, was installed. ('Bishop's Certificates,' *Id.* Cf. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary," 1814, vol. xv., 378, 379; Wood's "Athenæ-Fasti Oxonienses," 1721, vol. ii., p. 187, where are given the names of the other three Scotsmen incorporated at Oxford, at first in Gloucester Hall—William Falconer of Aberdeen, G. Money penny, and S. Wallys of St Andrews.) Acknow-

ledgment is here due to the assistance derived from Joseph Robertson's invaluable Preface to his "Concilia Scotiæ," many portions of his notes regarding the abbot and council being adapted with few alterations. Dr. Robertson goes on to state,—'The conspicuous part which he took in the deposition of Eugenius IV., and in the election of Felix V., did not restrain him from hastening to abandon the falling cause of the Anti-Pope, and to make his peace with the orthodox successor of St Peter. The timely submission of such an adversary was not suffered to pass without reward. While James Kennedy, bishop of Dunkeld, was at the Council of Florence in the spring of 1440, he was preferred to the see of St Andrews; and no time would seem to have been lost by the Papal Court in consecrating the Abbot of Dundrennan to the bishopric which was thus vacated.' (*Id.*, p. xcix. of Preface.) Now, with every deference to Dr Robertson's opinion, I find myself, after a careful comparison of the dates and occurrences of that period, compelled to adopt a different conclusion, both with reference to Abbot Thomas's promotion to the episcopate by Pope Eugene IV., and his desertion of his party 'in the spring of 1440.'

The Council of Basel (to continue its history from its twenty-ninth session, on October 12, 1437) elected a new president, in the person of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Arles, who acted in that station until the end of the Council. In its thirty-second session, on March 24, 1438, it ignored the council at Ferrara, stigmatising it as a *Conciliabulum*, continuing under the approbation of the German Emperor, the King of France, and some other princes. Meanwhile, the Pope had transferred the sitting of the council from Ferrara to Florence, in February 1439, where it sat till April 1442; while that of Basel still continued its sittings, and the Abbot was one of the principal authors of the Apology then drawn up, to justify the proceedings against the Pope. On October 28, 1439, Thomas was one of those selected by the Cardinal of Arles, as President, to choose the twenty-eight electors deputed by the Council to elect a new Pope, in its thirty-seventh session; these entered the Conclave on the 30th of that month, in the thirty-eighth session,

and on November 5, by their votes elected Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, to fill the papal chair, which was confirmed in the thirty-ninth session, November 17, by the Fathers of the Basel Council. Alegates then proceeded to Ripaglia, on the Lake of Geneva, to announce his election to the duke, in that retired place, where he was residing as a hermit (since the resignation of his government, in November 1434), and of this deputation our Abbot appears to have been one of the members. Amadeus, after some difficulties and scruples, as well as considerable hesitation, was at last prevailed on to accept the dignity thus imposed upon him, and assumed the name of Pope Felix V., November 17, 1439; the Basel 'Conciliabulum' confirming this on February 26, 1440, in its fortieth session, declaring all opposers excommunicated—their number being eleven bishops, seven abbots, and fourteen doctors, under the president, Louis, Cardinal-Archbishop of Arles, thirty-three altogether. The new Pope, or Anti-Pope, made his entry into Basel on June 24, and was consecrated bishop, by the Cardinal of Arles, and crowned, on Sunday, July 24, 1440. Papebroch, S.J., in his "Conatus Chronico-Historicus ad Catalogum R. Pontificum" (fol. 1692, p. *123), places the date of his coronation on August 24, Festival of St Bartholomew; and Enea-Silvio Piccolomini, afterwards Pope Pius II., who assisted at the Conclave, as clerk of the ceremonies, and was an eye-witness and historian of these events, states, ("Epist. ad Joan. de Segov.") that the crown was valued at 30,000 gold crowns, through the precious gems with which it was adorned.

The temporary Schism in the Church was thus completed, though Felix was only acknowledged as Pontiff by the King of Aragon, the Dukes of Bavaria and Austria, in Switzerland and in Savoy, and by the universities of Paris, Cracow in Poland, and a few in Germany. The Council, at Basel, still held a few sittings, but finally closed with its forty-fifth session, on May 16, 1443, though the peace of the Church was not finally re-established until the death of Pope Eugene IV., on February 23, 1447. Felix, though unable to secure the submission of the sovereigns of France, England, Scotland, or Italy—except Piedmont—con-

ducted matters as if legitimate head of the church, for nearly nine years. He created no fewer than twenty-six Cardinals, in four promotions; the first two of these in the months of October and November 1440—the number then being respectively eight and six—though the histories vary, the accepted accounts giving three promotions in 1440—of four, eight, and six—with only one final promotion of eight additional cardinals, making up the total of twenty-six—in 1444. It is deserving of remark that of the four original nominators of the twenty-eight electors, who were to form the Conclave in October 1439—first of whom was “l’abbate Tommaso Scozzese”—two were raised to the rank of cardinal in 1440 and 1444, viz., John of Segovia, and Villa Vigiosa, Archdeacon of Oviedo, in Spain, and Thomas de Courcelles, Canon of Rheims and Paris, a Frenchman; while the two others, the Scottish abbot, and Christian of Grätz, Provost of St Peter’s, at Olmütz in Germany, were not dignified with the purple. The accession of Pope Nicolas V., in March 1447, at length terminated the schism, and led to an accommodation, which the new Pontiff’s peaceable temper was mainly instrumental in accomplishing. Felix renounced his dignity, in the city of Lausanne, April 9, 1449, and in the Consistory of June 18, where his resignation was received, he was declared Cardinal-Bishop of Sabina, Dean of the Sacred College, and perpetual Legate in Savoy, with retention of the pontifical insignia. He survived till January 7, 1451, when his death took place at Geneva. There are no sufficient grounds for alleging that Abbot Thomas deserted the side of Felix V., so early as 1440, or indeed that he made his submission during the rest of the reign of Pope Eugene, which terminated on February 23, 1447. The General Council of the three estates of Scotland, which met at Stirling on November 4, 1443, under the personal presidency of King James II., enacted: “Alsua at ferme and fast obedience be kepit til our haly fadir the pape Eugene be actis of generale and prouinciall consalys publicit and notifiit of befor and proclamit be the Kingis autorite; and at rigorous process be maid agaynis the fauoreris of seissione and the agaynstandaris of the saide obedienece. and at na personis spirituale nor temporal

change the said obedience quhil the King and the Realme ordane and decrete tharapone." ("Acts of Parl. of Scotland," vol. ii., p. 33.) The continuator of Fordun's "Chronicle," writing while the schism lasted, deplores the fierce contentions, especially in Scotland, which took place between the adherents of Eugene, and the supporters of Felix. ("Scotichronicon." Fordun a Goodall, lib. xvi., cap. vi., vol. ii., p. 479.) Whether our abbot 'abandoned the falling cause of the Anti-Pope,' or deferred his submission until the succession of Pope Nicolas V., in March 1447, cannot be resolved satisfactorily. Pope Eugene addressed a Bull, dated at Florence, July 6, 1440, to Bishop Kennedy of S. Andrews, for the promulgation, suspension, and sentence of interdict, issued by him, in April previous, against the adherents of the Anti-Pope. (Raynald. "Annal. Eccles.," *an.* 1440, sect. ii., vol. ix., pp. 334-335.) There is also a bull of Pope Nicolas, dated at Rome, July 28, 1447, and addressed to the same Bishop, directing him to absolve from all ecclesiastical censures, as well as to restore to their benefices, all those Scottish prelates, dignitaries, and beneficiaries who had hitherto adhered to the Council of Basel, after October 1437, and had refused to assemble at Ferrara, under the pontificate of Pope Eugene IV. (Theiner. "Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot.," No. Decli.—"Inter. Reg. Eugenii IV., tom. xxi., fol. 74," pp. 377, 378.) Although there are no particular names mentioned in the latter Bull, yet as Abbots are specially referred to, it is a legitimate inference that Thomas was one of those pardoned. Certainly his elevation to the episcopate cannot have been so early as 'the spring' of 1440, when the see of Dunkeld became vacant through the translation of James Kennedy to the Bishopric of St Andrews, by provision of Pope Eugene, shortly before June 8 of that year, at Florence, ("Vatican. Acta Consistorialia—Obligazioni," *ad an.* 1440), for the Anti-Pope, in whose election the "Abbate Scozzese" had been so active an element, was not then either consecrated or crowned; and it is absurd to suppose that he could have deserted him at that early stage, when his cause was certainly not a 'falling' one. His nomination to the Bishopric of Dunkeld, and its exact date, however, is a puzzling episode, which it

is impossible now to ascertain satisfactorily. The succession of occupants of that see, between the years 1437 and 1452, appears to have been as under:—

- 1437, January 17. ROBERT OF CARDNY, Bishop of Dunkeld, died :
 “Obitus Magistri Roberti Cardny, Episcopi Dunkeldensis, xvij Januarij Im Ccccxxxvi” (“Chronicon Domini Jacobi MacGregor, Notarii Publici, ac Decani Lismorensis, qui obiit circiter, A.D. 1542;” “Archæologica Scotica,” vol. iii., p. 320; Myln’s “Vitæ Epis. Dunkeld.,” p. 17; “Extracta e Cronicis Scocie,” p. 235, fol. 279).
1437. DONALD MACNACHTANE, Dec. Dr., Dean of Dunkeld, elected by chapter, but died on his journey to the Holy See, to obtain papal confirmation, and unconsecrated, in 1437; was nephew—sister’s son—of Bishop Robert. (Myln, *ut supra*, pp. 17, 18; “Extracta,” pp. 235, 236.)
1438. JAMES KENNEDY, nephew of King James I.,—sister’s son—nominated by crown, 1437-8, confirmed by Pope Eugene IV., and consecrated before July 7, 1438; was at Council of Florence, in 1439; and capitularily elected to Bishopric of St Andrews, April 22, 1440; to which see he was translated by the same Pope, before June 8 following. He appears to have remained at Florence till the close of the Council, April 26, 1442, as his first mass, in the cathedral of St. Andrews, was not celebrated till September 30, 1442, Sunday, Festival of S. Hieronymus. (Fordun a Goodall, i. 366.)
1440. ALEXANDER OF LAWEDRE, rector of Ratho, elected May 1, and confirmed, but died October 11 following, at Edinburgh, before consecration. (Myln, 19; “Extracta,” 239.) It seems almost certain that his confirmation was by Pope Eugenius IV., at Florence.
1441. JAMES OF BRUCE, rector of Kilmany, ‘succeeded by election,’ and was consecrated ‘February 4, 1441, dominica in Septuagesima,’ (Myln, 19; “Extracta,” 239), “electus est et consecratus in Dunfermelyn iv. die Februarii, primâ dominicâ Quadragesimæ, A.D. 1441, et primam missam festive celebravit apud Dunkeld, in festo Sancto Adamnani, anno sequenti.” (Fordun a Goodall, lib. xvi., cap. xxvi., vol. ii., p. 502.) These authorities are conflicting. February 4, in 1441-2, was

Sexagesima Sunday, while the first Sunday in Lent—or *Quadragesima* Sunday—fell on February 18, and *Septuagesima* Sunday on January 28 in that year. The Feast of St Adamnan, in 1442, was Sunday, September 23, “anno sequenti,” as 1441 in the Scottish calculation was the historical year 1442, and the month of September would of course be in the following year, 1441, ending on March 24; the date is therefore doubtful. Chancellor of Scotland in July 1444, he was, it is stated, nominated to the Bishopric of Glasgow early in 1447, but died before October 4 of that year, at Edinburgh, prior to obtaining papal confirmation, and while still Bishop of Dunkeld. (“Regist. Episcopat. Glasguen.,” preface xlvi.iii, pp. 366, 367, Nos. 349, 350.) He is styled “Epis. Dunkelden.” on June 16, 1441. (“Chamberlain Rolls,” iii., p. 400.)

1447. WILLIAM OF TURNBULL, LL.D., Archdeacon of Lothian, and Lord Privy Seal, succeeded, and was confirmed by Pope Nicholas V., March 27, 1447; but, before consecration as Bishop of Dunkeld, was translated to Glasgow, in November following, by the same Pope. (Vatican Records, *ad an.* 1447.) He was consecrated in April 1448, probably at the same time as his successor at Cupar, and said his first ‘mess,’ in Glasgow, on Friday, September 20, 1448. (Auchinleck “Corniklis,” p. 41.) He was founder of the University of Glasgow, 1450-1, and died September 3, 1454 (or December 3, 1456?), at Glasgow (*Id.*, p. 55).

1447. JOHN OF RALSTON, Licentiate in Decretals, of the University of St Andrews, and Dean of Dunkeld, when elected to that see, or, rather, ‘provided’ by Pope Nicolas V., in November 1447, (Vatican Records; “Obligazioni”), and consecrated on Thursday—Festival of St Ambrose—April 4, 1448 (Crawford’s “Officers of State,” p. 359, *ex* “Charta penes Comitum de Weems, under the Great Seal, ‘domino Joanni de Weems,’”) probably along with his ‘intimate friend,’ William Turnbull, Bishop—“elect-confirmed” of Dunkeld, now of Glasgow. By papal Bull of August 6, 1448, he was created Doctor in Decretals; and on the 15th of same month, Pope Nicolas confirmed his erection of four chaplaincies in his Cathedral of Dunkeld, proposed by his predecessor, “olim bone memorie Jacobus Episcopus Dunkeldensis.” (Theimer: “Vet. Mon.,” pp. 379, 380.) Myln

places his death "*circa* 1450," which is incorrect, as he obtained a safe conduct from King Henry VI., dated July 5, 1451, along with other Commissaries of the King of Scotland, to go to Newcastle-on-Tyne or Durham, ("Rot. Scotiae," vol. ii., membr. 1, p. 347*ab*; Rymer's "Fœdera," O. xi., 286); and he also appears to have been still alive on November 6, 1452, when witness to a charter of that date. ("Reg. Charter," quoted in Crawford, p. 360, note; Keith, 89.) He must have therefore resigned his see early in 1452, as appears from the date of his successor's appointment, and, apparently, survived that year, though no later notice of his career has been ascertained. It may be remarked that resignation of their sees was a common occurrence among the Scottish bishops during the fifteenth century, and hence numerous errors have arisen in the dates of the succession and death of episcopal incumbents. This bishop held high offices in the State, having been chief Royal Secretary, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord High Treasurer, and Ambassador from Scotland to England, as well as to foreign states. His remains were interred in the choir of his Cathedral, north of the high altar.

1452. THOMAS OF LAWEDRE, canon of Aberdeen, and Master of the Hospital of Soltre, near Edinburgh, after 1427 and before 1437, also formerly Preceptor to King James II., was next preferred to this see. The chapter at first refused to elect him, chiefly, it is supposed, on account of his being a sexagenarian at the time; but he was confirmed, as Bishop of Dunkeld, before May 5, 1452, by Pope Nicolas, (Vatican "Obligazioni," *ad an.* 1452), and 'happily consecrated.' (Mylm, 21.) In the "Register of the Great Seal" (lib. iv., No. 295) is also recorded the "Litera Provisionis Magistro Thomæ de Lawdre ad Episcopatum ecclesie Dunkeldensis, cum omnibus juribus ad illum spectantibus," on June 20, 1452. ("Regist. Domus de Soltre," Bannatyne Club, 1861, preface ix., x., Appendix ciii., p. 52, No. 37; "Regist. Ecclesie S. Egidii," Bannatyne Club, 1859, pp. 89-90; 141-142; Nos. 67, 94; "Extracta. Cronice Scotie," pp. 240-241.) He obtained letters of legitimation, under the Great Seal of Scotland, on February 20, 1472-3, ("Reg. Chart. apud Macfarlane," quoted in Keith's "Catal.," 89, *note*). A man of great ability and piety, and

a liberal benefactor to his diocese, he retained the favour and affection of his sovereign and former pupil to the close of his reign. On account of his advanced age, and increasing infirmities, he obtained permission to resign his see, in favour of the Dean of Dunkeld, James Livingston; which, after some delay, through the attempt of Bishop Thomas Spens, to be translated there, from his see of Aberdeen, was sanctioned by Pope Sixtus IV. Bishop Livingston's consecration was solemnised in Dunkeld Cathedral, on Sunday, June 30, 1476, by the Bishops of Dunblane and Brechin, Bishop Lawedre assisting. He was permitted to retain his rank, being styled "olim Dunkeldensis jam in universali ecclesiâ Episcopus," together with the rents of the bishops' lands south of the Firth of Forth; he survived till November 4, (December 4?), 1481, when he must have been about ninety, (Mylne, *ut supra*, pp. 21-25, with epitaph; Dempster's "Hist. Eccles.," ii., pp. 441, 442, No. 820, "sedet annos xxvi."), in the thirtieth year of the episcopate, of which only twenty-four as Bishop of Dunkeld.

1450. HENRY DOUGLAS, sixth and youngest son of James the Gross, seventh Earl of Douglas in Scotland, and fourth Duke of Touraine, in France, (by the Lady Beatrix St. Clair, daughter of Henry, Earl of Orkney), who died March 25, 1443, and brother of William, eighth Earl of Douglas, assassinated on February 13, 1453, at Stirling Castle, by King James II. Entering holy orders, he is styled, by the historian of the House of Douglas, "Bishop of Duncalden;" also, in Father Hay's "Genealogie of the Saint Claires of Rosslyn" (Edinb. 1835, p. 69), 'Bishop of Dunkeld,' though he gives a seventh son, George, "who died about fifteen years of age." In the catalogue of the Bishops of Dunkeld, given in the account of that parish, ("New Stat. Acct. of Scotland — Perthshire," 1844, p. 983,) it is stated: "Henry Douglas, son to the Earl of Douglas, succeeded Ralston. He is said to have filled the see ten years—'Life of Leslie, Bishop of Ross.' Neither Keith, Mill, or Spottiswoode make mention of Henry." He may have been elected by the chapter of Dunkeld, on the resignation of Bishop Ralston, and been in possession from 1450 to 1452, but it seems doubtful, for he was certainly never confirmed

in the see by the Pope, and consequently could hardly have been consecrated bishop; nor is the date of his death recorded. (Hume of Godscroft's "History of the House of Douglas and Angus," Edinb., fol. 1644, pp. 157-160; "Auchinleck Chronicle," pp. 4, 35; "Extracta e Cronicis Scocie," fol. 281, p. 238, note.)

There is a singular circumstance connected with the Bishops of Dunkeld, at this period, which must now be noticed; a *double succession* was kept up, of (*titular*) English bishops of this see, for a period of nearly eighty years, from 1379 to 1457. These foreign prelates, though regularly nominated, and also consecrated with the papal sanction, through the influence of the Kings of England, in pursuance of their old claims over the Scottish Church, never were acknowledged in Scotland, nor obtained possession of the see, and officiated only as suffragans of English prelates. The following is a list of their names, with dates of nomination, or consecration, as Bishops of Dunkeld; and in the succeeding pages will be found a few notices of their preferments:

1379. ROBERT OF DERLING, consecrated at Rome October 30, died after 1384, and before 1392.
 1390. NICHOLAS OF PERSHORE, O.S.B., consecrated before 1392, died in, or after 1426.
 1430. WILLIAM GUNWARDBY, consecrated at Rome, in or before 1431, died 1457.

ENGLISH (TITULAR) BISHOPS OF DUNKELD.

1379.—ROBERT OF DERLING, (Darlington), consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, at Rome, on Sunday, October 30, 1379 (by appointment of Pope Urban VI.), by Peter, Bishop of Amonia,¹ in Istria; acted as Suffragan to Alexander de Neville, Archbishop

¹ *Fr. Pietro da Fano*, O.S. Aug., Bishop of Amonia, or Citta Nuova, from 1377; translated to Massa-Maritima, or Populonia, December 27, 1380, and to Fano, in States of the Church—his native city—February 25, 1389; where he died in April 1394. (*Cf. Ughelli's "Italia Sacra,"* ed. Venet., 1717-18-20, tom. i., p. 667; iii., p. 720; v., p. 241.)

of York,¹ in 1380-1384, but was never received in his Scottish diocese, which did not then acknowledge the Popes at Rome, Urban VI., 1378-1389; or Boniface IX., 1389-1404; the kingdom still adhering to the Popes at Avignon, Clement VII., 1378-1394, and Benedict XIII., 1394-1418—when Scotland publicly renounced its obedience to the latter Anti-Pope, and submitted to Pope Martin V., thus terminating the long schism in the Church. (Wharton's "Suffragans," 49; Stubbs' "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," p. 144; Walcott's "Scoti-Monasticon," pp. 6, 213.) Bishop Robert died between 1384 and 1392, but the exact year has not been discovered.

1390.—F. NICOLAS, O.S.Ben., Abbot of Pershore, in Worcestershire, and also Vicar of Beoley, December 18, 1396, as well as Rector of Belbroughton, March 28, 1411, both in the diocese and county of Worcester; Suffragan to Bishops of Worcester, from 1392 to 1421—Henry Wakefield, (1375-1395); Tideman de Winchcomb, (1395-1401); Richard Clifford, (1401-1407); Thomas Peverell, (1407-1419); and Philip Morgan, (1419-1426)—and acted during vacancies in that see—1395, March 3, to 1396, July 21; 1401, June 10 to September 21; 1407, October 20 to November 20; 1418, March 2, to October 18 following; and during the years 1420-21. He was also, for a short time, Suffragan of Hereford in 1404, April to September, apparently during the vacancy caused in that see by the death of John Trevenant, LL.D., and until the succession of Fr. Robert Mascall, Ord. Carm., who was nominated Bishop of Hereford, by provision of Pope Boniface IX., on July 2, 1404, and consecrated at Rome, on Sunday following, July 6; though

¹ *Alexander de Neville*, Canon of York, Boleprebend, 1361, November 1, and re-appointed 1370, May 30; Archdeacon of Durham 1371, January 5; Archbishop of York, nominated by bull of Pope Gregory IX., April 3, 1374, though previously elected by chapter in November 1373, receiving the royal assent January 1; consecrated at Westminster, June 4, by the Bishops of Durham, Winchester, and Ely (Hardy's "Le Neve's Fasti," pp. 107, 174, 303; "Patents," 35 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 21; 47 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 4; "Cart. Miscel. Durham," 2420; Browne Willis, pp. 29, 120, 258; Richardson's "Godwinus De Præsulis Angliæ," pp. 687-688; Stubbs' "Regist.," p. 58; "Regist. Neville;" Rymer's "Fœdera," O. vii., p. 37; H. iii., p. iii., 17; R. iii., p. ii., 1003).

his temporalities were not restored till September 25 of that year, and he made his profession of obedience to Canterbury, in the cathedral church of Coventry, on Sunday, 28 of that month. ("Pat. 5 Henry IV.," p. 2, m. 3; "Regist. Arundel," fol. 28; Hardy's "Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanae," 8vo, 1854, i. 463; iii. 59-60; Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals"—Hereford and Worcester—4to, 1727, pp. 517-518, 642; Wharton's "Anglia Sacra," fol. 1691, i. pp. 535-537; "Suffragans," *ut supra*; Stubbs' "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," 4to, 1858, pp. 59-64; Appendix v., 144; Richardson's "Godwinus, De Præsulibus Angliæ," fol. 1743, *passim*.) The date of this bishop's appointment to the Benedictine Abbey of Pershore, or Perscora, is not known, as the list of abbots there is defective at that period, both in Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," (i. 203), and Willis's "Mitred Abbeyes," (ii. 260, 338), as well as in Stevens' "Supplement," fol. 1722, i., pp. 496, 497; no name being in the succession between "Peter," who "occurs abbot *anno* 1360," and "William de Newton, made abbot *anno* 1434." Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" (fol. 1744, pp. 616, 617), gives all the authorities regarding its history from foundation—originally as a College for secular canons—659, till 954, when monks were introduced there, by King Eadgar, and St Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, (961, and Archbishop of York, 972, till death 992), dedicated to the Virgin and Apostles, Peter and Paul; its revenues being rated at £633, 13s. 11d., £643, 4s. 5d., and £666, 13s. respectively, by Stevens (i. 30), Dugdale, and Speed, when, at its dissolution by King Henry VIII. on August 20, 1534, its last possessor, Abbot John Stonewell, with his prior, sub-prior, and eighteen other monks, subscribed to the royal supremacy, surrendering the monastery, and receiving a grant of pensions from its revenues. The last Abbot of Pershore obtained £160 per annum, and his correct name seems to have been John of Stonywell, from his birthplace the hamlet of Stonywell, in parish of Longden, Staffordshire. He became subsequently prior of Gloucester College, Oxford, and Bishop of Pulati, ('Episcopus Poletensis,'—a suffragan see *in partibus infidelium*), and died "in beginning of 1553 at a great age," (Wood's "Athenæ Oxoni-

enses," fol. 1721, i. 677, 678), being interred, according to his will, (In 'Offic. Prærog. Cant. in reg., Tash., Qu. 15,') in a new chapel built by him, within the parish church of St James's at Longden, in Staffordshire. But to return to the succession of Abbots of Pershore; at the end of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" is a supplementary list of "Principals of Religious Houses," (furnished by Browne Willis to the editor of that edition, October 19, 1743), where William de Newton is stated to have been elected 1426; Peter de Pendock, succeeded, in 1363, by Peter de Bradeuye; and Henry de Caldwell, elected 1374. It may be therefore inferred that Abbot Nicholas succeeded to Pershore, some time after 1374, and before 1392; while his death was previous to 1426, and certainly before the year 1431. In a deed executed by him in about 1402, his Seal, beautifully engraved, is still existing in the chapter-house at Westminster, with the legend: "S. NICHOLAI DEI GRA. EPI. DUNKELDEN." It is thus described, in Laing's "Catalogue of Scottish Seals," (4to, fol., 1850, No. 893, pp. 152, 153): "A richly-designed and well-executed seal. The middle and chief part occupied by a triple canopy, supported by slender shafts. Beneath the centre one is a figure of the Virgin crowned, sitting with the infant Jesus standing on her knee. Beneath each of the side canopies is the figure of a Bishop in pontifical vestments, the right hand raised, and the left holding a crozier. In the uppermost niche is a representation of the Trinity, in the lowermost a half-length front figure of a Bishop, his hands clasped on his breast, and on each side of the niche is a shield bearing a pole charged with some indistinct figure." In the list of incumbents, or rectors of the parish of Belbroughton, is the following entry: "Nicholaus Dei gratia Dunkeldensis episc. 28 Martij, 1411." (Dr Treadway Nash's "Collections for the History of Worcestershire," London, fol. 1781, 2 vols.) The remarks on this Bishop Nicholas, by Dr Michael Russell, in his new edition of Archbishop Spottiswoode's "History of the Church of Scotland," (Edinb. 8vo, 1851; "Notes on Diocese of Dunkeld," vol. i., pp. 232, 233), are deserving of reproduction for their originality; "In the year 1396, Robert

de Cairney, or de Cardin, succeeded Bishop Peblis, and is said to have held the see of Dunkeld till the month of January 1436. An incumbency of forty years might of itself excite doubt, were there no other reason for calling in question the length of time during which Robert presided in the diocese. But there are certain documents which afford at least a strong presumption that he was succeeded at a much earlier period by Nicholaus." A reference is then made to the seal of 1402, and entry in Nash's 'History of Worcestershire,' after which, as follows; "It is probable that the bishop may have officiated at Belbroughton, and entered his name in the vestry book, as is still the custom in England, and even in Scotland, when strangers officiate in any church. Nicholaus is not mentioned by Mill, Spottiswoode, or Keith; and hence the doubt which attaches to his history." Dr Russell's inferences and deductions are entirely at fault; for without further entering into the question of the length of Bishop Robert de Cardny's episcopate, his death certainly occurred in January 1437, and not in 1436; while the Abbot-Bishop Nicholas was rector of the parish of Belbroughton, and not a Scottish prelate 'temporarily officiating in the church there,' as has been already demonstrated; and he never set his foot in the diocese of Dunkeld, being one of a titular succession of English bishops, appointed by the Popes acknowledged in England, and nominated, most probably, at the request of the English sovereigns, in their continued attempts to keep up a shadowy supremacy, through the Archbishops of York, over the northern Church. This is exemplified by two appointments made to the see of S. Andrews. On the 30th April 1388, Alexander de Neville, Archbishop of York, was translated by Pope Urban VI. to that bishopric; "Eodem anno Papa transtulit Dominum Thomam Arundel, Episcopum Eliensem, ad Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem, Alexandro Nevile proditore et susurrone, translato ad Episcopatum Sancti Andreae in Scotia; quanquam non habituras esset eum, quia Scoti pro tunc fuere schismatici." (Thomas Walsingham's "Historia Anglicana," Rolls series; 1864, ii. 179); but the translation never took effect, as Archbishop de Neville was forced to retire 'beyond sea,'

and died in exile, at Louvaine, in Brabant, in end of May 1392. Thomas Fitz Alan de Arundel, successively Archbishop of York, April 3, 1388, and of Canterbury, September 25, 1396, till attainted of high treason, September 17, 1397, was, during his exile from England, and while at Rome, nominated to the see of St Andrews, by Pope Boniface IX., January 21, 1398. But he never went to Scotland, being restored to the Primacy of Canterbury by King Henry IV., October 21, 1399, as a reward for his adherence to the House of Lancaster, and sufferings under King Richard II. (Hardy's "Le Neve's Fasti," i. 21, 22; iii. 107, 108; "Patents," 12 Rich. II., p. 1, m. 22; 21 Rich. II., p. 2, m. 14; and 1 Henry IV., p. 1, membr. 15).

1430.—WILLIAM GUNWARDBY, rector of Houghton-Conquest, in the diocese of Ely, and county of Bedford, March 16, 1432, was consecrated at Rome, about 1430, as Bishop of Dunkeld, and acted as Suffragan in diocese of Lincoln, in 1431—from January 21 till August 4 following—during a vacancy in that see, after the death of Bishop Richard Flemmyng, Rector of Great Hallingbury, in diocese of Rochester and county of Essex, from May 28, 1440, to 1448. Again, Suffragan of Lincoln, March 28, 1440, during episcopate of Bishop William Alnewick (who was translated, from Norwich to Lincoln, in 1436-7, and died December 5, 1449); and finally, Suffragan in the diocese of Ely, from 1448 to 1454, during the latter years of episcopate of Thomas Bouchier, Bishop of Ely, till his translation to Archbishopric of Canterbury, in 1454-5. The succeeding occupant of that see, William Grey, though provided by papal bull of June 21, 1454, and consecrated September 8 following, was not installed, in his cathedral church, till March 20, 1457-8; and Bishop Gunwardby may have continued to execute the episcopal duties of the diocese during that period, though this is not explicitly recorded. He became Master of St John's Hospital, at Ely, in 1454, and held that preferment until his death in 1457, when this 'intrusive' succession of Bishops of Dunkeld ceased. (Hardy's "Le Neve's Fasti," i. 339; Browne Willis's "Survey of Cath.," 1730, p. 355; Stubbs' "Regist.," p. 144; Walcott's "Scoti-Monasticon," p. 213).

Thomas of Livingston is alluded to by Russell, in his edition of Keith's "Scottish Bishops" (1824, p. 90, *note*), and also in his "Spottiswoode's History" (vol. i., "Notes to Book II.," p. 233), thus: "In the 'Rot. Scot.' (23d April 26, Henry VI., *anno* 1447) there is mention made of Thomas de Livingston: 'Episcopus Dunkeldensis et administrator monasterii Sancti Christophori extra muros Taurinenses.' This Thomas is not mentioned by Mill, Keith, or Spottiswoode; whence we are led to conjecture that, owing to this confusion of names, some mistake must have arisen." The confusion alluded to is with reference to the accession of James Livingston in 1476—the surname being the same—and that some 'confusion' does exist cannot be denied; for we find, in the Vatican Registers of "Quietanze," this entry, under August 17, 1477; "R. P. D. *Gulielmus*, Episcopus Dunkelden. solvit florenos,¹ 4821 auri, et 21 solidos et 5 denarios," which must surely be a clerical error for *Jacobus*. Still it is evident that neither Russell, nor any other of our Church historians, were acquainted with Thomas, or his ever having been Bishop of Dunkeld. The entry in the "Rotuli Scotiæ" (vol. ii., m. 2, p. 330, dated at Westminster, May 25, 1447, 25 Henry VI.) is headed, "Salvus conductus pro Thomas de Levingston, episcopo Dunkeldensi," and is as follows: "R. per literas suas patentes per duos menses px. futur. duratur. suscepit in salvu. et secur. conductu. suu. ac in pfectoem. tuitoem. et defensionem suas spales. Thomam de Levingston epm. Dunkelden. et administratorem monasterii Sti. Christophori extra muros Taurinen. sacre theologie doctorem in regno R. Angl. ad presens existen. ibidem cum sex personis vel infra in comitiva sua et totidem equis morando p'hendinando et expectando et abinde ad partes suas proprias cum personis et equis predictis ac manticis bogeis Iris. paupiris (*l. papiris*) et hernesiiis suis licitis quibuscumque per terram aquam et mare ac per dnia. loca jurisdictiones et t'ritoria R. transeundo et redeundo absque

¹ There must be some mistake in this amount, and the sum is probably 421 golden florins; the tax for St Andrews being only 3300 florins, as paid to the officials of the Roman Curia, on account of the expenses in drawing up the necessary Bulls, of provision, or confirmation.

vexatione molestatione inquietatione aresto seu impedimento quocumque. Et ideo, etc., non inferentes, etc. Proviso semper, etc., prout in similibus." On the margin of this document is an editorial note: 'Episcopum historicis ecclesiasticis ignotum.' Dr. Grub of Aberdeen, in his "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland" (vol. i., pp. 379-380), when referring to the above safe conduct, states; "No such bishop is mentioned by Scottish writers. He was probably a titular bishop, residing in Piedmont, and deriving his nominal dignity from the Anti-Pope, Felix, Duke of Savoy." This is a different and more correct view, than that taken by Dr. Grub's learned fellow-townsmen, Dr Joseph Robertson, who considers that Abbot Thomas was nominated to the see of Dunkeld, on its becoming vacant through its occupant, James Kennedy, being translated to St Andrews, by Pope Eugene IV., at Florence, 'in the spring of 1440,' which seems rather too early a date, for the reasons already assigned for a different conclusion. Alexander de Lawedre appears to have been Bishop Kennedy's successor at Dunkeld, after regular capitular election to that see, in May 1440, but his death, on October 11 following, prevented his consecration; and it is recorded that he had previously, while only rector of Ratho, obtained a safe conduct from the King of England, dated at Westminster, June 25, 1435, to proceed with ten attendants to attend the General Council. ("Rot. Scotiæ," vol. ii., membr. 7, p. 290.) Another passport, dated at Eltham, February 28, 1440, was granted by King Henry VI. to him, and six attendants, (in company with Master William Croyser, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, Papal Nuncio in Scotland), to proceed from Calais through England, on their return, and the license to continue for one year ("Rot. Scot.," vol. ii., membr. 15, pp. 315, 316). This shows that he was an adherent of Pope Eugenius, and not of the party of Felix.

The papal confirmation of James Bruce (or "de Bruis"), as Bishop of Dunkeld, is not recorded, merely his election and consecration, which last could not have been performed canonically without the license of the Holy See; and it is singular that he should be styled, in an unimpeachable document, already briefly referred to, on June 16, 1441, as Bishop of Dunkeld, along with

the Bishop of Dunblane, Michael of Ochiltree, provided to that see, by Pope Martin V., on June 22, 1429. ("Vatican Acta Consistorialia.") Thus: "Coram reuerendis. in XPO. patribus Jacobo et Michaele Dei et apostolice sedis gracia Dunkelden. et Dunblanen. epis." ("Chamberlain Rolls," vol. iii., p. 400.) His consecration had certainly not taken place at that period, nor was the ceremony performed before February of the following year, though even then there are difficulties as to the day of the month. Still, these facts leave no room for our Abbot Thomas as a nominee of Pope Eugene IV., between 1440 and 1447, to the see of Dunkeld; and Pope Nicolas V. had confirmed William of Turnbull as bishop, in March 1447, immediately after his own accession to the papal throne, as he was elected March 6, and crowned on the 19th of that month—fourth Sunday in Lent—in St Peter's, at Rome. (Novaes. "Storia de Sommi Pontefici," Roma, 1821, 8vo, vol. v., pp. 126-128.) The balance of probabilities, therefore, would seem to point to his nomination, by the Anti-Pope, in the end of the year 1440, when Dunkeld was vacant, and he must have given in his adhesion to the legitimate pontiff immediately after the death of Eugene, which occurred in the Vatican, on February 23, 1447, (Novaes, *ut supra*, v., p. 116), and hardly at an earlier period; although we know that Scotland repudiated all adherence to the schism in November 1443, which may have influenced Thomas in deserting the cause of Felix, whom he had been so instrumental in raising to the papacy. He was doubtless included in the Bull of July 1447, by which Pope Nicolas absolved from censures all the Scottish adherents of the Anti-Pope, and restored them to any ecclesiastical dignities, of which they had been deprived, although the nominal reign of Felix lasted till April 1449. What adds to the probability of his being, as suggested by Dr Grub, 'a titular bishop, deriving his nominal dignity from the anti-Pope,' is that two of his colleagues, in choosing the electors of Felix for the conclave of November 5-17, were subsequently raised to the purple in 1440 and 1444, so that his own reward would naturally be a bishopric in his native country, of which, however, he never obtained possession. His nomination to be Administrator of the

Monastery of 'S. Cristoforo,' outside the walls of Turin, in Piedmont, was also, doubtless, a reward from Felix, in whose hereditary dominions the benefice was situated, though he can hardly have derived much advantage from that dignity, for Felix's son and successor, Ludovico, Duke of Savoy, did not openly acknowledge his father as legitimate pontiff. He was also rewarded by Pope Nicolas for his submission, though not fully, as stated by Dr Robertson, neither was it so early, or his 'submission' to the legitimate occupation of the holy see so 'timely' as that writer infers, and the Bull of 1445, quoted at the beginning of this article, incontestably proves; the *commendam* and government of the Abbey of Cupar, then vacant, being bestowed upon him by apostolical authority, and he accordingly entered upon the government of the abbey—then estimated at the annual value of about 1500 gold florins, by the Roman Chamber—with the possession of its fruits and revenues, both spiritual and temporal. The Abbot-bishop also received a yearly pension of a hundred florins from the Cistercian monasteries of Neubotle and Dundrennan (which was, however, subsequently withdrawn), and thus, laden with pluralities, returned to Scotland in the summer—either June or July—of 1447; but he had to give up his claim to the see of Dunkeld, which he found filled by William of Turnbull, as Bishop-elect and confirmed, though still unconsecrated; and who became shortly afterwards Bishop of Glasgow, to which last he was consecrated. Thomas had also received from Pope Nicolas, the Rectory of Kirkinner, or Cairnsmull, in the county of Wigton—"ecclesia Sancte Kennere de Carnsmall, in Galwidia"—the richest parish church in Galloway; but this grant was revoked within nine years subsequently, by the next pontiff, Calistus III., who had succeeded to the papal throne in April 1455. By a Bull, dated April 16, 1456, that Pope revoked and cancelled his predecessor's gift to Thomas, thus; "Dudum siquidem, ut accepimus, postquam fel. recordacionis Nicolaus Papa V. predecessor noster paupertati venerabilis fratris nostri Thome Episcopi Dunkeldensis, qui tunc in concilio Basiliensi commorans, de persona sua ecclesie Dunkeldensi absque eo, quod regiminis et administracionis bonorum

illius pacificam possessionem, vel quasi assequi posse speraret, ut creditur, per congregatos ibidem provideri, seque in Episcopum preficere ac provisionis et perfectionis earundem obtentu munus consecrationis sibi impendi obtinuit, parochialem ecclesiam de Carinsinule, alias de Kirkynner, Candidecase diocesis, tunc certo modo vacantem, eidem Thome Episcopo sub certis modo et forma tunc expressis commendaverat, ipseque Thomas Episcopus commende huiusmodi pretextu prefatam ecclesiam assecutus, illam ex nunc tenerat et possederat, Monasterio de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis Sancti Andree diocesis, cui plures parochiales ecclesie sunt annexe, etiam certo modo vacante, prefatum Monasterium sic vacans cum annexis huiusmodi cum omnibus iuribus et pertinenciis suis eidem Thome Episcopo fuit auctoritate apostolica commendatum, ac huiusmodi commende pretextu idem Thomas Episcopus regiminis et administracionis bonorum dicti Monasterii possessionem vel quasi pacifice assecutus, illud una cum parochiali ecclesia antedicta ex tunc tenuit et possedit, prout etiam possidere creditur de presenti." The Bull then goes on to state, that such parishes ought to be bestowed on secular priests, that Thomas was already sufficiently provided with the revenues of the monastery of Cupar, distant about a hundred miles from this parish, which was consequently deprived of a resident and perpetual rector, to the grief of the parishioners, and their spiritual loss; consequently the Holy See, in its anxiety for the care of souls committed to its charge, was now pleased to revoke the appointment, and hereby annulled Thomas's *commendam* of the church of Kirkinner (Theiner's "Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot.," No. Dccclxxviii., p. 401; *ex* "Reg. Secret.," tom. xxii., fol. 347; "Epist. Calixti, P.P. III.," anno 1456). But the Pope who next filled the chair of St Peter, Pius II., (who succeeded in August 1458, and was the same Enea-Silvio Piccolomini, who had been a colleague of Abbot Thomas at the Council of Basel), issued a long explanatory Bull, dated at Siena, February 27, 1459, where the whole case is re-examined, and the causes of the revocation of the original grant of the church of Kirkinner fully entered into, and decided in the abbot's favour. This Bull was addressed by the Pope

to the Bishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, and to the Provost of St Salvator's College at St Andrews, who were directed to carry out the papal decree in a judicial manner. The terms of the Bull are clear and consistent, and relate how the church of Kirkinner had been originally bestowed upon Thomas by Pope Nicolas; next, the reasons which moved Pope Calistus to revoke that grant, through imperfect information, and the suppression of material facts, by those interested in the revocation, which, if known at the time, would have prevented the annulment of that *commendam*, which was 'extorted' from the late Pope.

It next relates how Patrick Lockhart, priest of the diocese of Glasgow, and Master of Arts, had been provided to Kirkinner, by brief of the late Pope, on the removal of "Thomas de Levingston in universali ecclesia Episcopus Dunkeldensis;" on which, material questions arose between these two, and the matter was legitimately brought before the Roman Curia, when Pope Calistus, at the instance of the said Bishop Thomas, committed the examination of the case to Master John Didacus de Concha, Auditor of Causes of the Apostolic palace, and Chaplain to both the late and present Popes, who was directed to decide on the matters in dispute. During the progress of this inquiry, which continued over the pontificate of Calistus, (who died August 8, 1458), it appeared, from the representation of James II., of Scotland, that Thomas, though nominated previously to the see of Dunkeld, actually possessed no bishopric, that he had long ceased to preside over the monastery of Dundrennan, where he was formerly abbot, that the annual pension of 100 florins from the revenues of the monasteries of Neubotle and Dundrennan, previously assigned him by apostolic authority, had now, for upwards of a year, ceased and expired; and also, should he be non-resident in his monastery of Cupar, or absent himself from it, that his allowance from its revenues would only be about 300 florins annually; but that he was resident in his monastery, and had enjoyed peaceably the possession of the parish church of Kirkinner, the value of which did not exceed £40 sterling, for the space of more than five years; during which period that church, not more than four stages

distant from his monastery, had been zealously served *in divinis*, all of which circumstances, had they been explained to the late pontiff, would have prevented his ever having revoked and cancelled that *commendam*. That the King had further represented that the said Bishop Thomas, a Master in Theology, was his Father-confessor and Privy-councillor, and requested his restoration to the church of Kirkinner. Wherefore the Pope had committed the inquiry to Nicholas, Cardinal-Priest of St Peter-ad-Vincula, one who was especially qualified to examine such matters from long experience, and possessing the confidence of the Pope; and on his report, the result of careful inquiry, that the previous revocation had been conceded by the late Pope, on false information and concealment of facts, the Holy See now cancelled the former appointment of Mr Patrick Lockhart, and restored Bishop Thomas to the possession of all his former rights to the parish church of Kirkinner, which he was to be again put in charge of, peaceably and without future molestation, under the penalty of excommunication to all opposers or disturbers of his rights. Such is a summary of the Bull of restitution by Pope Pius II.; and a later record of this new provision occurs in the papal register of *gratis* appointments, thus: "Pius Episcopus, etc., veneralibus fratribus Brechinensi et Marsicano Epis. ac dilecto filio Priori ecclesie S. Andree salutem, etc. Conferant Thome Lewingston in universali ecclesie Dunkeldensi Episcopo parrochiam ecclesiam Carnisinule alias de Kyrkyner Candidae diocesis, eidem iam per Nicolaum P.P. V. collatam, quamque Patritius Lokard, presbiter Glasguensis diocesis indebite detinet. Datum Senis, Anno, etc. 1460. quinto Idus Aprilis, Pont. nostri anno secundo." (Theiner, *ut supra*, No. Dcclxxxix., pp. 415-416, 453-454, *ex* "Reg," iii., fol. 398; tom. xi., fol. 309, entitled, "Judicibus, ut Thomae episcopo Dunkeldensi parrochiam ecclesiam de Kyrkinner Candidae Casae diocesis in commendam olim concessam restituendam curent.") The aged prelate was thus restored to his rectory in Galloway, though it would appear, from the date of the final papal provision in his favour, on April 9, 1460, that upwards of two years had elapsed before his peace-

able possession of Kirkinner was confirmed to him ; and this must have been but a short while before his death, which occurred previous to July 10 of the same year, and which is thus satisfactorily established between these two dates.

His old friend, Pope Pius, issued one more Bull in his favour, dated at Mantua, on July 17, 1459, and addressed to the Abbots of Melrose and Neubotle, in the dioceses of Glasgow and St Andrews, and it is entitled, "Judicibus, ut Guillelmum Strathaguhim Thomæ episcopo quondam Dunkeldensi, commendatario monasterii de Cupro Cisterciensis ordinis diocesis Sancti Andreae, coadiutorem constituent." This document proceeds on a petition from Thomas 'in universali ecclesia Episcopus,' and Abbot 'Commendator of the Cistercian monastery of Cupar, by apostolic concession,' who had represented to the Holy See, that he was now upwards of seventy years of age, failing in bodily strength, and nearly blind, in consequence of which infirmities, he was quite incapacitated from the proper government of his monastery, either in spiritual or temporal affairs; that he therefore solicited the appointment of a coadjutor, in the person of William Strathaguhyn, a monk of the said monastery of Cupar, to which proposal had been received the consent of the abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Châlon-sur-Saône. That this appointment, which would only be for the period of his own life, and not with successorship, would be a great relief to himself, and for the benefit of the monastery. The Pope, in compliance with this representation of Bishop Thomas, now remitted the inquiry to the above-mentioned judges, who were empowered to confirm the nomination of William, should he be found qualified in all respects, and with assent of the above Cistercian abbot; but that his commendatory coadjutorship was only to continue during the lifetime of Thomas, with no alienation in his favour of any of the revenues or fruits of the monastery of Cupar, from which he was to receive only a moderate and sufficient allowance; and all rights, as Abbot, both spiritual and temporal, to remain in the hands of Bishop Thomas, as long as he lived. (Theiner, *ut supra*, No. Dccxcî., pp. 417-418, *ex* "Registr.," tom. v., fol. 14.)

This is the last notice we possess of the learned and venerable Bishop Thomas of Livingston, Commendatory Abbot of Cupar and Rector of Kirkinner, who was now sinking under the weight of age and bodily infirmities. His long and chequered career, however, was not closed for nearly two years subsequent to the above nomination of a coadjutor, whose services were evidently necessary for the proper government of the abbey. The name of this coadjutor was William Strachan, (or 'Strathachyn,' as that name was formerly spelt), and as his appointment was only for the lifetime of Abbot Thomas, it necessarily terminated at his death in 1460, when another monk of the monastery was elected Abbot of Cupar.

Before concluding this account of Abbot Thomas of Livingston, one additional document connected with his government of the monastery of Cupar remains to be noticed. It is entitled, "Charter of Confirmation, by Thomas de Maule, Baron of Panmure, of a Charter of Philip de Valoines to the Monks of Cowpar, copied from the original formerly among the writes of Cowpar Abbey, and now belonging to the Honourable Family of Panmure." (Crawfurd's "Officers of State in Scotland;" Appendix, No. xxiv., pp. 466, 467.)

"In Dei Nomine, Amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum, cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno ab incarnatione Domini, milesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo sexto, mensis Februarii, die vero vicesima, indictione quarta, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, Domini Calisti, divina providentia, Pape tertii, anno secundo. In mei notarii publicii, et testium subscriptorum presentis, personaliter constituti venerabiles et religiosi viri, Domini Willielmus Trent et Simon Landails, Monachi de Cupro, Professores ordinis Cisterciensis, sancti Andree diocesis, procuratores reverendi in Christo Patris ac Domini, Domini Thome de Livingston, Episcopi in universalis ecclesia, Commendatarii ac administratoris de Cupro, et conventus Monasterii ejusdem; de cujus procurationis mandato, mihi notario satis aperte constabat, quandam cartam, bone memorie Philippi de Valoniis, suo sigillo ut prima facie apparuit, sigillatam, nobili viro Thome de Maule, Domino de Panmure presentaverunt, qua per eum visa, atque coram eo, per discretum

virum Dominum Johannem Cusyng, Presbyterum, Curatum Ecclesie parochialis de Panbryde, perlecta prius procuratoria et procurationis mandato per eosdem ostenso, similiter perlecto, et per eundem Thomam admissio, unanimiter requisierunt, ac devote supplicarunt, eundem Thomam, quatenus quandam acram terre, infra portum de Stinchindehaveno (Stonehaven), et suum dominium, quam dictus quondam Philippus de Valoniis, suus predecessor, Deo et beate Marie ac Monachis de Cupro Deo servientibus, cum certa piscaria et aisiammentis maris, ac ceteris pertinentiis elemosinarie contulit, prout in carta dicti Philippi sui predecessoris plenius continetur et habetur, eosdem procuratorio nomine in realem, actualem et corporalem possessionem inducerit, institueret et admitteret, dictamque acram terre, cum piscaria, et aliis pertinentiis, uti dictus suus predecessor approbaret, ratificaret et confirmaret, cujusquidem carte tenor sequitur in hec verba. Omnibus sancte Matris ecclesie filiis, has literas visuris vel auditoris, Philippus de Valoniis, eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo, sancte Marie de Cupre, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terre in portu meo de Stinchindehavene, ad toftum suum et edificia sua facienda, istam, scilicet, acram, quam illis perambulare feci, coram presentia mea, per Adam de Banavine, et per alios probos homines: Habend. et tenend. de me et heredibus meis, illis et successoribus suis, in liberam, et puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, cum piscaria, et cum aisiammentis maris, ad predictum portum pertinentibus, et etiam cum omnibus commoditatibus, communibus aisiammentis, quibus homines mei in predicto portu manentes uti debent. His testibus, Ada, Dei gratia Episcopo de Catlness, Magistro Joanne Phisico, Magistro Willelmo de Hahendun, Thoma Mantalent, Willielmo de Wdeford, Simone de Lundoniis, et multis aliis. Qui quidem Thomas pie supplicationibus eorum annuens, maturis deliberatione et concilio per eum prius habitis, nec non pro salute anime sue, et salute animarum Elisabeth uxoris sui, Alexandri filii sui, et omnium predecessorum et successorum suorum, dictam acram terre, cum piscaria et aliis pertinentiis, ut premittitur, a dicto Philippo suo predecessore, prefatis Abbati et Conventui de Cupre concessas, eorumque jura minime derogare cupiens, prefatam acram terre, jacentem contigue ad littus maris, versus occidentem et fines terre, quam David Horn inhabitare et colere consuevit, versus orientem; dictis Willielmo Trent et Simone Landails, Monachis procura-

roribus supra nominatis, nomine dictorum Abbatis et Conventus tradidit, limitavit et assignavit, cum omnibus suis libertatibus, immunitatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis a se perpetuo et suis heredibus, dictarumque acre terre et piscarie cum pertinentiis, prefatus Thomas Dominus de Panmure, dictis Monachis procuratoribus possessionem realem dedit, concessit et assignavit, per terram et lapides, ut moris est, ipsamque acram terre et piscariam sicut predicatur per suum predecessorum Philippum sepe dictum Abbati et Conventui de Cupro concessas ex tunc confirmavit, approbavit et ratificavit, et in perpetuum, pro se et suis heredibus ratificatas, approbatas et confirmatas hereditarie voluit, supra dictis Abbati et Conventui monasterii de Cupro, in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam. Cui quidem presenti publico instrumento, dictus Thomas in signum hujusmodi possessionis, ac terre traditionis facte prenominatis procuratoribus suum affigi voluit sigillum atque mandavit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dicti Domini Wielliemus Trent et Simon Landails Monachi procuratores, a me notario publico infra scripto sibi fieri petierunt publicum et publica, instrumentum et instrumenta; acta fuerunt hec apud predictum portum de Stinchindehavene, hora quasi quarta post meridiem, anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu supradictis, presentibus ibidem venerabilibus ac discretis viris, David Hay in Decretis Bachallario, Joanne Cusyng Presbytero, Willielmo Clerico, Donaldo Ramsay, Joanne de Calderwood, Willielmo de Cyorani, Willielmo Gray, et Davide Horn, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

“Et ego David Dischington, Clericus ac Presbiter Sancti Andree diocesis, publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut premittitur fierent, dicerentur et agerentur, una cum prenominatis testibus presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, ac de nota contentabar, meque in aliis arduis et magnis negotiis perpedito, per alium fideliter scribi, feci, signoque nomine, et subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis, hic subscripsi et signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum.”

It is remarkable that the preceding charter is not to be found in the “Register of the Bishopric of Brechin,” which was edited by Cosmo Innes for the Bannatyne Club, in 1856; and it is evident that it only exists among the “writes of Cowpar Abbey,” referred to by Crawford, as belonging to the Panmure family, and which

must be the "Breviarium Antiqui Registri de Cupro in Anegus," mentioned by Jervise, and previously referred to.

There is nothing more about this abbot-bishop to be recorded, beyond alluding to the fact, that in the years 1450-52, there were actually four, if not five, Bishops of Dunkeld, all bearing that title, viz. :

1. WILLIAM GUNWARDBY, from about 1430, the English titular and non-resident occupant of the see, who was consecrated at Rome, and died in 1457, probably at the Hospital of St John's, Ely, in England, of which he was Master ; he was never acknowledged in Scotland.
2. THOMAS OF LIVINGSTON, who was consecrated at Basel, by the authority of the Anti-Pope, Felix V., apparently in 1440 or 1441 ; he never obtained possession of the see, was styled "Episcopus Dunkeldensis in Universali Ecclesia," and died in 1460, between April and July, probably at the monastery of Cupar, of which he was Administrator and Commendator, also Rector of the parish of Cairnsmuir or Kirkinner, in Galloway, Administrator of the Italian monastery of St Christopher, near Turin, in Piedmont, and Confessor and Councillor of King James II. of Scotland.
3. JOHN OF RALSTON, nominated in 1447, consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, April 4, 1448, and resigned the see in the end of 1451, or early in 1452, dying after November 6, 1452.
4. HENRY DOUGLAS, said to have been Bishop of Dunkeld from 1450 to 1452 ; but who was never confirmed by the Holy See, and therefore unconsecrated.
5. THOMAS OF LAWEDRE, confirmed in 1452, before May 5, and consecrated the same year, after June 20.

It is strange that Thomas is never styled *Abbot* of Cupar in any of the official documents above quoted, but, invariably, *Commendator and Administrator of the monastery* ; which may have arisen from his not having been regularly elected by the monks, after the death of Abbot William Blair, in 1445, and his appointment to the rule of the abbey having been effected through the plenitude of the Apostolic power, inherent in the Roman See, as he was certainly 'provided' to Cupar by Pope

Nicholas V., early in 1447, after an evident vacancy from 1445, when there may have been a capitular election, unconfirmed, though not recorded. Finally, the Bull of Pope Calistus III., dated April 16, 1456, revoking and cancelling the gift of the parish church of Kirkinner, made by the preceding pontiff, clearly refers to his original nomination to the see of Dunkeld as having been made at the Council of Basel: "Qui tunc in concilio Basiliensi commorans, de persona sua ecclesie Dunkeldensi absque eo, quod regiminis et administracionis bonorum illius pacificam possessionem, vel quasi assequi posse speraret, ut creditur, per congregatos ibidem provideri, seque in Episcopum preficere ac provisionis et perfectionis earundem obtentu munus consecracionis sibi impendi obtinuit."

JOHN HUDTON.—1460-1464.

On July 10, 1460, Siena; Bull addressed by Pope Pius II. to the Bishop of Dunkeld—Magister Thomas Lawder—directing him to confirm the election of the abbot of the Cistercian monastery 'beatae Mariae de Cupro S. Andreae diocesis,' if found to be canonically performed. ("Reg. Pij. II., P.P." anno 1460, tom. xi., fol. 61.) The above proceeds on a petition from 'John Hudton,' monk of the Cistercian Order, in the monastery of Cupar, which stated that, by the recent death of 'Thomas de Lewingston, Bishop in the Universal Church,' his administration of that monastery, and of its possessions, both spiritual and temporal, had terminated, and the Abbacy was consequently then vacant. That the monks of that convent had accordingly assembled together, for the election of a new abbot, all the brethren entitled to vote being present; and that their choice fell upon one of their own body, the aforesaid John, professed monk of the Cistercian Order, in priest's orders, and of the legitimate age. That John, having doubts, whether, through certain important reasons, this election would, on examination, be considered valid and regular, submitted the matter to the decision of the Holy See. The Pope, therefore, being unwilling to subject the monastery to the inconveniences of a long vacancy, and having obtained trustworthy

information regarding the religious zeal of this Abbot-elect, of his literary knowledge, the purity of his morals, of his prudence and circumspection, both in spiritual and temporal affairs, as well as of his many virtues, and especial fitness for the office, was pleased to remit the matter to the Bishop for adjudication and final settlement. The Bishop of Dunkeld was, therefore, empowered to examine the whole question of the election; and, if it was ascertained by him to have been conducted regularly and canonically, and that John was, as reported, a fit and proper person for the rule and government of the said monastery, he was, by the Apostolic authority now vested in him, to confirm him as Abbot of Cupar. He was also authorised to place him in possession of the said Monastery, and of its lands and rights of vassalage, with full administration, spiritual and temporal, plenary committed to his charge, receiving the reverence and obedience of the convent, as well as of all those who owed it the accustomed suit and service, without contradiction of any kind. Finally, that the said John was to receive the gift of episcopal benediction as abbot from any Catholic prelate, in communion with the Apostolic See, on his taking the usual oath of fidelity to the Roman See, according to the form accompanying this Bull, and which was to be signed with his proper seal, and transmitted to Rome. (Theiner. "Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scottorum," Romae, 1864, fol., No. Dcccii., pp. 426-427.) The papal Bull is given there at full length; but the above is a summary of its contents, and contains all that is interesting as connected with this election and confirmation of John as Abbot of Cupar, no fact of any importance being omitted. Nothing further is known of this Abbot John, whose surname, though written 'Hudton' in the Roman archives at the Vatican, was, most probably, Hutton, an old Scottish family name. The Huttons of that Ilk were long settled in Berwickshire, and bore for arms, "Or, three annulets, gules." (Sir George Mackenzie's "Science of Heraldry," Edinb. fol. 1680, p. 50, No. ix., ch. xviii.; Nisbet's "System of Heraldry," Edinb. 1722, pp. 226, 413.) It may be interesting to note here, that the Pope who confirmed and approved of this abbot's election was Enea-Silvio Piccolomini,

who, when a young ecclesiastic of only thirty years of age, had visited Scotland in the winter of 1435, and wrote an interesting account of his mission to the court of King James I. (*cf.* "Aeneae Sylvii Opera," Basil, 1551; also "Pii Secundi Pont. Max. Comment. Rer. Memorab. quæ temp. suis contig.," Francof. 1614). He was raised to the papal throne nearly a quarter of a century afterwards, in August 1458, and died in August 1464.

This abbot's rule was brief, and could not have extended beyond three years; but whether he resigned, or died before 1464, is unknown, nor has his name been hitherto included in any known list of the Abbots of Cupar.

DAVID BANE.—1464-1480.

On the 7th June 1464, David Bane, or Bayn, Abbot of Cupar, had the privilege of using the mitre and pontificals, and the right of consecrating churches and cemeteries, by Bull, or brief of Pope Pius II., dated at Rome, vii Id. Junij. The authority for this, given in Jervise's "Memorials of Angus and Mearns—Abbey of Cupar—List of Abbots," p. 395), is "Breviarium Antiqui Registri de Cupro in Angus;" but the name of the Pope there given is Paul, which cannot be correct, as that pontiff was not elected till August 31, 1464, so that there is an error, either in the date or bull, which I am unable to rectify.

This is the earliest mention discovered of Abbot David; and the following entry regarding his rule at Cupar it is impossible to reconcile with the fact of his successor John Schanwell's occupancy of the abbey from 1480, as recorded in "Vatican Acta Consistor.:" "Curia venerabilis patris Dni. David Bayn, abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud Cupargrange, die octavo mensis Maij, Anno Dni. millesimo quadingentesimo octogesimo octavo, per Joannem Ogilvy ballivum deputatum terrarum et domini de Cupro, in presencia dicti venerabilis patris. Curia affirmata, sectis vocatis." "Quo die actum et statutum est quod universalis . . . multuræ pertinen. ad molendinum faciet acqueductum eiusdem sufficienter ac defendet. Et molendinarius namabit non facientes. Et istud statutum servabitur per totum dominium," etc. ("Frag.

Scot. Monast."—"Stat. Abbat. de Cupro penes Molendina Sua, ex MS. Orig.," No. vii., pp. xxvi.-xxvii.).

The date "8 Maij 1488" must be a clerical error for either 1468 or 1478—*sexagesimo* or *septuagesimo octavo*—unless he had resumed the government of the abbey from Schanwell, after a previous resignation—a possible, but somewhat improbable supposition—for the Bull appointing the latter Abbot, in 1480, does not state that the vacancy was caused by Bayn's death. John Ogilvy was also bailie of the abbey in 1480, though not in 1484, which is an argument in support of the date of the above document being a misprint in the year, and that it should be of an earlier period. Ferrerius has a notice of Abbot David, in his account of Dom. James Guthry, Abbot of Kinloss, who was appointed to that Cistercian monastery by Bulls of Pope Paul II., dated at Rome, May 11, 1467. ("Vatican. Acta Consistorialia," *ad an.*), where he records: "Ad hujus Abbatis electionem praeftuit Abbas a Cupro dominus David Bane, vir doctus et visitator tunc sui ordinis per universam Scotiae provinciam." (Hist. Abbatum de Kynlos," p. 31.) From this it is evident that Bayn had a high character for learning, and held, in 1467, the responsible office of Visitor of all the houses of his order in Scotland—a post which his successor, Schanwell, also filled at a later period. The same chronicler relates of the Abbot Guthry, that pretending old age, he resigned his Abbey of Kinloss to William Galbraith, sub-chanter ('succeator') of Moray, according to report, simoniacally, and 'squeezed' from him a large sum of money, in the hope of being made Abbot of Cupar, where he had been formerly Cellarer; but it so turned out that he was neither able to retain Kinloss, nor obtain Cupar, in consequence of which he died of grief, at Forfar, March 16, 1482-3. His attempt to be elected Abbot of Cupar must have therefore been in 1480. Among the monks professed at Kinloss, under Abbot Guthry, was Robert Donaldson, father's sister's son (or cousin), of John Schanwell, Abbot of Cupar, who restored the chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury, and died in the year 1510, under Abbot Thomas Crystall of Kinloss. (Ferrerius, *ut supra*, pp. 31-33; Stuart's "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss;," Preface, pp. xli., xlii.): "Sub hoc Jacobo Guthery

factus sunt monachi Dominus Robertus Donaldson patruelis Joannis Schanwel olim Abbatis a Cupro, hic Robertus instauravit sacellum S. Thomae Martyris; obiit 1510, sub Thoma Abbate. Cum Donaldson rarus est dominus Joannes Guthery, qui longe ante suum collegam fatis concessit." (Ferrerius, *ut supra*, p. 33.)

JOHN SCHANWELL.—1480-1509.

On the 19th June 1480, "Ven. P. D. Johannes Stawel, Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ de Cupro, Cisterc. Ord., Sti. Andreæ diocesis, solvit, etc., pro parte com. servitii 50 florenos auri de Camera. Item pro uno minuto servitio 2 flor. et 7 solidos. Item, pro parte trium, etc., 10 florenos et 35 solidos et 9 denarios" (*ex* "Quietanze," or receipts for payments of the taxes to the Holy See and Apostolic Camera, consisting of the fruits of the first year, which were paid by those prelates, who, by the votes of the cardinals, obtained bishoprics or abbeys, and specified under the name of *commune servitium*; while the *minutum servitium* consisted of five smaller payments made by bishops and abbots on their election or appointment, as remuneration for certain minor services rendered them by some of the inferior officials of the Papal court. In the 'Archivio di Stato Romano,' or Vatican Records, in Brady's "Epis. Suc.," vol. i., pp. xvii.-xviii., 170, *sub voce* "Cupar.")

1480-1, January 19. — "Curia venerabilis patris Dni. Johannis Schanwall abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud Cupar-Grange, die xix mensis Januarij, anno Dni. millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo, per Joannum Ogilvy ballivum deputatum eiusdem. Curia affir^{ta}, etc."

"Alsua it is statute, that all the tenentis sall cum wt grist to thair thirlit mylnes, and of the cornes that thai by in the cuntrie thai sall pay dry multor, and bring unto the mylne quairunto they ar thirlit." ("Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica, No. vii., p. xxv.)

This was one of the earliest acts of jurisdiction of the new abbot, whose family name of Schanwall, Chanwell, or Schanwelle, —not 'Stawel,' as misprinted in the Roman archives by some careless Italian scribe—appears to have been hitherto undis-

covered by the compilers of the usual lists of Abbots of Cupar. Cupar-Grange, where the abbot had a country seat, and where the monks occasionally retired when sick, was the home farm of the abbey. ("New Stat. Account," *ut supra*, p. 1143.)

1484, May 17.—"Curia venerabilis patris Dni. Johis. Schanwall, abbatis de Cupro, die xvij mensis Maij, anno Dni. millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo quarto, per Georgium Rattray de ibidem, ballivum monasterii de Cupro, tenta apud Cupar-Grange. Curia affirmata, sectis vocatis."

"The samen day it is statute and ordanit anent the tenentis of the Carsgrange, with their hail consentis toward thair dewties to thair mylne, callit the Bog-mylne, that they sal haif thair maill frie of ony kind of cornes that they pleis to sell thairfor. And siclyk they sall haif thair quhyte and aittis frie that they for teynd and custome delyver to the abbay," etc. ("Frag. Scoto-Monasticon," *ut supra*, p. xxvi.)

The Bailies of the abbey on the above two occasions, in 1480 and 1484, were different; the first, John Ogilvy, was, doubtless, one of the Airlie family, in whom that important office had not yet been made hereditary; the other bailie was George Rattray of Rattray—*de ibidem*, or of "that Ilk"—who is not mentioned in the account of the family given in Sir Robert Douglas's "Baronage of Scotland." (Fol. 1798, pp. 274-278.)

On the 18th March 1481-2, in the Parliament held at Edinburgh, among those present was Abbas de "Cowpir," and in that of December 2 following (1482), the Abbot of "Cowpir" was also present. The name of the office is only entered in the rolls, but there can be no doubt that this was Abbot John Schanwell, though he does not appear in any other Parliaments of the reign of King James III., according to the lists given in the rolls. ("Acts of Parliaments of Scotland," fol. 1814, vol. ii., pp. 136, 142.) But again, "Abbas de Cupro" is present at Edinburgh, in the Parliaments of October 6, 1488, April 28, 1491, and March 11, 1503-4, under King James IV. (*ut supra*, ii., pp. 199, 223, 239), doubtless the same Abbot John of Cupar, whose death may therefore be approximately placed between the latter date in the year 1504, and certainly previously to 1509-10, when his suc-

cessor, Abbot William, first appears in the public records as hereafter noticed.

On the 7th May 1491, "Abbas de Cupro" was one of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, and attended, in presence of the 'king's lieues,' to perform the duties of that high office. ("Acta Dominorum Concilii," fol. 1839, p. 196, reg. Jacobi IV.)

Abbot Schanwell was maternal uncle of that munificent, learned, and able Bishop of the Orkneys, Robert Rede, whose ecclesiastical and political career is so well known to Scottish historians; his sister, "Besseta (or Bessie) Schanwelle" (also written "Berretta or Elizabeth," though "Berretta" seems a misprint for "Besseta"), the future prelate's mother, having been the wife of John Rede of Akythead or Aikinhead, who fell at the fatal battle of Flodden field, September 9, 1513. His younger brother, Master Robert Schanwell, then official of the diocese of St Andrews, and vicar of the church of Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire, superintended the education of his young and promising nephew, Robert Rede, during his academical career at St Salvator's College, in the University of St Andrews, from 1511 to 1515, when, having taken his degree of A.M., he proceeded to Paris, to pursue his studies there in Civil and Canon law. Robert Schanwell was made one of the first Lords of Council and Session, on the original institution of the College of Justice at Edinburgh, by King James V., on May 25, 1532; but it does not appear that he ever officiated, as the books of Sederunt show that, in his absence, the Abbot of Kinloss was chosen and admitted by the king—the abbot being his nephew, to whom he had, before 1528, resigned the vicarage of Kirkcaldy. It was probably to procure Rede's promotion to the bench that he declined this advancement for himself, though he survived for several years—'adhuc vivit,' according to Ferrerius in 1537. The chief events in Bishop Rede's distinguished career may be here appropriately recorded, in chronological order:

1495 *circa*. Born at Aykenhead or Akythead.

1511. Entered St Salvator's College, St Andrews, under Master Hugh Spens, the provost.

1515. Master of Arts of University of St Andrews.

- 1521 c. Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, University of Paris.
1525. Sub-dean and official of diocese of Moray, with Prebend of Auldearn; having been elected coadjutor and successor to Sir William Winchester, about 1524, and succeeding on his death.
- 152-. Vicar of Gartly, and of Brunt Kirk, in Aberdeenshire.
- 152-. Vicar of Kirkealdy, diocese of St Andrews.
1526. Elected successor to Fr. Thomas Chrystall, Abbot of Kinloss, in which year, apparently, professed in the Cistercian Order.
- 1528, July 4. Nominated Abbot of Kinloss by Pope Clement VII., on the resignation of Abbot Chrystall, (who died December 30, 1535, at his tower of Strathisla, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and forty-eighth of his religious profession as a Cistercian monk of the order of St Benedict; having been nominated Abbot of Kinloss, January 13, 1500, by papal provision, on his predecessor's resignation).
- 1528, July 26. Anointed—*inunctus*—in the church of the Greyfriars, or Franciscans, at Edinburgh, by Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen; and returning to Kinloss, was there installed as abbot on Sunday, August 2, in the usual manner; being admitted to the conventual chapter, and receiving the obedience of the monks.
1530. Prior of Beaully, in Ross—a monastery of the order of Vallis Caulium, a reform of the Cistercians, which he retained *in commendam* till 1553, when he resigned in favour of his nephew, Walter Rede, last Abbot of Kinloss, and Prior of Beaully; who also resigned Beaully, April 29, 1572, and Kinloss, July 5, 1583, dying about the year 1588; he married, with issue.
- 1532, May 27. Senator of College of Justice at Edinburgh; and President of the Court in February 1549, till his death.
- 1541, July 21. Bishop of the Orkneys, by provision of Pope Paul III., at the request of King James V., with retention of other benefices, and consecrated at Edinburgh, on Sunday, November 27, following.
1558. September 6 (15?). Died at Dieppe, in France, *etat.* 63, *et episcopat.* 18, interred in church of S. Jacques there, in chapel of St Andrew, called 'La Chapelle des Escossais.'

The authorities for the preceding facts regarding Bishop

Rede, etc., are: Hailes' "Catalogue of Lords of Session," 4to, 1798, pp. 1-3); Brunton and Haig's "Senators of College of Justice," (8vo, 1832, pp. 14-19, 56); Tytler's "Life of Sir Thomas Craig," (1823, pp. 51-61); Stuart's "Records of Monastery of Kinloss," (1872, *passim*); Chisholm Batten's "Charters of Priory of Beaully," (1877, *passim*); Ferrerius, (*ut supra, passim*); "Regist. Epis. Moravien." (1837, *passim*); "Epis. Reg. Scotorum," (1724, vol. ii., pp. 112-115); Vatican Consistorial Records, 'Barberini Archivij,' and 'Obligazioni,' in *l'Archivio di Stato Romano*.

The following charter notices of Abbot John Schanwell also occur—the earlier obtained from originals in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

March 10, 1487-8, at "Couper, Jhone, be the permissione of God, abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk," granted a Lease, or 'Litera assedationis,' to Margret Charteris, and her two sons, Jhonne and Alexander of Strahaquhyn (or Strachan), of the lands of Murthlie in Mar, for "sewin yeris eftir the date of this present writ, payand tharfor til vs,oure successouris and factouris, yeyrly of standard mail foortene merkis of gud and vsuale monee of Scotland, at tua vsuale termis in the yere, Wytsonday and Martimes in winter, and for hir entres the said Margret sal pay til Our Lady Werk of Cuper, xvj merkis of vsuale monee of Scotland, viij merkis at the Fest of Oure Lady next to cum callit the Assumpcione, and othir awcht at the samyn tym xij moneth."

March 15, 1493-4, at the Abbey of Couper, "Jhonn, be the permission of God, abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our conuent of the samyn," gave a lease of the lands of Murthlie, in the earldom of Mar, within the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, to 'Wilyame of Forbes of Tolleis,' for three years; and on the same day were issued letters by the said abbot and convent, making William the bailie of these lands of Murthlie afore-said, for three years from the "Fest of Witsunday nyxt to cum," May 18, 1494. ("Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banffshire," edited by Joseph Robertson for Spalding Club, 1862, vol. iv., pp. 427-429, and Contents, p. cxi.)

1500, May 6, at Brechin, there is recorded :

“Tollerancia siue licencia Pensionarii Brechinensis cuiusdam aqueductus de terris de Reydgone (*Redgorton*), extracti ad molendinum Abbatis et Conuentus de Cupro eisdem concessa, ut sequitur.

“Thir endentowris maid at Brechine, ye saxt day of moneth Maij, in ze zer of God ane thowsande and fywe hundreth, betuix ane venerable fathir in God, Jhone, abbot of Coupar in Anguss, and ye conwent on yat ane part of cisterce ordir in ye diocey of Sanctandris, and maister Andro Liel thesaurer of Aberdeine and pensioner of Brechine on yat oyir part, . . . for al ye termis of sewyntcne zeris, with consent and assent of ane reuerend fathir in Crist William, be ye mercy of God, bischop of Brechine, the dene and ye cheptur of the samyn,” etc. “Sequuntur subscriptiones abbatis et conuentus de Cupro.”

- ✠ JOHANNES, Abbas de Cupro.
 ✠ Ffrater THOMAS SCHAUVEL.
 Superior de Cupro.
 Ffrater DAUID MONQUER.
 Frater WILLELMUS WRYCHT.
 Ffrater WALTERUS BUNCHSS.
 Ffrater WILLELMUS AROWISS.
 Frater JOHANNES PROCTOUR.
 Ffrater ALEXANDER BERNARD.
 Ffrater ROBERTUS THOMSOUN.
 Frater ROBERTUS MURRAY.
 Ffrater JOHANNES WALCAR.
 Ffrater ALEXANDER HETTOUN.
 Ffrater WALTERUS GENT.
 Frater JACOBUS PITLOUR.
 Ffrater WALTERUS DORAY.
 Ffrater DAVID BARRY.
 Frater ROBERTUS BURCH.

To which were appended the common seal of the convent chapter, and the abbot's seal. (“Reg. Episcopatus Brechinensis,” vol. i., pp. 218-220, No. 110, fol. xiii**j**b.) This agreement is interesting, as it contains the names of both abbot and sub-prior—the latter here styled ‘Superior’—together with the names of all the other members composing the convent chapter of Cupar, and numbering fifteen; or, together, with

the two superior officials, a total of seventeen monks, then resident in the abbey. The Bishop of Brechin was William Meldrum, erroneously named 'Walter,' by Keith, ("Catalogue," 4to, 1755, p. 97; 8vo, 1824, Russell, p. 165), who was unable to assign any date or fact beyond "150-," placing his predecessor in the see, Bishop John Hepburn, as still sitting in 1501. ("R. Chart"), an evident error. "*William* Meldrum succeeded in the year 1500," according to Spottiswoode, ("History of Church of Scotland," 1655, fol. ed., p. 108; ed. 1677, *id.*); but in "Appendix" (p. 44), the error of "1500. *Walter* Meldrum, Bp. of Brichen," is repeated; nor is it rectified even in the new edition of "Archbishop Spottiswoode's History," 1851, vol. i., p. 213, edited by Dr Michael Russell (in "Notes to Book II.," pp. 242, 243), where "22. *Walter* Meldrum" again appears, and afterwards "*William*, anno 1511, omitted by Keith," etc., thus making two bishops out of one and the same person. There is no doubt whatever that William Meldrum succeeded to the see of Brechin—whether by death, or resignation of predecessor, is not so certain, though the latter seems most probable—in the year 1488, *before* Wednesday, June 4, and he must have been consecrated *after* August 12 of that year, but *before* January 3, 1489 (*cf.* "Reg. Episcopat. Brechin," ii., pp. 124-134, Nos. lxxii., lxxiii. of "Cartæ Originales"); for he signs a precept, dated "Apud locum seu manorium nostrum de Fernwaill die duodecimo mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo et nostre consecrationis anno xxiiij" ("Registr.," *ut supra*, vol. ii., p. 299). 'The history of the successive Bishops of Brechin,' given in the Preface to the above Register, by Cosmo Innes, is far from complete; and indeed also in the "Tabula" of the charters, (vol. i., pp. iii.-xli.) errors in dates have crept in, No. lxxiii., being dated "3 Jan. 1489-90," instead of 1489, in the *fifth* year of Pope Innocent VIII., as in the document itself; and No. lxxiv., originally dated October 19, 1490, in the *seventh* year of same Pope, has been interlineally corrected (in the document), to March 21, 1496, *fourth* of Pope Alexander VI.; the regnal years of these two Pontiffs prove these corrections. This bishop's death is not recorded, but he must have

sat nearly thirty years in this see, for the occupants of the Bishopric of Brechin, from 1401 till 1558, were only seven in number, giving an average of nearly twenty-three years to each incumbency; the only brief episcopate being that of Patrick Graham, from 1463 to 1465, when the vacancy was caused by his translation to St Andrews. Bishop Meldrum's successor, John Hepburn, is styled "*Johannem, episcopum Brechinensem,*" in a charter dated at Arbroath, on December 21, 1517; ("*Regist. Nigrum de Aberbrothoc,*" pp. 423-424, No. 544; *ex* "*Reg. J. Betoun, fol. 1*") ; and notwithstanding this, he remained unconsecrated till after October 6, 1523, or nearly six years subsequent to his succession; for in a document of October 6, 1556, he states on that date, he was "in the thirty-third year of his consecration," and he survived till August 1558. ("*Southesk Charters,*" quoted in preface to "*Regist. Brechin,*" p. xii.) There is a carefully compiled "*List of the Bishops of the See of Brechin,*" in Black's "*History of Brechin;*" (18mo, 1839, pp. 287-314); where the author uses a 'MS., history, containing an account of the Scottish bishops in the library at Brechin Castle,' and which adds several new facts to our authorities; the fullest and most accurate of which is Dr. Grub's "*Ecclesiastical History of Scotland,*" (4 vols. 8vo, 1861). There is still ample room for a full and more correct account of the episcopal succession in Scotland, from the twelfth till the close of the sixteenth century.

In Morton's "*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale,*" (p. 238), it is stated that, "In the time of Innocent VIII., who wielded the papal sceptre from 1484 till 1492, the general chapter at Cisteaux, by his injunction, commissioned John Schanwell, abbot of Cupar, to visit and reform the Cistercian monasteries in Scotland; when, from some cause of this nature not specifically recorded," (the nature of the cause here alluded to was the sad neglect of the discipline of the cloister, then prevalent in Scotland), "he deposed the abbots of Melrose, Dundrainan, and Sweetheart abbey. (Harl. MS. 2363.)"

The latest notice of Abbot John Schanwell is that of March 1504, but he must have lived till 1509 or 1510, when his successor, William Turnbull, was transferred from Melrose to Cupar.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.—1509-10—1525-6.

In or about the years 1509-10 William Trumbull was compelled to accept this abbey, transferred thither from Melrose, where he had presided four or five years previously—from February 1, 1503-4.

On the 26th November 1513, at Perth, in the Parliament or "Generale Counsale" held there, shortly after the battle of Flodden, among the "venerable fathers in God," present and attending its important deliberations, is found the name of "William, Abbot of Cuper;" this being the earliest notice discovered of his rule over that monastery after his enforced translation from Melrose, though that unexpected event in his ecclesiastical career had occurred at least four years previously.

When on the 15th February 1525, in the Parliament held at Edinburgh, by royal commission, shortly before the youthful King James V., assumed the direct government of his realm, among the churchmen present was the "Abbot of Cuper," which is the last recorded notice of his public career. He probably died towards the end of that, or early in the succeeding year, 1525-6. ("Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland," vol. ii., pp. 281-288.) September 3, 1521, is the date of a lease by the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, to John Pylmoir and his spouse; which is described as one of several, 'copied from the authentics in the hands of Hugh Fleming, writer to the signet; and which were found among the writs of Mr George Halyburton, Bishop of Aberdeen,' 1682-1715, by the late Dr John Stuart. This lease is described by Dr. Stuart in his Preface (pp. 25, 26) to the work from which it is taken, thus: "No. xxxii. is a Tack, dated 3d September 1521, by the Abbot and Convent of Cupar, to John Pylmoir and his wife and their heir male, for their lives, and to the survivor of them, of a toft, yard, and two crofts, and is principally remarkable for the traces which it presents of that spirit of improvement in the convent, which has been remarked of their brethren at Kinloss about the same time." The tenants were "to put the said toft, yard, and crofts, till all possibyl policy in biggyn of gud and sufficiand yeird houses for haw, chawmerys, and stabuls to resave

and herbry to the nowmer of xij or xvj horses, honestly as efferis for horse meit and manus meit, sua that of resoun thai be sein no falt in thaim; plantand frut tris, . . . with their defensours; and thai sall keip gud nighburhed and the lands fra guld; and thai sall keip our medowis, wards, and broumerparks fra thaimself and thair catel under pain as efferis." The Tack begins: "Be it kend tyll all men be thyr present letters, us, Wilzame, thro the permission of God, Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and the convent of that ilk, with hail consent and assent," etc., and ends: "In witnes of that whilk we haf appensyt our common seill at our foirsaid Abbay of Cowper, with subscriptione manual of evir ilk ane of our hands, the thryd day of September, the yeir of God ane thousand fyff hundreth and xxi yeirs, etc.," and signed by: "✠ Wilielmus, Abbas de Cupro, manu propria; Alex^t. Bernard, manu propria; Wilielmus . . . manu propria; Robertus Tomson; Alexander . . . ; Alexander Spens; Robertus Burt; Thomas Lethnalony; Robertus Dunbrek;" (a signature may be wanting in this place); "Thomas Shawes; Jacobus Mychelson; Thomas Wither-spuyne; Johannes Frog; Robertus Broun; Johannes Wech; Wilelmus Blayr; Wilelmus Baxter; Petrus Trent; Georgius Bonar; Johannes Turnbull, junior; David Rattray; Bernardus M'Dofan; Johannes Weddston; Silvester Irland; Alexander Liddell, manu propria; Adam Anderson; Wilelmus Donald; Johannes Turnbull, senior." This list of names makes the number of monks in the convent of Cupar to have been no less than twenty-seven (possibly twenty-eight, if the blank after Dunbrek signifies another name), exclusive of the abbot, showing an increase in the community of nearly twelve monks since 1500, and being an evidence of the increased prosperity of the convent within the space of little more than twenty years. Besides the abbot, however, it may be inferred that only three, or at the most four, of these monks wrote their own names—'manu propria'—a very small proportion out of so many, being about a seventh, which does not evince their standard of learning to have been very high, though several of them must have been lay, or serving brothers, and illiterate men—not in holy orders, but

merely employed for the domestic purposes of their monastery. ("Miscellany of Spalding Club," vol. v., pp. 293-294. 'Miscellaneous Charters,' No. xxxii.)

1518, May 6. "Curia venerabilis patris Dni. Willelmi Trumbull, abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud Metas¹ ante monasterium, eiusdem die sexto mensis Maij, anno millesimo quingentesimo decimo octauo, per Mag^m. Anthonium Duby ballivum deputatum terrarum et dominiij de Cupro. Curia affirmata, sectis vocatis.

"Item, the samen day it is statute and ordanit be the abbot and convent of Cupar, and thair bailzie present, that all malt makers that dwell within the Lordship thair of quhair ever thay by the bere w^tin the said Lordship, or outw^t the samen, sal caus the malt maid be thame be brocht to thair thirlitt mylne quhair thay duell for frie multor to be grundin thairat." etc. ("Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica," *ut supra*, xxvii.)

The preceding is the only entry in these Statutes regarding the Mills; and is interesting, as giving the surname of abbot William, not hitherto known. The surname Trumbull or Turnbull is a well-known family name, in the southern counties.

It has hitherto escaped notice that Abbot William had been previously Abbot of Melrose for several years, and that, by command of King James IV., he was forced to resign that abbacy, and be transferred to the less important monastery of Cupar, between 1506 and 1510. This despotic exercise of the royal authority was carried out by Thomas Chrystal, Abbot of Kinloss, in virtue of his office and the power conferred upon him, as Visitor and Superior-general of all the Cistercian monasteries in Scotland, for the purpose of restoring the decayed state of discipline then prevailing in several of these religious houses, more especially in those of Deer and Culross. Ferrerius gives the following account of these transactions; "Usus est praeterea sui ordinis autoritate summa, ad visitationem (quam vocant) per universam Scotiae provinciam. Atque ex officio, saepiuscule monasteria a Deire et Culross in suis ceremoniis collapsa resti-

¹ *Metas*, simply means, at the stacks of corn—as the place of meeting, close to the monastery. (*Cf.* Ducange, *sub voce*.)

tuit. Imperante etiam Jacobo quarto, et autoritate ordinis qua in ea parte fungebatur, abbatem a Melross dominum Gulielmum Trumbull virum parum frugi, et in Regem, ut ferunt, clanculum seditiones molientem, propria dignitate exiit, coegitque in monasterium a Cupro migrare." ("Hist. Abbatum de Kynlos," pp. 79-80.) From the cautiously-framed narrative of the abbot's offences, which caused his enforced removal, from the Abbey of Melrose to the less important house of his order at Cupar, it may be inferred that his abbatial rule of conduct at the former monastery was not sufficiently discreet; and also that he had been accused by, or to his sovereign, of secretly endeavouring to cause civil discord, or disturbances in the kingdom; but the whole affair is involved in considerable mystery, and the monkish Latin of Ferrerius may not be easily rendered.

"Die 1^o Feb. 1503, S. D. N., ad relationem Cardinalis S. Crucis, absolvit Bernardum Bel a vinculo et præfessione, quibus monasterio de Melros, etc., tenebatur, et ipsi monasterii de persona Dni. Gulielmi Turnbul providit" (Vatican. "Acta Consistorialia."). Thus William Trumbull, or Turnbull, was provided, by Pope Julius II., on February 1, 1504, to the Abbey of Melrose, then vacant by the resignation of Bernard Bell; which corrects, and supplements the succession of abbots there, given by Morton in his "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale"—'History of the Abbey of Melrose,' (p. 238), where it is stated that "William, the next abbot, appears to have been a son of Sir Walter Scott of Howpasly. His name occurs in 1504 and 1506. ('Original Charters of Melrose Abbey;' 'Harl. MS., 4134'; Douglas's 'Peerage');" and next, "Robert was abbot in 1510. (Harl. MS., 4134.)"

Abbot William is named only once in the 'Muniments of Melrose,' in a royal "Ratificatioun under the great seal of a decret of the Lordis of Counsall that the convent of Melros awis na presence nor sute for the landis of Hertsyde, in the schirref courtis of Hadingtoun." (Orig.) dated "Apud Edinburch, quarto die mensis Marcij Anno Dni. millesimo quingentesimo quarto et Regni nri. decimo septimo"—March 4, 1505—where it is recorded: "Anent the term assignit to William,

Abbot of Melros, and the convent of the sammyn, to produce thar charters and infestments of the landis of Hertsyde—and the said abbot productit his Register,” etc. (“Liber Sancte Marie de Melros—Munimenta Vetustiora Monasterii Cisterciensis de Melros,” Bannatyne Club ed. 1837, tom. ii., No. 579, pp. 601-602; “Tabula. Rege Jacobo IV.,” p. xvi.)

DONALD CAMPBELL.—1526-1562.

On the 18th June 1526, at Edinburgh, in the Parliament assembled there on June 12, and on the third day of its sitting, it is recorded—Act 5—that “the king’s grace, with aduise and consent of his thre estatis; Inlikwis ratifis and apprevis the lettres of commendatioun direct to our haly fader, the pape, ffor Maister Donald Campbell to be promouit to the abbacy of Couper in all punctualitie efter the form and tenor of the samyn. And that new lettres be directed geif neid beis, wit auctoritie of Parliament.” (“Acts of Parl. of Scotland,” ii., p. 302.) This is the earliest notice of Abbot Donald’s appointment to the Abbey of Cupar, and it must have been confirmed by the Holy See, though no record of the fact has been discovered among the Vatican Archives for this year, or in the Registers of Consistorial Acts under Pope Clement VII.; neither has the date of his benediction to the office been ascertained, although he must have been anointed by some prelate. He was fourth and youngest son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, (1493-1513), by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Stewart of Derneley, first Earl of Lennox, (1488-1494), and was, probably, young when nominated to this abbey, through court interest, and his high connections among the Scottish nobility.

He was present, as Abbot of “Cowper,” in the Parliament which met at Edinburgh on May 17, 1532; also in that of June 10, 1535, at Edinburgh; in that of December 10, 1540; and in that of March 14, 1541, all under King James V., as “Abbat de Cupro,” though his name is not given in the rolls, merely his title, as one of the representatives of the clergy, but there is no question of this being Abbot Donald; and in the acts of the

Parliament of December 10, 1540, No. 15, among the names of the "venerabiliū in xpo. patrum," is twice given that of "Donaldj Abbatis de Cupro," ("Acts of Parl. of Scotland," ii, pp. 335, 339, 355, 368, 404-405). Under the new reign of Queen Mary, in the Parliament of March 12, 1543, at Edinburgh, among the abbots present was "Do. de Cupro." On the fourth day of the sitting, March 15, "the abbot of Couper" was appointed one of "the lordis to be upoun my lord governouris secrete counsale," or member of the Privy Council of the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland. As such he attended the *sederunt* of December 10 and 13, 1543; was present in Parliaments of December 15 following, at Edinburgh, and October 1, 1545, at Linlithgow, and of October 3 and 5 there. In Parliament of July 30, to August 9 and 16, 1546; and on June 26-29, 1545, in the Convention held at Stirling, in presence of Queen Mary of Guise and the Regent Arran, he was also in attendance; while on June 10, 1546, he was again made one of the Governor's Secret Council, being one of twenty. "Donald, Abbot of Cowper," from August 10 to September 10 following, was one of the Lords of the Articles—"pro clero"—on August 14, 1546. "Abbas Coupar," was re-nominated a Privy Councillor, March 18, 1547, at Edinburgh, from May 20 to June 20 following. In the Parliament of April 12, 1554, at Edinburgh, when "ane noble and mytie princes Marie, be the grace of God, quene dowerar of Scotland," was declared Regent of the Kingdom, by the three estates of the realm, according to the appointment of her daughter, Queen Mary, dated at "Meadon, besyde Pareis, March 22, 1553-4," "Donald, Abbot of Couper," present and assenting. The "Abbat of Cowper" was again in his place in Parliament of November 29, 1558, and was then elected one of the Lords of the Articles, at Edinburgh. In this assembly, which may be considered the last Roman Catholic Parliament of Scotland, many important measures were settled, "Donald, abbott off Couper" being present, during its sittings. Indeed, from the records, he appears to have been most regular, and assiduous, in his attendance at these national assemblies, from May, 1532, down to this time, when a change was approaching in the national feeling;



but it is now necessary to revert to other matters connected with his career.

In the scanty records of the Abbey charters are found the following documents connected with Campbell's rule:

- 1542, April 19.—“Curia venerabilis patris Donaldi, Abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud Capellan sancte . . . die xix mensis Aprilis, anno Dni. Jajv^e quadragesimo secundo, per Willelmum Blair de Bargillo, et Joannem Cumming de . . . owtie, ballivis deputatis terrarum et domini. Curia affirmata, etc.”
- 1544, April 24.—“Curia Capitalis venerabilis patris predicti abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud B . . . hall, die xxiiij mensis Aprilis, anno Dni. Jajv^e quadragesimo quarto, per Willelmum Roger ballivum deputatum. Curia affirmata.”
- 1551, June 9.—“Curia venerabilis patris Donaldi, abbatis de Cupro, tenta apud B . . . , die nono mensis Junij, anno Dni. Jajv^e quinquagesimo primo, per Mag^m Davidem Campbell de Denheid ballivum deputatum. Curia affirmata.” (“Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica,” pp. xxvii.-xxxii.)

These documents are not reproduced at full length, the details being merely connected with certain mills belonging to the abbey, the price of corn, and the rights of ‘multure,’ or fee for grinding grain.

The following charter notices are found regarding Abbot Donald: The first is in the General Register House, Edinburgh, being a lease by Donald, Abbot of Cupar, to Alexander Forbes of Tolleis, and to one heir-male of his body, of the lands of Morthlay, in the earldom of Mar, during their lives. It commences: “Be it kend till all men, . . . us Donald, be the permissioun of God, Abbot of the abbay of Cowpir, and the conuent of the samyn,” etc., and dated, “At Cowpir forsaid, the xx day of November, in the yeir of God jm v^e thretty-twa yeiris” [1532]. It is noted on the margin that the deed was “cassing for ane few of the samyn;” and in the rental of the Abbey of St Mary of Cupar for the year 1542, “Murthlie in Mar” appears as leased to Alexander Forbes, who “pays ay yeirliche at the first Marymes in Dundee for all the haille yeir, xj lib. vjs. viij*d*.” On

the margin is written, "Nota, this eikit in xij yeris xxvjs. viiiij*l*." The charter of feu-ferm to the same Alexander Forbes, or "Carta Alexandir Forbus de terris Murthlie in Mar," is granted by "Donaldus permissione diuina abbas monasterij de Cupro, et eiusdem loci conventus Cisterciensis ordinis Sancti-andree diocesis," etc., dated, "Apud dictum nostrum monasterium de Cupro die quinto mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo primo." 'Sasine' on this charter was given April 13, 1541, to Alexander Forbes of Tolleis, by Alexander Forbes of Bruchis, bailie of the Abbot of Cupar, in presence of Duncan Forbes of Cultis, and others. On November 30, 1548, this abbot granted a precept of "clare constat" to his bailies, William, Lord Forbes, and Arthur Forbes, his brother, for giving sasine of the same lands of Murthlecht in Mar, to John Forbes of Tolleis, heir of Alexander Forbes of Tolleis, his father, of which the originals are in the Mar charter chest. ("Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," edited for Spalding Club, by Joseph Robertson, 1862, vol. iv., pp. 429-431; and "Contents," pp. cxi., cxii., under "The Parish of Towie, or Kinbethok.")

On the back of the 'Submission between Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and James Ogilvie of Carden, anent the Ogilvies' mode of tenure of the lands of Strathnairn, dated Edinburgh, July 21, 1542,' is endorsed the acceptance by the Arbiters; "Apud Edinburgh, xxij Julii, anno Domini, etc. (xlij?). The quhilk day Robert, Bischop of Orknay, Donald, Abbat of Cawpar, and Maister Henry Balnavis, jugis, arbitratoris, and amicable compositoris within contenit, hes acceptit and takin the materis debateable within exprimit betuix the partiis within compromittit in and upoun thame efter the forme and tennour of this compromit within writtin in all punctis. Super quibus omnibus," etc. ("The Book of the Thanies of Cawdor," edited for Spalding Club by Cosmo Innes, 1859, Contents, p. lxii., and pp. 165-166)."

In the second Appendix of "Charters of Holyrood," ("Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis—Munimenta Ecclesie Sancte Crucis de Edwinesburg," Edinb. 1840, printed for Bannatyne Club; Preface by Cosmo Innes, p. lxxx.), which is there stated to be 'selected

from the copies of Father Hay and Macfarlane in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh ;' No. 38 is a Royal Confirmation of a charter granted by Robert, perpetual Commendator of the monastery of Holyrood, of lands in the barony of Kerse, to James, Duke of Chatelherault, Governor of Scotland, on October 1, 1552, and dated at Edinburgh, January 30, 1553-4. Among the witnesses to this document is found the name of "venerabili in Christo patri Donaldo abbate monasterij nostri de Cupro nostri secreti sigilli custode." ("Charters of Holyrood," *ut supra*, pp. 290-292.)

Thereby is confirmed the statement that he 'held for some years the office of Lord Privy Seal,' or Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, though the exact date of his nomination to that office is not known. It certainly took place under the regency of James, Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault, which continued till April 12, 1554, though whether his tenure of office lasted, uninterruptedly, under the regency of the queen-dowager, Marie de Guise, is not so certain. George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, is stated to have been Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1554, in a MS. list of the officers of State, preserved in the Advocates Library, ("Test. Chart. Whytfoord Dundonald"). Goodall in his list of the "Lords of Privy Seal," (Appendix to Scot's "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," ed. 1754, p. 177), names "George, Earl of Dunfermline, 1553," a manifest error, as that earldom was not created till 1606; he names as his successor,—“Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, 1563,” altogether omitting Donald, Abbot of Cupar. On the authority of Sir Robert Douglas, December 20, 1562, has been generally assigned as the period of Lord Lethington's assumption of the office, (Wood's ed. 1813, vol. ii., p. 66); and Crawford in his "Peerage of Scotland" (1716, fol. p. 251) states, that "on the 20th December 1562, he was constituted Lord Privy Seal, then void by the demise of Donald, Abbot of Cowper, which office he held till 1567." ("Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginae," *ad an.* 1562.) It may, therefore, be reasonably inferred that Abbot Donald was Keeper of the Privy Seal until the period of his death; and the following, and last, charter proves that he held that office on September 19, 1561. The usual lists of

Great Officers of State in Scotland are so very erroneous and imperfect, that it is necessary here to offer another emendation of the Lords of Privy Seal. On resignation of John (Hamilton), Abbot of Paisley, in 1547, William, second Lord Ruthven, succeeded, and held the appointment till his death, shortly before December 16, 1552; (Crawford's "Peerage," on authority of "Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1547.") this Keeper is entirely ignored in all the lists. The Abbot of Cupar must have succeeded Lord Ruthven in 1552-3—certainly before January 30, 1554—and appears to have continued in possession until his death, on, or shortly before December 20, 1562. (Douglas's "Peerage," ed. 1764, p. 393: "In 1562 he [Maitland] was constituted Lord Privy Seal.")

On the 2d July 1541, 'Mr Donald Campbell, Abbot of Cupar,' was nominated by King James V. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, or a Lord of Session, at Edinburgh. It is doubtful whether he was an Ordinary, or Extraordinary Lord; Hailes, in his "Catalogue," (*ut supra*, p. 4), makes him the former; while Brunton and Haig, ("Hist. Account," *ut supra*, pp. xi., 69) are contradictory, making him 'Extra' in catalogue at the beginning of the work, but 'Ordinary' in the subsequent account of the Senators; and it seems most probable, that the latter description is the correct one. There is, in the General Register House, Edinburgh, another charter notice of this abbot, which was granted at Dundee, on September 19, 1561, being a confirmation by "Maria Dei Gratia Regina Scotorum," etc., of a charter by George Bissatt, younger, burghess of Aberdeen, and Margaret Leslie, his wife, of the office of 'Mair of Fee' of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, as also of the lands of Petmakstoune, pertaining thereto, to George Bissatt, his natural son; one of the witnesses to which was "venerabili in Xpo. patre Donaldo abbate monasterii nostri de Cupro nostri secreti sigilli custode." ("Antiq. of Aberdeen and Banff;" Spalding Club ed. 1857, vol. iii., pp. 186-187.)

Abbot Donald, who was evidently in high favour with the Government, and, at the time, a trusted servant of the Crown, was now destined for higher promotion in the Church; which, however, he never succeeded in obtaining possession of, and

can hardly be considered to have actually held. In the year 1549 the vacant see of Dunkeld was designed for him, by the Regent, on the promotion of its Bishop, his brother, John Hamilton, to the primacy, in this year, as will subsequently appear:

The Privy Council, which met at Edinburgh, April 22, 1550, and where the clerical members present were John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Abbots of Dunfermline, and Cupar, (Hamilton, Durie, and Donald Campbell), has the following entry in its proceedings as recorded in the register,—“Finalie, to inform the Kingis Majestie,” (Henry II., of France and Navarre), “that the Bischoprik of Dunkeld is now vacand be the promotioun and translatioun of my Lord Archbisshop of Sanctandrois fra the said sete of Dunkeld, quha broukit the samyn peceable but ony interruptioun the space of thre yeris and mare, and now my Lord Governour hes writtin diverse tymes to the Papis halynes, quhilk last decessit,” (Paul III., who died November 10, 1549), “for the promotioun of Donald, Abbot of Cowper, uncle to the Erle of Ergile,” (Archibald, fourth Earl, 1533-1588) “to the said bisshoprik, nocht the les the Papis halynes as yit postponis the said promotioun, be the inoportune solistatioun and wrang informatioun of ane Maister Robert Crechtoun, quha on his maner intendis to purches the samyn, but ony suplicatioun or licence of my Lord Governour,” (James, Earl of Arran, and Duke of Chatelherault, Regent of Scotland from 1543 to 1554), “or ony havand autorite for the time, to the gret hurt of the Quenis Grace’ privilege, and swa wer quikilk is and ay hes bene in use, that na promotioun of prelacy pas in Rome, but the princis suplicatioun. Tharefor desyring his Grace” (King Henry), “to write rycht effectuouslie to the Papis halynes, College of Cardinale, and his Graces ambassadour standing in Rome, for preservatioun of the Quenis Grace’ privelege, and promotioun of the said Abbot conforme to the Quenis Grace’ supplicatiouns and writingis send be my Lord Governour in hir Grace’s name.” (“Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1545-1569,” edited by J. H. Burton, 8vo, Edinb. 1877, vol. i., p. 91.) There appears to have been a fatality about Abbot Donald’s nominations to

the episcopate, a dignity he never succeeded in attaining, although twice 'postulated' by the Government of Scotland—in 1550, to the bishopric of Dunkeld, and again in 1558-9 to that of Brechin; and it must evidently have been the suspicions, as to his orthodoxy, or character, which prevented his confirmation by the Holy See, on both occasions.

The bishopric of Brechin became vacant, in August 1558, by the death of John Hepburn, who had held the see for the long period of forty years, from 1517, though not consecrated before 1523-4. The following account is taken from the Panmure MS., History of the Bishops of Brechin, (p. 109, as quoted in Black's "History of Brechin," 1839, p. 300); "Mr Donald Campbell, a son of the family of Argyle, was destined his successor by the court here, and, no doubt, was elected by the chapter, and therefore Bishop Lesly says, that the abbot of Coupar did succede Bishop Hepburn of Brechin. But his election being cass'd at Rome, in regard Mr. Campbell had renounced popery, and turned protestant; he was so modest as never to use the title of bishop, but only abbot of Coupar, and was one of the clergy who sate in the parliament 1560, when the reformation of religion received the first legall sanction, and the pope's authority was abolished; he died Lord Privy Seall to Queen Mary, in the end of 1562, whereupon the bishoprick of Brechin was given, by Queen Mary, to a person who was much more acceptable to her Majesty than the other, by reason of his zeal for the Roman Catholic religion." There is no record of his election to the see, and, indeed, there are no traces of his connection with Brechin remaining in the records of the bishopric, which mention no incumbent subsequent to Hepburn's episcopate there. Sinclair, the last Catholic occupant of the see, is also unrecorded in the "Register of the Bishopric of Brechin," already referred to. The see actually continued vacant from August 1558 till September 7, 1565, when John Sinclair, "presbyter S. Andreae dioc.," was nominated bishop by Pope Pius IV., at the request of Queen Mary, with retention of the Deanery of the collegiate church of Restalrig in the same diocese, (Vatican Records, "Corsini Acta," vol. xliii. 1559-65, xlv., xlvi.;

“Barberini Consistorialia,” vol. xvii, xxxvi., 18). The episcopal career of the latter distinguished ecclesiastic and canonist, was brief, for he died of fever, at Edinburgh, April 9, 1566, (“Diurnal of Occurrents in Scotland,” Bannatyne Club ed. 1833, p. 98, fol. 35). He was then President of the Court of Session, in which high and responsible post he had succeeded his brother, Dr. Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, early in the year 1565. On July 29 following, he had the honour, while Bishop-elect of Brechin, of uniting Queen Mary and Lord Darnley in the abbey church of Holyrood; and his premature death, in the prime of life, deprived his sovereign of one of her wisest and most faithful counsellors. There is no doubt that the refusal of the Pope—Pius IV., who died August 18, 1559—to confirm this abbot’s election to the episcopate, was caused by well grounded doubts of his orthodoxy, which had reached the Roman Curia. The following curious letter, regarding the abbot’s election to the bishopric of Brechin, is taken from the “Analecta Scotica,” (Edinb. 1837, 8vo, vol. ii., 2d series, pp. 381-382), a valuable miscellany of original papers and letters relating to Scotland, edited by James Maidment, Esq., Advocate, where it is stated, in a footnote, that the letter was ‘communicated by James Lucas, Esq., Stirling.’ It relates to Campbell’s negotiation with the Court of Rome, to obtain a confirmation of his appointment to that see, in which, as will appear, he was unsuccessful :

“MY LORD,—Eftir humble commendatioun off service, 17 Apryl, ressaut your lordship’s wrytting be Flanderis, off Edinburgh, vj Februarij, and thereafter ane wder your lordship’s wrytting be France, to the samyn effect, togidder wyth ane memoriall towart the prouisioun off the bisshopric of Brechene, desyrand me to concurr heirin, wyth Mr James Thorntoun; conform als to the quhilk I ressaut ane wrytting fra my lord prouest of Sanctandros, my maister, to employ my wter diligence and labors heyrant; towart the quhilk besines, zour lordship pleis vnderstand, Mr. James Thorntoun and I presentit our quenis grace supplicators to our promoteure, quha thoct the mater wynderous difficille to be obtenit by ressoun off thir impediments.—the fyrst, becaus the Pape will gewe nay retentione in comendan off monasteres that ar brukit in titulum; the secund wes

toward the changeing off your lordship's habitt; toward the quhilkis pwintis, we haue informit syndry cardinalis, off quhilkis, we find sum condescendent to our intent, quartthrow we ar not alleterly owt off asperans, and sall not fail to caus the promoteur speyk the Pape heyrant be the fyrst commodite, for trewly the cardinalis are in gret difficulte to get audience off the Pape, and als he makis warray few consistors: elwais extreme diligence salbe done, to the effect your lordship may obtaine your intent heyrin, or thane the papis absolutt will sall impesse the samyn, for I beleive thair sall not be maid gret difficulte toward your habitt, sua the remanent could be obtenit. Attour the banchors' commissioun send heir toward the moving for thes expeditioun, commands to deliuer the mwing quharone the bulls ar sped, the quhilk commissioun wold be reformitt, eausand the banchors heir oblis thame in euerting expences, and to deburce the remanent for the speding off the bullis, for it is our gret ane sowme to tak heir on creditt, and thereafter to seyke the samyn agane at the banchors, quhane the expeditioun is endit. Toward this and all wder thingis, becaus Mr. James Thorntoun wryttis to your lordship at lenthe, I will not fasche yow wyth langar wrytting, assurand your lordship may command me wyth all thing that lysis in my power. As to the expensis of the expeditioun, in ease the samyn be grantit, Mr. James and I hes causit mak the cowmpt thairoff, quhilk he sends instantly to your lordship, quhome eternal God preserue eternaly. Romæ, xi Maij 1559.—Zour Lordship's seruiteure,

JOANNES ROW."

Addressed:

"To my Lord of Cowper, my speciall Lord and Maister, Scone."

A brief notice of the writer of the preceding letter may not be unacceptable. John Row, afterwards known as one of the Scottish Reformers, was born in 1525-6, at Row, near Stirling, and educated at the grammar school in that town. He matriculated at St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1544, as 'JOHANNES ROVE LOUDON,' (district of Lothian); passed A.M., 1548; and was an advocate in the Consistory Court at St Andrews, till nominated—on account of his knowledge of Civil and Canon law—agent of the Clergy of Scotland, for negotiating their affairs at the Roman Court in 1550. Proceeding to Rome, he was then graciously

received by the reigning Pope, Julius III. He was Licentiate of Laws, February 20, 1556, and afterwards Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, in the University of Padua. Feeble health obliging him to leave Rome, in 1559, he received some kind of legantine commission, from the papal court, to investigate the causes, and to devise means for preventing the further progress of the innovations, then occurring in the religion of his native country. But, as his son appropriately remarks, he proved a 'corbie messenger' to his master, for he never returned to Rome, and in reality found himself unable to fulfil the latter part of his instructions; for being persuaded by the Prior of St Andrews—afterwards the Regent-Earl of Moray—to remain for a time in Scotland, he quickly embraced the new opinions, and became a constant supporter of the principles of the Reformation. Abjuring his vows of celibacy, he married, in 1560, a Fifeshire laird's daughter, and became minister of the parish of Kennoway, in the same county, in April 1560; when he relinquished his academical title of Doctor, being afterwards known only as 'Master John Row.' He was also minister of St Johnstone or Perth, from July of the same year, and held at the same time the vicarages of Kennoquby, and Twynani, and of Terreagles, in the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright; Commissioner of Nithsdale and Galloway, 1568-1570; and Moderator of the General Assemblies of 1567, 1576, and 1578. He died at Perth, October 16, 1580, aged fifty-five years, leaving a family of eight sons and two daughters, (*cf.* "Memorials of the Family of Row," Edinb. 1828, 4to; Scott's "Lives of the Protestant Reformers in Scotland," Edinb. 1817; 8vo, pp. 156-197; Row's "History of the Kirk of Scotland;" Edinb. 1842, Wodrow Society, *passim*; Scott's "Fasti Eccl. Scoticanæ," *passim*).

On the 1st August 1560, the Convention of Estates of Scotland met at Edinburgh. Among the members present was "Donald, Abbott off Couper," and he was evidently an assenting party to the Acts then passed. The chief of these were—(1.) The ratification of the new 'Confession of Faith' as the standard of religion in Scotland, August 17; (2.) The annulling of all authority and jurisdiction within the realm of Scot-

land of 'the bischope of Rome callit the Paip,' and prohibition of saying or hearing 'the messe,' under pain of death for the third infringement of the Act 'anent the abolitioune of the messe!' Having brought these important matters to a conclusion by large majorities, the Parliament was dissolved on August 27; and the Abbot of Cupar appears no more in the rolls of that national assembly, where he had been so constant an attendant for nearly thirty years previously. ("Acts of Parliament of Scotland," vol. ii., p. 525.) The Abbot of Cupar, during the period he survived—not quite two years—is not mentioned as having accepted any post under the new system of ecclesiastical government. Though Bishop-elect of Brechin, he is not so styled in any recorded document, and in the 'Parliament' of August 1560, he is merely designated 'Abbot of Cupar,' so that he never appears to have assumed the superior title. Row's letter regarding the difficulties in the way of obtaining the papal confirmation evince that Abbot Campbell was desirous of being allowed to retain his monastery of Cupar *in commendam* with the bishopric, as well as to be permitted to change his religious habit of a Cistercian monk, to both of which the Holy See had insuperable objections. Doubtless these conditions, applied for by his agents at Rome, added to the suspicions of his predilection for the reformed doctrines, were among the causes which prevented his being confirmed in the Roman Curia.

Shortly before the 20th December 1562, Donald Campbell died in the thirty-seventh year of his abbatial government, when he must have been about seventy; the place of his death has not been discovered.

He is said to have left five illegitimate sons—(one born as early as 1517)—to each of whom he gave an estate, carved out of lands belonging to the abbey. These landed properties were—Balgersho, Arthurstone, Keithock, Denhead, and Croonan, all in the neighbourhood of Cupar; by which, and other grants of the same description, to friends and relatives, the lands formerly bequeathed to the monastery, for pious purposes and charitable objects, were greatly reduced.

In the back wall of the parish church of Bendochy, there is a monumental stone to the memory of Nicol Campbell of Keithock, one of the sons of the abbot, who, according to the inscription, died in 1587, aged seventy. And there is another, in the west passage, 'the inscription on which was nearly obliterated,' in 1843, to David Campbell of Denhead, the brother of Nicol Campbell. ("N. Stat. Account of Perthshire," 1844, p. 1189.)

In Laing's "Ancient Scottish Seals," (Edinb. 1850, pp. 177-178, Nos. 1000-1002) three Seals of the Abbey are described—besides the ancient one of 1292—all of which belonged to the period of Abbot Donald. The first, of the year 1532, (from *Mar Charters*), has "a full-length figure of the Virgin, with the nimbus, holding the Infant Jesus in her arms, standing in a Gothic niche; in the lower part of the seal is a shield quarterly; first and fourth, gyronny, for Campbell; second and third, a galley, for Lorn." *Legend*—"S. DONALDI CAMPBELL ABBATIS DE CUPRO." The second and principal Seal, also of 1532, and from the *Mar Charters*, is appended to a Tack by Donald, Abbot of Coupar, "of the lands of Murthlay, liand in the erldome of Mar, to Alexander Forbes and ane ayr-maill." It is of "a rich design. Within a Gothic niche, a figure of the Virgin sitting, holding in her right hand a branch of lilies, and her left supporting the infant Jesus standing on the seat beside her; in the lower part of the seal, within an arched niche, an Abbot in front, with a crozier, kneeling at prayer; at the sides of the niche are two shields, the dexter one bearing the arms of Scotland, the sinister three escutcheons, being the bearing of Hay." The third of these Seals, which are designated, respectively—(1.) "Donald Campbell, Abbot of Coupar in Angus;" (2.) "Chapter of Coupar in Angus;" and (3.) "Monastery of Coupar in Angus," is of "the same design as the last"—"S. 'COMUNE CAP[ITU]LI MON. DE CUPRO"—the only difference being in the figure of the Abbot at the lower part, which is in profile, and without the crozier. It is rather inferior in execution to the last, and evidently of a later period—"SI. COMUNE M. DE CUPRO." (*Detached Seal*—*J. T. Gibson-Craig, Esq.*) Jervise, in his *Memorials of Angus and Mearns*," p. 396, writes: "I have seen the matrix of a seal, similar to that here described,

(No. 2), except that the two shields are reversed, in the possession of a merchant at Blairgowrie."

LEONARD LESLEY.—1563-1605.

On the 26th February 1562-3.—"Curia venerabilis Dni. Leonardi, Commendatarii de Cupro, tenta in aula maiori monasterii ejusdem, die xxvj^o mensis Febr^{ij}, anno Dni. Jaj v^c sexagesimo secundo, per Archibaldum Ogilvy de Lawtoun ballivum deputatum eiusdem." "Extractum de libris actorum curiarum dicti dominij per Joannem Robisonne notarium publicum—Hec est vera copia huius principalis et tenet cum originale in omnibus fideliter copiat. per me Georgium Bissett No^{rm} Publicum subscriptum—Ita est, Georgius Bissett No^{rius} Pub^{us}, Teste manu mea propria." (From "Statuta Abbatum de Cupro penes Molendina sua," *ex MS. Orig. penes Jacob. Maidment, Armig.*; *cf.* "Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica." Edinb. 1842; Appendix, No. vii., pp. xxxi., xxxii.)

This last Abbot-commendator of Cupar was Leonard Lesley, who was nominated to the office—now become a secular one—by the Crown, immediately after the death of Abbot Donald Campbell; and his date of appointment must have been either in January or February, 1563, (1562, *more Scoticano*), when, according to his tombstone, in his fortieth year. He was born in the year 1524, being fifth son of Alexander Lesley, first laird of Kininvie, in Banffshire—a cadet of the ancient family of Balquhain, and second son of Sir William Lesley, fourth Baron of Balquhain (1420-1467)—by his second wife, Agnes Irvine of Drum, and who died in 1549. Leonard appears to have been in holy orders, but he became a Protestant at or shortly after 1560. He had a gift of the commendatorship of the Abbey of Cupar, of which the revenues were still considerable, as appears from the statement of them in February 1562, under the preceding abbot. He appears to have entered into the bonds of matrimony, though the name of his spouse is not given in the family records, from which these particulars are derived, the statement regarding him being as follows:

“V. Leonard, Abbot of Cupar. At the Reformation he became a Protestant, and married, and had issue.” Four sons are mentioned, of whom the eldest, Leonard, was presented to the chaplainry of Rothies—in the presbytery of Elgin—by Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothies—as patron of the parish, on March 10, 1604; the vacancy being caused by the decease of Alexander Lesley, chaplain thereof. ‘Mr. Leonard Lesley, parson of the parish of Rothies, with the consent of Andrew, Earl of Rothies, and of Alexander, Bishop of Moray, and of the dean and chapter of Moray, granted a tack,’ of certain lands in that diocese, to his brother Andrew, on February 3, 1610. (“Historical Records of the Family of Leslie, 1067-1869,” by Colonel Leslie, K.H., of Balquhain—26th Baron—Edinb., 1869, vol. ii., pp. 84, 85; iii., pp. 340, 346, 347.) This clergyman also married—Jane Armstrong—and left two sons, Leonard of Chapel Hill, and William.

The preceding dates, regarding the parson of Rothies, appear to have been unknown to Shaw, (“History of Moray,” 4to, 1775, p. 327; 1827, Grant’s edit., p. 364), by whom it is merely stated that his predecessor died in 1610, and that he was “Parson in 1620;” also that, “in a discharge granted by the Earl of Rothies, to one Margaret Anderson, dated at the castle of Rothies, anno 1620, Mr. Leonard Lesly, Parson, is a witness.” Dr. Scott in his “Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ,” (4to, 1870, vol. iii., part i., p. 225), is also in error—He writes “1607, Leonard Leslie, continued in 1620;” but gives “after September 14, 1603,” as the date of the death of the preceding Alexander Leslie; and that of Leonard’s successor in the parish, as having been ordained to Rothies, June 1, 1623, when Leonard was most probably dead.

“Leonard, abbot of Cowpar,” was present as one of the members of the Parliament, or ‘Conventioun-assemblit at Haliruid-hous,’ on March 5, 1574-5, when Colin, Earl of Argyle, presented “oure soverane lordis jowellis to the lord Regent.” (“Acts of Parl. of Scotland,” iii. 84.)

Among the lords present with King James VI., in a Parliament held at Edinburgh on the 23d October 1579, was the “Abbat of Cowpar;” also at sitting of November 10 and 11

following. On the 29th November, "anent provisoun of Ministeris and certane stipendis for thame at all parochie kirkis, and appointing of Commissioneris for ordering thair of," was nominated "Leonard, cōmendato^r of Couper;" also on that day, one of the "Commissioun to certane of euerie estait, wth the kingis maiesteis officiaris to treate and conclude on certane articlis and supplicatiounis eftir the end of this present parliament." ("Act. Parl. Scot.," iii. 127-129, 148, 196, 211, 215.)

In a Parliament, held at Edinburgh on the 19th May 1584, the first in list of "Abbates," is "Cowpar," as on May 22, ("Act Parl. Scot.," iii. 290, 292); for, although no names are given in the list, only offices, the abbot, or commendator of Cupar, was undoubtedly Leonard Lesley, but he does not appear in any later Parliament, and had evidently got into trouble with the Government, within the succeeding years. In the Parliament of June 8, 1594, at Edinburgh,—“anent the dissolutioun of the kirk of Nether Airlie,” (in Forfarshire), “parsonage and vicarage thair of, hail fruttis, proffittis, and emolumentis of the samyn, fra the Abbacie of Couper; quhairinto the samyn pertenet of befoir, and is now vacand in his maiesties handis, throw being of Leonard, present commendator of Couper, lauchfullie denunciit rebell, and put to his maiesties horne, at the instance of Mr. Johnne Abircrumby, sone laut^efull of Ro^t Abircrumby, saidler, burges of Edinburgh, for non-payment of certane monkis portionis, of the said abbacie, and throw the said Abbottis being and abyding at the said proces of horne atto^r the space of yeir and day, as in the lettres and executioun therof at mair lenth is sustenit. Be the quhilk the said Cōmendater hes amittit and tint the said abbacie haill patrimonie proffittis dewties and emolumentis therof for his lyftyme.” This would make the date of his ‘horning’ about May 1593, and the consequence of these legal proceedings entailed his loss of patronage of churches, formerly belonging to the abbey, which were now given by the king to other persons; but he would appear, notwithstanding his ‘rebellion,’ to have retained the commendatorship, nominally at least, until the period of his death, fourteen years afterwards. (“Act. Parl. of Scot.,” iv. 76.)

‘The Ratificatioun of the kirk of Nather Airlie in favouris of Sir Thomas Lyoun of Auldbar, knyecht,’ took place in the Parliament held at Perth, on July 11, 1606,—“als frelie in all respectis as gif the said paroch-kirk personage and vicarage thair of had been lauchfullie dimittit dismemberit and dissoluit fra the said abbacie of Couper and patrimonie thair of be ane lauchfull [

] with consent of the convent and chaptour of the said abbacie of Couper, be ressonne the said dissolution wes maid during the tyme that vni^{le} Leonard Leslie, Comendatar of Couper, wes o^r souerane lordis rebell, and had remanit and abiddin vnder the proces of horning be the space of yeir and day.” (“Acts of Parliament of Scotland,” iv. 306.) Mr Jervise (“Memorials of Angus and Mearns,” p. 397) is slightly inaccurate in his references and facts, derived from the above Acts of Parliament, though correct in the following extract: “Leslie, who is designed upon his tombstone at Bendochy, as ‘Dominus de Cupro,’ and Commendator of Cupar, died in 1605.” In the well-written account of the parish of Bendochy, near Cupar-Angus, by the late Dr. Barty, in 1843, it is stated,—“There are two stones on the wall of the church, one to the memory of Leonard Leslie, entitled Dominus de Cupro, commendator of Coupar, who died 1605, aged eighty-one;” and under the parish of Cupar-Angus, by Dr. Stevenson, in 1843, is found,—“Leonard Leslie, commendator of the abbey, was also buried in the same church. His tomb is very entire. He died in 1605, aged eighty-one.” (“New Statistical Account of Scotland—Perthshire;” 1844, pp. 1144, 1189.)

Before concluding this notice of Abbot Leonard, a reference to the name of the Bailie, given in the charter at its commencement, may not be unsuitable. Archibald Ogilvy of Lawtoun was the deputy—apparently nephew or brother—of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, who had been appointed to the office of hereditary bailie of the regality of the Abbey of Cupar, by Abbot Donald, and confirmed on September 23, 1540. The fourth Earl of Airlie, his descendant, received the sum of £800 sterling in 1747, under the Act of King George II., abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, as compensation for the loss of

his allowance for the Bailiery of Cupar. This family also became hereditary Porters of the convent, of which office, with its fruits and profits, and certain acres of ground, James, Lord Ogilvy, had a confirmation from Lord Cupar, with consent of his father, Lord Balmerino, on May 26, 1590. (Jervise, *ut supra*, pp. 397-398, from Charter chest at Cortachy Castle; and "Breviarium Antiqui Registri de Cupro in Anegus.")

This last Abbot, or Commendator of Cupar, brings to a close the succession; extending over a period of upwards of four centuries and a half, and numbering at least twenty-four ecclesiastics who held that high and dignified office. If the names of those who ruled in the fourteenth century had been recovered from our records, several additional abbots would, doubtless, have been added to the list; for of the first twelve, from 1164 to 1296-7, the average period of rule was only eleven years each—a rather rapid succession of brief incumbencies, with one exception, that of Abbot Alexander, 1209-1240. From 1296-7 to 1430, the number, and the length of government, of the abbots is uncertain; while for the succeeding period, from 1430 to 1562, there were seven, averaging nearly nineteen years each. The period of Leonard's commendatorship is not included in this calculation.

RENTAL BOOK.

THE entries, save those in the vernacular, are translations from the Latin original. The title on the back of the Rental Book, in modern binding, is "Registrum Assedationum, etc., B. Marie de Cupro, 1443-1538." On the first few leaves the writing is partly torn away or defaced. The first heading visible is that which follows:

BALGRESCHOW [BALGERSHO].

1. Tack to William Talzour of a house which he inhabits for a term of five years from 1443, with 2 acres of land, paying yearly . . . three hens, and finding two harvest men in autumn (*autumpno*), with usual service.

2. Tack to Robert Plocat of the house inhabited by him, with 2 acres of land, paying yearly 8s. 6d., . . . and finding . . . reapers in autumn, with service due and wont.

3. Tack to Thomas Bonar of the house inhabited by him at the gate (*ad portam*), with . . . of land for five years from 1443, at the yearly rent of 16s., 12 hens, with two reapers.

4. Tack to Magnus Robertson . . . of (land or house) held by Thomas Anderson for seven years, at 26s. 8d. and 12 hens, with usual service.

5. Tack to Gilbert Hunter . . .

[Several entries here are greatly defaced.]

6. The [house] which Robert Magnus had is let to John Dawson for 16s. 8d., . . . with usual service.

LEDCASSY.

7. Is let to William Nory for seven years. The said William shall keep there 18 score of hoggs well and sufficiently in pasture, and in other requisites. Likewise, the said William shall have [so much] victual annually for his labour. Item, he shall have in his entry for the repairing of the houses there existing. Moreover, the said William shall sufficiently keep up the sheepcot (*casam ouilem*), and shall find for the said sheep all other necessaries, besides what he may receive from the cellarer.

PETCLOCHRY.

8. Is let to the above for four years, who shall keep there 20 score of sheep [well] and sufficiently in pasture, and other requisites, and shall maintain the houses.

KETHYK [KEITHOCK].

9. . . . Is let to John Peddar, John Angusson, and John . . . 12 acres of land, viz., 3 acres to each of them, and grazing (*herbagio*) . . . each one 10s., nine hens.

10. . . . and John Sprunte, 4 acres, viz., 2 acres to each of them, . . . and usual service.

[The other entries on this folio are torn away.]

[Fol. 2.]

TULIFERGUS.

11. At Pentecost 1442, is let to Patrick . . . , after the decease of Gilbert de Retra.

PARCY [PERSIE] WITH THE TEIND SHEAVES.

12. At the Feast of Pentecost [14]43, the fourth part of Parcy to William Robertson (*Wilhelmo Roberti*) for . . . term. Item, To the widow a fourth part. Item, To Gilbryde an eighth part. Item, To Michael Nycholson an eighth. Item, An eighth to Donald More. Item, To Patrick Ogilby an eighth part, paying 20 merks, and from each fourth part two fat kids (*edlos saginatos*), with service. . . .

CROFTARTHUR.

13. Is let to John Butir with the teind sheaves for two years, he paying yearly 43s., with two kids, and the usual service.

CHURCH OF MATHY.

14. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, the church of Mathy is let to Sir Robert of Clogston, and to John of Hawyk conjunctly, for nine years, for free annual payment of £40. Likewise, the same Robert and John shall pay yearly to the vicar 12 merks, to the lord bishop 2 merks, to the arch-deacon 5s., for synod expenses (*sinodalibus*) 26d., to the clerk of the chapter 12d. Also the said Sir Robert and John shall furnish the expenses of the dean at the time of visitation, towards which expenses the lord abbot shall give yearly 1 boll of flour, 1 boll of beir only, the first term of payment being the Pasche immediately following, and the second term the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

BRWNTY [BRUNTY].

15. Brwnty is let to Andrew Tayt for five years at the annual payment of 26s. 8d. with 12 capons.

16. Part of the Grange of Aberbothry is let to John Westland for five years for 24s. 4d., etc.

17. Half of the town of _____ is let to John Williamson [*rest illegible*].

[*Two entries illegible.*]

CALADY WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

18. This town with teind sheaves is let (apparently) to Thomas de Camera.

19. The revenues of the church of Benachty are let to Sir Thomas Johnson, with the small teinds of Kethyk Brwnty, paying yearly £20.

CAMSY [CAMPSIE] WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

20. Camsy is let to David Donaldson, Walter de Braa, and John Donaldson, for five years, paying yearly 14 merks in money, and for the teind sheaves 19 bolls, thus—for three fishers 9 bolls, a forester 4 bolls, and a "*granatarius*" 6 bolls, with other services. It is also appointed that the fishers shall fish, and be at the command of the abbot, and they shall provide nets with small cords and other necessaries for the same during their tack.

REDFURDHALCH.

21. A tack of two parts to Gothra Morison, and of a third part to William Anderson, for seven years at 20s., with the pasture of the same in common.

BALMYLE.

22. A tack to Gothra Morison, Henry Androuson, Richard Morison, William Anderson, paying annually with the teinds, 13 chalders of barley and flour with other due services, these being witnesses—Patrick Ogilby, John Dauson, etc.

[Fol. 3.]

23. At Pentecost (1448), Soyokkis and Adbrek are let to John Butir for five years at 20 merks, and for teinds 2 chalders of meal and bear, and 4 bolls of corn, 12 capons, etc.

24. Pentecost (1449), Cotzards is let, two parts to John Fyfe, a third part to Robert his son, for £10, two dozen capons, and two dozen hens. For teinds, as in previous tack.

25. Brwnty is let to Andrew Tayt on the same terms as before, and he shall keep up the service of the grange as the other cottars dwelling there do.

26. Murthly in Athol is let to three brothers, viz., Donald Feyrfarson, Fynlay, and John, for five years at £6 yearly rent.

27. Cowbyr of Kethyk at Pentecost, A.D. 1450, is let to Andrew Mason for five years at 2 merks and a dozen hens yearly.

28. Vester-Drwmy is let to John of Ratre, and John Byter, and the other inhabitants, for five years, paying yearly 20 merks and two dozen capons.

29. At Pentecost, A.D. 1450, that third part of the Grange of Kyncreff in which Thomas and Robert Hawik live is let to William Bowchard for seven years for 11 merks, and the usual service and 24 capons.

30. Easter-Drwmy is let to Andrew Mason (A.D. 1453) for five years at the yearly rent of 2 merks and one dozen capons. 1454. The house in which Andrew Brown lives is let to the said Andrew Mason for five years with 3 acres of land, which he was wont to have, with freedom of grazing (*herbagio*), as the other tenants are wont to have, at the yearly rent of 10s. Also the house which Thomas Bonar inhabits is let to the same for five years with 4 acres of land and grazing at the yearly rent of 16s. and 12 hens, with two reapers in autumn.

31. 1453. The church of Fossoquhy is let to Sir David Fox and John Huggwanson, vicar thereof, for four years at the yearly rent of 50 merks, payable to the abbot and convent.

COWPAR GRANGE (1454).

32. The Grange of Cupar is let for seven years to the husbandmen therein dwelling after this manner, viz., to John Menzes an eighth part; to Simon Anderson, William Pylmur, John Plwmbur, Jak Donaldson, William Roger, Patrick Gothra, John Olyvar, to each of them a twelfth part; and an eighth part to two brothers, Donald Anderson and Thomas Anderson, paying yearly £10 and 12 chalders bear and 12 dozen heus. Likewise, the teind sheaves are let to the above, during the time foresaid, for 6 chalders meal and bear with 8 bolls. It is also appointed that each tenant of a twelfth part shall have only two cottars (*cotarios*) under him, and no more; and those holding an eighth, shall have three and no more, under pain of forfeiture of their tack, and ejection. Likewise, the cottars shall not have labourers (*codrauchos*) under them under the penalty foresaid: those cottars not having yards for kale and fuel are to be ejected from the foresaid town; also each tenant of a twelfth part shall have only one pig, and if more shall be found, they shall be forfeited to the monastery.

[Fol. 4.] (1444.) WESTER DRWMMY WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

33. This place is let to Elizabeth Murray, widow, for 20 merks yearly.

34. (1444.) Cotyhardis [Cotyards] is let to John Fiffe for five years at £10.

35. (1438.) Twlifergus let to Gilbert Ratre at the Feast of Pentecost for the whole of his lifetime, paying yearly 10 merks.

GRANGE OF KERSO.

36. This grange is let to the husbandmen dwelling therein, for seven years, in which grange are contained 52 acres (*jugera*),

paying yearly for each acre 18s. and two hens, and in money £46, 16s. Likewise, the said husbandman shall pay yearly for the teind sheaves 5 chalders of meal with 8 bolls oats, with the usual service.

MURHOUSE OF THE SAME GRANGE.

37. Mwrhus is let to the indwellers thereof for seven years with the teind sheaves for 10 merks, 20 bolls corn, and 24 hens.

38. That part of Cupar Grange which John Camerown formerly held is let to Patrick Gothrason, with house and other pertinents, for the period and on the conditions under which the said John had it.

WELTON.

39. The eastern part is let to John Person at the Feast of Pentecost, A.D. [14]40, for five years, paying yearly 20s. and 18 hens, and he shall dig yearly 20 loads [*plaustra*] of peats, etc.

MILL OF KETHYK.

40. At Pentecost, A.D. [14]46, the mill of Kethyk is let to John Awldcorn for seven years along with the land assigned to it, and pasturage for eight cows with their followers and two horses, paying for all service only £10, 24 capons yearly. Moreover, the said John shall have free passage [*transitum*] in his said assigned land for 40 sheep.

CALADY WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

41. Is let to the same Thomas [de Camera as in No. 18] for 40 merks, six kids (*cdos*), his surety being Donald Robertson of Drwmy.

FISHINGS OF DRWMY AND CALADY.

42. Are let to the same Thomas for same period for yearly rent of fourscore salmon. Also it is appointed that when the

said Thomas has introduced any tenant to the above-mentioned lands, he shall present the tenant or tenants to the lord abbot, that he may receive the oath of fidelity from them, performing for the said lord arriage and carriage yearly. That all and singular the above shall be faithfully observed, Donald Robison and John Mathison become sureties, and Patrick de Blar, the superior surety.

MILL OF GLENYLEFF.

43. At Pentecost [14]46, the above is let to William Anderson for nine years, at 6 merks, 6s. 8d.

MILL OF COWPAR GRANGE.

44. At Pentecost, A.D. [14]47, is let to William Manny for seven years for 7 merks, 24 capons yearly. Likewise, it is to be noted that the said William, according to the old custom and during his incumbency, shall take over (*supratenebit*) the whole burden in repair of the said mill for the lord abbot.

45. At Pentecost, A.D. [14]48, that piece land, which John Anderson of Cupar Grange held, is let to his wife for two years on the same conditions.

[Fol. 5.]

46. Be it kend tyll all men throwch be thir present lettres vs Wilzam throwch Godis souerante abbot of the abbey of Cowpar wyth consent and the assent of our conuent to haue set and for ferm to haue lattyn al and syndry our landis of Innerychtny and the half of the Kyrkton with the pertinens . . . wyth the fysschyngis and the tende schef of the sayd landis. Item the . . . altarage of the Kyrk of South Alveth to our laeyt tenand Johne Wilzamson for all the dayis of hys lyfe: Payand for the sayd Innerychtny x pundis and for the . . . half of the Kyrkton sax markis; and for the said altarage xxv markis of vsuale mony . . . at twa vsuale termys of the yher that is to say at Wytsunday and Martynmas; and the sayd Johne

doand to vs al duyte and servys as aucht and customyt is of our lordschip to do ansuerand to sa mekyll land: And the sayd Johne sal do his gude diligence to kepe our laws to the profyt of our said landis. The enteray of the said Johne to our for-said landis at Wytsunday the yher of our lord Mcccclvj; the term of the fyrst . . . at Wytsunday next efter followand: Gyfyn vnder our common seile at our forsayd abbay the xvij of . . . December Mcccclvj.

47. A.D. etc. [14]47. The church of Glenyleff is let to Donald Clerk and Donald Stalkair for seven years, paying £46, except the first year, when they shall pay £43.

48. The house which Thomas Bonar inhabits at the gate (*ad portam*) is let to him with 4 acres of land for five years from 1448; (rest as in No. 3 *ante*).

49. Fuller's Mill with Coltward is let to Robert Pery for seven years for seven merks yearly with 12 hens. Likewise, the said Robert shall keep up the foresaid mill at his own furnishings and expenses during his term.

50. At Pentecost, A.D. [14]48, that house which Andrew Browne inhabits is let to the same with 3 acres of land and grazing for three cows for five years; also grazing for one horse; yearly rent, 10s.

GRANGE OF ABIRBOTHRY.

51. This is let to the husbandmen therein, John Williamson, John Thomson, David Young, William Adamson, Thomas Baxter, John Anderson, and Simon Mvryson, for six years, paying the first year 42 merks, two dozen capons, two dozen hens, and thereafter 40 merks yearly, etc.

MILL OF ABYRBOTHRY.

52. At Pentecost 1449, this mill is let to William Adamson for the whole term of his life, he paying the first year £10,

the second year 20 merks, three dozen capons, and so on thereafter. Likewise, the said William shall have 6 acres of land with pasture for four cows and one horse in the place where the mill was formerly built; and also he shall have that piece of land called the Myleroft with pasture for other four cows and one horse, where the new mill is built; and the said William shall keep up the whole necessaries of the mill at his own cost during his term. Also he shall have fuel sufficient for his own use from the marsh where he formerly dwelt.

Anno Domini, M^occccxlii, at the Feast of Pentecost, the entry of these.

53. Tulifergus is let to the three sons of Gilbert of Ratre, after the death of their father, for five years, they paying in the first and second years, 12 merks yearly, the third year 13 merks, the fourth year 14, and the fifth year £10, and in each year 24 capons and due service, before these witnesses—Sir John of Ratre, vicar of the same, and John of Ratre his brother.

54. At Pentecost 1448, the Mill of Kethyk, with all the pertinents, is let to Adam Aldcorn for seven years as John Aldcorn his father had it, paying as before (see No. 40 *ante*), and one dozen capons in addition.

CAMSY WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

55. At Pentecost [14]48, Camsy is let to James Kermay and David Donaldson for five years for £10 in money, and also as in No. 20 *ante*, 16 bolls, for support of three fishers, a forester, and provision for the monastery at the Feast of St Adamnan, with other services.

56. 1449. The sixth part of Aberbothery is let to Symon Morison and Thomas de Clogstoun, the said portion having been previously held by John Richardson.

57. That part of the grange which the widow had is let to

the same for one year, paying as before, only for eight hens she shall pay 24 capons.

[The Grange of Kincreth forms the next entry but the title only is left.]

DRWMFOLATYN.

58. At Pentecost 1444, Drwmfolatyn is let to Donald M'Gow for 9 merks, and the usual service.

COWBIR OF KETHIK.

59. At Pentecost 1445, tack to Andrew Latomo for five years for 26s. 8d. yearly, 12 hens.

MILL OF SYOKIS.

60. At Pentecost 1443, this mill let with its pertinents to William Adison for six years, paying yearly 8 merks, 24 capons.

PARCE WITH TEIND SHEAVES.

61. At Pentecost 1445, tack to the tenants therein dwelling for three years, for 20 merks, two kids.

KIRKTON OF ALVETH.

62. At Pentecost 1446, tack to the vicar and John Williamson for six years, with the teind sheaves and fishings, for 10 merks yearly.

63. Percy, of which one fourth part let to William Robertson, another fourth to John Malcolm and Gylbryd Nycholay, and another fourth part to Mychy Nycholson, John Duncanson, and John — Makwatty, is let for five years from Pentecost 1446; each fourth part paying the first year £2, 40d., and thereafter, £2, 10s., and two kids.

PETKLOCHRY.

64. At Pentecost 1453, is let to Robert Duncanson, Fynlay Dauison, Duncan Bwrn . . . talzour, each of them having a fourth, for three years at 9 merks yearly.

65. Tack of Cowpar Grange for seven years, as follows: to John Menzeis one-eighth, to John Horn one-seventh, to Jak Donaldson, William Geky, John a Camerown, John Anderson, Simon Anderson, Alexander Mernow, and Jonet Geky, each of them one-twelfth. Also an eighth part to Donald and Thomas Anderson, paying (as in No. 32 *ante*). And for preservation of the blade-corn it is appointed that any one who wishes shall possess two pigs in his twelfth part, and if there are more they shall be forfeited (*in escaeta*) to the monastery; and if calves are found in the blade-corn after the Feast of the Nativity of St John Baptist, they shall be similarly forfeited; also at reaping time no one may introduce sheep into the corn until every one shall have made a full leading in of harvest, and if any one do otherwise, he shall pay a fine to the monastery.

66. That part which Roland Gilbunson held is let to John Richardson and his mother, from Pentecost 1443 for 5 merks yearly.

A fourth part let to Patrick Blare for 5 merks annually.

[Fol. 7.] GRANGE OF ABIRBOTHRY (A.D. 1454).

67. Tack to John Thomson, Thomas Baxtar, David Young, John Williamson, Thomas Clogston, John Anderson, and Andrew Mylnar—to each one-sixth part—paying yearly 50 merks, 72 capons, 72 hens. Each tenant of a sixth part may have two cottars and no more, two pigs and no more, under the same conditions as those of Cowpar Grange (No. 32 *ante*), only the cottars shall have kailyards and divots under pain of expulsion.

68. At Pentecost 1455, the 2 acres which Donald Bruybale occupied are let to John Bonar for five years, at 6s. 8d. and six pullets.

COWPER GRANGE (A.D. 1463) WITH THE TEIND SHEAVES.

69. At the Feast of Pentecost, tack for five years to the dwellers there, to each one-twelfth part, paying annually as before (see No. 32). Also each tenant shall lead 10 cartloads yearly.

BALMYLE (A.D. 1463).

70. A tack to seven husbandmen for five years, paying yearly 12 chalders of meal and bear, 12 dozen hens, with six score loads of peats. Also that piece of land called Redfurdhauch is assigned to the same.

71. Half the office of boatmaster to the monastery, with 3 acres of land, is let to John Young from Pentecost 1464 for five years for 13s. 4d. and 12 hens yearly.

72. At a court of Sir Thomas de Levynghston, bishop and commendator of the monastery of Cupar, and convent of the same, held at Lauchil by Patrick Ogilby, bailie-depute, on the 18th day of January 1460. The court being constitute and pleas called. First, William Baxtar of Tulifergus is amerced on account of default of plea. Also of Calady, memorandum that Fynlay M^cKadem holds a seventh part, Nel M^kKadan one fourth, Donald M^kKadam a seventh part, Fynlay Lowyson a sixteenth, John Red an eighth part. Also James Mallase is deferred to next court anent all his actions. These are the acts declared against him, that the sixteenth part lies vacant in the hand. of the superior, and that the tenants hold from him in nothing. Thomas Chamer and Brice Mallase are sureties for James, that he shall compear at the next court. Also Thomas Robertson of Camisy is under fine, and David Anderson is under fine for destruction and sale of the wood of Camisy.

[MARCHES OF] AUCHNALESCH AND KILRY.

73. Beginning from the Dokkan Well and running to the falde of John Ewinson, and thereafter as wynde and watter scheris fra Auchnalese to the forest of Alyth.

[MARCHES OF] ELRYK AND BAWCLOWNANE.

74. As wynde and watter scheris apon Craggardoeh. Item betwix fortour ande crathy as the borne aldowak and as wynde and watter scheris on corygrange; and to the quhyte hill at the ende of loch sestar; and as wynde and watter, etc., betwne glengarny and glenyleff, and similarly betwne glensche and glenbracti as wynde and watter, etc., and the same betwix the hede of glenbracti, viz., craglegath, betwix ws and malingis at the hede of glamoill as wynde and watter, etc., and fra thin to the hede of Carn Glascha and to the lowpe of Faseloch. And as winde and watter, etc., betwix ws and clovay betwix ws and the forest of glenprostyn as winde, etc., quhill we [go] to carn dawy.

MARCHES OF FOTRES OF GLENTULACH.

75. On the north part on this wyse fra the watir of Melgewin wp Dowra to the Calfe rysk suth our the hill Bawschaddir karne wpon the hecht of meldwar to the blak slakkis, and syne west as wind and weddir scheris of Culmadery to the blak bankys at melgowin and syne the wattir to the entre of Dowra.

MARCHES BETWEEN ESTER CALLY OR MONKIS CALLY, AND PARSY AND MYDDIL CALLY OR BUTTIRIS CALLY.

76. First beginning at Aldglew, thence ascending to Tulquhan, afterwards towards the north as far as Laron, extending to that place commonly called the Cowfurd ending on the hill now called Soilzare Moir.

[Fol. 8.]

KETHYK.

77. At Pentecost 1457, tack to Robert Hil, Alan Ballowny, John Flycht, Robert Pery, John Bridyson, John Fynlay, Symon Flycht, Jak Talzeour, to each a twelfth part. Also a twelfth to Alexander, also a twelfth to Mathew of Litilkethik, also to John Angus and Patrick Pedar a twelfth, also to John Smert and Symon Cargyl a twelfth part. Paying thence yearly £15 and 10 chalders of meal and bear, 12 dozen hens; and also each twelfth part shall lead for the monastery 20 cartloads of fuel for all carriage, and the monastery shall give to each carrier a meal for one under-servant (*serrulo*); also the rent of victual is both for rent and teinds, and the foresaid husbandmen shall have the teinds of two mills with other easements pertaining to the same grange.

COWBYR.

78. At Pentecost 1457, Cowbyr is let, bounded as in the appointment of tack, to John Heryng one quarter; to Andrew Brown, Robert Wrycht, one quarter; John Dawson, John Barbor, one quarter; to John Bunch, John Bonar, William Landalis, one quarter, for five years, paying yearly £20 and 6 chalders of victual with six score loads of fuel.

79. The third part of John Herynge's tack which had, with his consent, been let to Michael the shepherd, is now by the prior let to Thomas Wrycht, he doing as the other tenants.

That piece of land which John Bunch had is returned into the hands of the prior, and is let by him to William Mek, the said William doing and holding as others.

KYNCRECH GRANGE.

80. That third part of the Grange of Kyncrech, in which the widow of the same dwells, is let for five years from Pentecost 1458, along with the third part of the mills, for 11 merks and 30 capons annually. Also the said widow shall keep up all the

necessaries of her part of the mills. Also it is granted to the said widow that her son Alexander shall answer for her to our courts, unless she shall be answerable for a special action. Also the foresaid capons are to be paid at Easter.

81. Another third part of the grange, in which William Bowehart dwells, is let to the same for five years from Pentecost 1460, along with the third part of mills. Same rent as above, and same conditions.

82. The revenues of the church of Mathy, both of the rectory and altarage, are let to Alexander Plumbar for five years from 1460, paying yearly £42, and he shall satisfy yearly all the ordinary burdens. Those bound and pledged for the said Alexander are Mathew Plumbar and John Plumbar his son, jointly and severally.

MWRTHLY IN ATHOLE.

83. At Pentecost 1460, tack to the three brothers there indwelling for five years at 10 merks.

ALTARAGE OF CHURCH OF EROLY [AIRLIE].

84. Is let from 1458 to the vicar of the same for five years at 20 merks.

DRUMFALATY.

85. Tack from Pentecost 1460 for five years to Makgow with his sons, paying yearly 9 merks.

DRUMFALATYN.

86. At Pentecost 1464, a third part let to John Duncanson for five years, paying yearly 40s. with two calves, etc.

87. Fulling mill with land and pertinents of Kethyk has been let by the prior to Robert Pery for seven years, of which two

remain at Pentecost 1464, for payment yearly of 7 merks with 24 hens, 12 hens being in place of his carriage.

DRUMFOLATYN.

88. At Pentecost 1464, two parts are let to Donald Makgow or five years, and, failing him, to his wife and sons for the same term, paying yearly 6 merks with four calves, etc.

[Fol. 9.] *Tack of the Lands of Cupar, A.D. 1462, imprimis.*

MILHORN.

89. The mill of the same with pertinents and easements is let at Pentecost to William Pilmur and Thomas Henryson for five years, paying yearly 7 merks, 6s. 8d., which tenants shall build and keep up all necessaries of said mill during the said term; and they shall give three dozen capons.

MILL OF SOYOKKIS.

90. The mill of the same with pertinents is let to Walter Banche and Robert Cupar for five years, paying annually 13 merks with three dozen capons, with same condition as above. Also they shall have the pasture as formerly.

TULIFERGUS.

91. Let to William Smyth one-quarter. [*Entry unfinished.*]

GRANGE OF ABIRBOTHRY.

92. The Grange of Abirbothry is let thus: To David Ywng, one-sixth part with one-twenty-fourth part, to Thomas Clogston a sixteenth, to William Fod a sixteenth, to John Thomson one-sixth, to John Chepman a twelfth, to Andrew Tayt a twelfth, to John Williamson a sixth part, and to Thomas Baxtar one-sixth part, paying yearly 50 merks, two dozen capons, and eight dozen hens;

and that the tenants shall divide the land as is decreed between us and them, and this within a year, with other decrees between us and them; and the millers shall have pasturage for eight cows with their followers (*sequelis*), and they shall have two horses with theirs two days together, and elsewhere other two days, and shall observe these things foresaid, under pain of the favour granted.

93. That twelfth part of the Grange of Abirbothry, which the late John Chapman held, is let to his son, Thomas Chapman, for five years, he paying in money, etc., as his father did.

94. A sixth part of the foresaid grange is let to John Fynlounson for five years, paying annually 8 merks, 4s. 6d., 16 hens, and eight capons.

CUBYR.

95. Cuby is let thus, viz.: To John Nelson, with his mother, jointly, in one house, and Thomas Wryght two-sixth parts, to John Findlay one-sixth part, to Andrew Brown and Robert Wryght two-sixth parts, for one year, paying annually 20 merks and 6 chalders of barley, and 4 of meal, with eight score loads of peats, and they shall have for the barley the stable dung, and shall have their limits from Redcors, as the river descends to the east part of our great meadow, the privileges of the cottars of Baitschel and Crasaende being excepted, and they shall have that small part of the land under the park of Redcors.

ASSEDATION OF THE CHURCH OF BENACHTY [BENDOCHY], 25TH SEPTEMBER 1462.

96. In the year 1462 the church of Bennachty is let by David, Abbot of the Monastery of Cupar, to David Blair of Benachty, for five years, for the annual payment of £20 to the foresaid abbot and convent, with all ordinary expenses. which Sir Henry Butry, his predecessor, was accustomed to pay for the said

church. The first entry of the said David to be at the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross next following.

CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY (1464).

97. In the year 1464, at the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, the church of Fossoquhy is let to Robert Murreff for five years for annual payment to the abbot of £33, 6s. 8d, with all other burdens due for the same. Also he shall pay the expenses of the bishop in time of visitation of the church yearly. Given under the seal of the lord abbot.

SYOKIS AT THE FEAST OF PENTECOST (1463).

98. A fourth part of it is let to Walter Bwnche and Robert Cowpar for five years, for annual payment of 5 merks and 12 capons at Easter, with service used and wont. Also another fourth part is let to John Butter for the same time and the same payment.

PARCY AT PENTECOST (1463).

99. One-fourth part of it is let to Alan Reoch, another to John Beg, son of Gylglass, another to John Malyole, for five years, for annual payment of £7, 10s., with 15 kids, with service used and wont. Also to Patrick Angussoun a fourth part of the town for five years, for annual payment of £2, 10s., and five kids, with usual service.

[Record here defective.]

[Fol. 8.]

100. In the year 1456, at the Feast of Pentecost, one-half of Twlifergus is let to John Ratre, a fourth to Donald Duff, and a fourth to William Smyth, for annual payment of 10 merks, 16 hens, and eight capons, with service used and wont. John Ratre is surety for the entry and continuance of the said William Smyth

101. In the said year (1456) at Pentecost, Calady is let to James Malles for five years, for annual payment of 10 merks, service excepted, for which he shall pay 9 merks. Simon, Andrew, and Brice Malles are his pledges for the introduction of some tenants or tenant to the said lands, etc.

102. In the year 1456 Mwrehly in Marr is let to Duncan Forbes for five years, for annual payment of 6 merks, etc.

ASSEDATIONS AT PENTECOST IN 1456.

103. At Pentecost 1456, the house in which John Telyn dwells is let to John Frendracht for five years, for the office of hostelry, with 3 acres of land and herbage to the extent of the said land, for annual payment of 24s. and 12 hens, with usual service.

BRWNTY.

104. At Pentecost 1457, Brwnty is let to Walter Crokot and Pery Bel, at the expiry of the term of Andrew Mason, for seven years, for yearly payment of 40s. and 12 capons, with usual service. Also each one shall find two reapers in autumn.

MWRTOUN.

105. At Pentecost, in 1457, Mwrtoun is let to Thomas Page, Thomas Sowtar, and John Thomson for five years, for yearly payment of 10 merks, three dozen capons, and 12 hens, with carriage corresponding, and other usual service.

MYLHORN.

106. At Pentecost, in the year 1457, the mill of Mylhorn was let to [] and Thomas Henrisoun for five years, for annual payment of 7 merks, 6s. 8d.

POLKAK, BLARACHNOCH, ACHNEKATHYL.

107. At Pentecost 1457, one-half of Polkak, Blarachnoch, and Achnekathyl, is let to William Halden, and another to John

Roger for five years, for annual payment of 18 merks, three dozen capons, and 12 hens, with usual service.

BALLGYRGO.

108. At Pentecost, in the year 1457, the husbandry, as now bounded, is let to Mathew Plumbar, John Telyng, and William, his brother, for five years, for annual payment by the said Mathew Plumbar of £4, 3s. 4d.; John Telyng, £4, 3s. 4d.; William, his brother, 33s. 4d., with five dozen hens, with arriage, carriage, and services used and wont.

[Fol. 9.]

109. At Pentecost, in the year 1464, the corn mill of Kethyk is let to John Slycht for five years, for annual payment of 20 merks with four dozen capons. Moreover, the said John shall hold the said mill, with all commodities, multures, and liberties used and wont.

CALADY AT PENTECOST (1464).

110. A fourth part of Calady is let to Finlay Makeden, and a quarter to Donald Makeden, a fourth part to Negel Makeden, an eighth part to John Rede, and another eighth part to Donald Randale, for five years, for annual payment of 10 merks, and 10 kids, with usual service.

MILL OF GLENYLEFF.

111. At the Feast of Pentecost 1464, the mill of Glenyleff with its land is let to Marion, widow, and John Cowpar for five years, for annual payment of 8 merks, with usual service, etc. Moreover, a quarter of the town of Petklochry is let to the same persons for the same period, for annual payment of 2 merks, etc. And Donald, son of the said widow, shall be, during the said time, his mother's coadjutor for the said asseda-tion of the mill and husbandry foresaid.

LITTLE PERTH.

112. At Pentecost, in the year 1464, a sixth part of Little Perth is let to Alexander Colly for five years, for annual payment of £2, 3s. 6d., with five hens and five firlots from the oats, with service.

COWBYRE.

113. At Pentecost, in the year 1463, one-sixth part of Cowbyre is let to the widow, with her son, John Neilson, conjointly, one-sixth part severally to Thomas Wrycht, John Finlai, Andrew Bron, Robert Wrycht, and Thomas Furry, with tofts, crofts, and little gardens as they now hold them, for five years, on the following conditions, namely: for the annual payment of 20 merks, 6 chalders of barley, and 4 of meal, with six dozen cocks and hens, and three carriages yearly from each; and they shall lead eight score loads of peats to the monastery yearly. Moreover, the foresaid tenants shall duly sow all the parks belonging to the foresaid grange for two years together, according to ancient custom; and after sowing, they shall restore and fence the parks with fences up to Ketnes for the benefit of the monastery, at their expense for the rest. And they shall satisfy the keeper of the fields of the monastery for the parks and their defence after the sowing, from 1 acre of land yearly. And the foresaid tenants shall have pasturage in the foresaid meadows, from the Feast of All Saints to the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and after the cattle of the monastery have had the first growth. In like manner, all the tenants, each in his first year, shall settle one cottar on the north part of the said grange where the lord abbot shall determine, and in the third year three tenants shall be transferred to the foresaid north part with their habitations, as their lot may be. Moreover, after the foresaid third year and translation, the three tenants remaining in the grange shall, at their own expense, sustain the principal barn of the grange, and of the fodder of the cattle, with the seed house; also those remaining shall recompense those retiring for the houses, according to common law and

custom in such matters; and this assedation shall stand according to the obligation of both parties during the foresaid term; and the foresaid tenants shall have the dung of these places, namely, of the great stable with the kitchen, and the ashes of peats, and of the yard of the brewhouse, also the ashes of the bakehouse and oven, and the house of glebes. Moreover, after the hay has been led from the meadow to the monastery, the foresaid tenants shall have the pasturage in the meadow and ward with their cattle; and in like manner, the cattle of the monastery shall pasture in the fields of the said grange after harvest.

ADHORY.

114. At Pentecost 1464, Adhory is let to James Karmag for five years, for the annual payment of 5 merks and 12 capons, with service.

TULYFERGUS.

115. At Pentecost 1464, a fourth part of Tulyfergus is let to William Smyth for five years, for annual payment of 34s. 4d., six hens, of which two are capons, and 4 bolls of horse corn, with service.

Moreover, a half part is let to John Ratre and his mother for the same time, for annual payment of 5 merks, with 8 bolls of horse corn, and 12 hens, four of which to be capons, and service.

A fourth part is let to Donald Duff for the same period, for annual payment of the same sum as William Smyth pays.

An eighth part is let to Simoun Andersoun for the same period, for annual payment of 16s. 8d., 2 bolls of horse corn, and two hens, with a capon.

BUCHAM.

116. At Pentecost 1464, Bucham, with its pertinents, is let to John Gylleny for five years, for annual payment of 2 merks, with service used and wout; and at Pentecost 1469, it is let to the same person for five years, for the same sum, and also 12 hens.

MEDYLDRWMY [MIDDLE DRUMMY].

117. At Pentecost 1464, Medyldrwy is let to Catherine Luvale, widow, and John Malles, her son, conjointly, for five years, for annual payment of £5, six kids, with service.

KYNCRECH.

118. At Pentecost 1464, that third part of Kyncrech, which John Hawik held for his lifetime, is let by the Lord Abbot David Bayne to Jonet Bowchart, wife of the said John, for the five years immediately following the decease of the said John, in case he shall happen to be called from the midst of us before his wife, for the price which any others would pay for the foresaid part.

MWRTON.

119. At Pentecost 1464, Mwrton, belonging for six years before the said term to William Mudy, is let by the Lord Abbot David, to Thomas Page, Thomas Sowtare, and John Thomson for five years, one-third part to each, for annual payment of 10 merks, three dozen capons, and 12 hens, with 12 bolls of horse corn, and usual service.

WESTER DRWMY.

120. At Pentecost 1464, an eighth part of Wester Drummy is let by the Lord Abbot David to Henry Talzour for five years.

KYNCRECH.

121. At Pentecost 1464, a third part of Kyncrech, together with a third part of the fulling mill, is let to the widow for the term of her life, for annual payment of 9 merks and 18 capons at Easter, with usual service.

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ABYRBOTHRY.

122. At Pentecost, in the year 1468, the Grange of Abyrbothry is let to John Williamsone, David Zwng, Thomas Baxter, John

Finlouson, one-sixth part to each of them, and to Andree Tayt, Jok Sym, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Chapman, one-twelfth part to each of them, for five years, for annual payment of £40 current money, with six dozen capons, and six dozen hens, and 12 bolls horse corn; and they shall sow 1 chalder yearly from the corn of each according to the size of their ground, with pease corresponding, and they shall plant ash trees and osiers, and shall labour for the gaining of the marsh, according to the rules given to them by the cellarers, David Blare and William Stabyl, and they shall divide the town into four parts, with service, etc.

CUPAR GRANGE.

123. At Pentecost 1468, Cupar Grange is let to Simon Anderson, John Olyvar, Thomas Anderson, William Roger, John Foyd, William Pylmur, William Meyk, Alan Nicholsoon, Donald Anderson, Patrick Geky, for five years, for annual payment of 1 chalder of good barley, 24s. 4d., with 2 bolls of horse corn, 14 loads of fuel; and each plough shall sow 1 boll of corn, with pease corresponding, and each of them shall plant ash, osier, and sauch trees, and they shall labour every one for his own part for the recovering of the marsh, as well for fuel as for pasturage, according to the rules given to them by the cellarers, David Blare and William Stabyl. Moreover, they shall pay 12 dozen of capons yearly, with service.

BALMYLE.

124. At Pentecost 1460, Balmyle, with its garbal teinds, is let to William Anderson, Thomas Loudyan, Andrew Mwnneur, William Pylmer, and James Stubyl, a sixth part to each; to William Crystysoun and John Gothra, a twelfth part to each for five years, for annual payment of 12 chalders barley and good meal, with six dozen of capons and a like number of hens, and 12 bolls of horse corn; and they shall lead eight score loads of peats, shall sow 12 bolls of corn with corresponding pease, and

shall plant trees just as above; and shall cut and dig their own peats in the marsh belonging to the monastery as they were formerly wont; and they shall not touch the pasturage of Arthurstane, but shall rest content with their old boundaries.

COTZARDIS.

125. At Pentecost 1468, Cotzardis is let to Robert Fyff and Thomas his brother, for five years, for annual payment of 20 merks, with 8 bolls of oats, with three dozen capons or two dozen capons, and two dozen cocks and hens; and they shall sow 8 bolls of corn with pease, and shall plant timber and drain the marsh, and shall not dig peats in it till this be done, under approval of the cellarer and persons of the monastery, with service.

GRANGE OF BALBROGY.

126. At Pentecost 1468, one-half part of Grange of Balbroggy is let for seven years to Thomas Wrych, Robert his brother, John Elyot, Fynlay Bwnche, John Neylsoun, Andrew Henrisoun, William Stubyl, and Thomas Jaksoun, and to John Mitchalsoun, junior; Thomas Furry in like manner as the foresaid; to John Loudyan, John Perysoun, Nicholas Henrysoun, Simon Mury, John Fauknar, William Smyth, Robert Henrysoun, Jak Androusoun, Andrew Mury, John, senior, Robert Hetoun; to ten of them a sixteenth part each, and twelve in pairs by advice of the [abbot], of whom six shall be husbandmen and other six cottars, the number formerly having been sixteen husbandmen and sixteen cottars in the whole; and they shall divide the settings among themselves, and shall keep the whole land of the foresaid grange free from guld. Paying therefor annually at the usual terms £80, 14 chalders of barley and meal, royal measure, and 10 chalders of horse corn of the same measure, 16 dozen cocks and hens; and they shall provide for the monastery at their own expense 400 loads of peats, of which they shall lead 340 loads to the monastery; and further, they

shall provide 20 score loads at the expense of the monastery without leading, and they shall receive for each load of the last sum fourpence; and they shall keep the parks for a merk according to the accustomed form to the monastery, all manner of pasture remaining to them except the taxed pasture of the park of Newbyggyn; and for fuel each husbandman and his cottar shall not exceed 30 loads, if necessary, for the half of the fuel of peats they shall go to the moss of the monks of Coupar Grange; and they shall regulate all things about the moss, both of Coupar Grange and of Balbrogy, according to the appointment of the abbot and his deutes; also they shall preserve uninjured all broken wood and everything else whatever. Lastly, they shall divide the whole grange, first, into two parts; secondly, each part into other two parts by lot; and where the lot shall fall better, that part shall recompense the worse, until they shall be equal, by the judgment of arbiters sworn for that purpose, and by common consent chosen. Moreover, those cottars holding the middle ploughgate shall answer to the monastery in the law of husbandmen; but regarding fuel they shall stand as cottars.

GRANGE OF EROLY.

127. At the Feast of Pentecost 1469, Grange of Eroly is let to William Spalding for five years for 13 merks annually, with two dozen capons and 4 bolls horse corn.

CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

128. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1469, the church of Fossoquhy is let to Robert Murray for five years, for annual payment of £40 current money, etc.

CHURCH OF EROLY WITH ALTARAGE.

129. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1469, the church of Eroly is let to the vicar of the same, viz., Sir Andrew Holand for five years, for annual payment of 18 merks, with obligation to keep the church in repair.

HOSPITAL OF DUNDEE.

130. At Pentecost 1469, the hospital of Dundee is let to William Tullach for one year, on condition that he preserve all the roofs free from rain by sufficient roofing and cement, and the cellarer shall repair stairs and kitchen at the expense of the monastery; and the lord abbot shall have the usual privileges for himself and his officers on their arrival.

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MUIR OF BALBROGY.

131. At Pentecost 1466, the Muir of Balbroggy is let to William Stubyl for five years, for annual payment of 2 merks.

MWRTHLY IN ATHOLE.

132. At Pentecost 1466, that part of Mwrthly which Fynlay Mahferchar held in plough land, with all upon it, is let to the same man for five years, for payment annually of 6 merks only, unless only the lord abbot shall have to labour in that country for timber for the use of the monastery.

GLENBOY.

133. At Pentecost 1466, Glenboy, viz., the third part of the Grange of Kynerech, is let to Alexander Watson and Alexander Stephenson for five years, for annual payment of 10 merks, with all usual pertinents, except the acres of the walk mill, and other privileges of the same, and also for payment of 12 capons yearly.

KETHYK.

134. At Pentecost 1466, an eighth part of Kethyk, which John Barbur formerly held, is let to Anne Portar, his spouse, for five years, for annual payment of £5, in shape of victuals, viz., 12 bolls of barley and 8 bolls of meal, with 12 cocks and hens, and 40 waggon-loads of turf; for the faithful performance whereof

John Portar of the boat, and the other John Portar of the park, have become sureties, under pain of all their goods. Moreover, John Dawson, with the two foresaid, has become security that the foresaid John Barbur, after the first year's sowing, shall freely depart from his wife and healthy children to a place which he shall choose suitable to his infirmity, and shall not thereafter return into the place of Kethyk, nor to any suspected communication with his foresaid wife or children; for the faithful performance whereof the foresaid John Barbur shall give his solemn oath to his foresaid securities.

KYNCRECH.

135. At Pentecost 1467, Glenboy is let to Alexander Watson and Alexander Stephenson for five years, for annual payment of 10 merks, with the usual privileges possessed at the making hereof, except the usual acres of the walk mill and other privileges of the same; and they shall also pay yearly 12 capons, with service used and wont. And, moreover, it is to be noted that Marion of Hawyk, widow, who immediately before used to dwell in the said lands, shall have for her consent and renunciation of her right over the foresaid assedations 1 merk yearly during her life; and this merk the foresaid Alexander, or any other person who-soever inhabiting the foresaid land after the decease of that Alexander shall happen to render it vacant, shall pay to her out of the foresaid meal.

GRANGE OF KETHYK.

136. On the 10th March 1464, the Grange of Kethyk is let to seven husbandmen for two years, from the Feast of Pentecost next following the date hereof, for annual payment of £40, 6 chalders barley, and 4 chalders meal, with the carriage of 16 score waggon-loads of divots, and 12 dozen hens. Moreover, they shall not dig peats nor upturn the meadows or pasture lands for their divots, except only for repairing of houses; they shall carry the divots outside, if they do not happen to be on

the spot, without detriment to the pasture land: with reservation of the usual benefits. Moreover, if the said tenants shall propose to remain beyond the said term, or shall make agreement at the last Pentecost, they shall divide the grange into just portions, and each one shall thereafter, with domicile and cottar, maintain himself separately at his own part.

GARDEN OF THE HOSPITAL OF DUNDEE.

137. At the Feast of St Mark 1464, the garden of the hospital of Dundee, belonging to the said convent, is let to John Syllyr for five years, for annual payment of 10s., he sufficiently upholding all the walls and usual repairs of the said garden.

LITTLE PERTH.

138. At Pentecost 1467, the fourth part of Little Perth, which William Kant formerly held, is let for five years to the widow, his wife, for annual payment of 6 merks and 40d., with 8 capons, and service used and wont.

KETHYK.

139. At Pentecost 1467, seven eighth parts are let as follows: to William Bayn, Alan Buter, Robert Pery, Jak Talzor, Nicholas Makyson, the wife of John Barbur, to each one-eighth; to Alexander Robertson and Alexander Dauson an eighth, to John Brydison and Andrew Foularton an eighth, for five years, for annual payment of £40, 6 chalders of barley, and 4 chalders of meal, with the carriage of 14 score loads of divots, and 12 dozen hens and cocks, with the rest of the conditions contained in the former assedation.

Moreover, the said tenants shall sow the parks for two years, and, after the harvest of the second year, shall renew them with new hedges. Moreover, Andrew Pery is allowed to assist his brother Robert. Further, the assedation has been made to the son of Alan Buter with John Brydison for two years only.

Moreover, the said tenants shall have pasturage in the meadows when it can be done without hurt of privilege, and after the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, they shall have the pasturage in Sandlaw till the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary.

Moreover, the croft of land near Sandlaw, in the land of Kethik, is let to Andrew Foulartoun for five years, for annual payment of 2 merks to the cellarer, and teinds to the husbandmen of Kethik.

COUPAR GRANGE.

140. At Pentecost 1467, that twelfth part of Coupar Grange formerly possessed by John Plumber, is let for five years to William Georgeson, for annual payment of a chalder of barley, 16s. 8d., and 12 capons (the garbal teind remaining in the hands of the monastery), and 2 bolls of oats for horses' food, except that the foresaid teind and capons shall stand in cocks and hens just as before till the expiry of the terms of the other tenants of the foresaid town.

WALK MILL OF GRANGE OF KYNRECH.

141. At Pentecost 1465, this mill is let to Walter Lowas in company with William Buchan and Laurence Walcar for five years, for annual payment of 4 merks, with service used and wont.

CHURCH OF GLENYLEFF.

142. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1467, the church of Glenyleff is let to a certain esquire, Robert Herys of Auchteralycht, for five years, for annual payment of 80 merks to the Abbot and convent of Cupar, all burdens, etc. deducted, except only payment of repairs of the church in buildings and vestments of the altar. And for the greater security of the foresaid agreement, the foresaid Robert shall pledge his lands and all his movable goods under his own seal, and shall likewise cause three other men, viz., Alexander of Spaldyng of Petdrago,

John Herys of Balharry, and Robert Michaelson of Lytvy, under their own seals, or at least borrowed seals, if they have none of their own, to pledge their goods, movable and immovable, to be escheated at the will of the foresaid abbot and convent without further process of law, etc. And if the said Robert fail in his agreement, he shall freely restore the said assedation to the said abbot and convent in free disposition, and shall pay 160 merks in penalty, obliging himself and the three other men foresaid, as above.

MILL OF SYOKS AND FOURTH PART OF THE TOWN THEREOF.

143. At Pentecost 1467, the mill and fourth part of town of Syoks are let to Robert Cowpar and David Fyff for five years, for annual payment of 13 merks for the said mill, with three dozen capons, and obligation to build and uphold all the necessaries of the said mill during the said time, with enjoyment of the privilege in pasture as formerly enjoyed; and of 5 merks and 12 capons at Easter, and also 2 bolls of horse corn, with usual service, for the said town of Syoks.

BALGRESCHACH.

144. At Pentecost 1467, the half of the tack of John Telyn is let to John Lowdyan for five years, for annual payment of 40d. and 12 cocks or hens, with usual service.

POLKAK, BLARACHNAH, AND AUDMAKATHIS, WITH PERTINENTS.

145. At Pentecost 1467, a half of these lands is let to John Rogerson, a quarter to Thomas Soutar, and a quarter to Patrick Smyth, for annual payment of 20 merks and eight dozen hens, with usual service.

KYNCRECH.

146. At Pentecost 1467, the third part of the Grange of Kyncrech, which formerly belonged to John Hawyk, and his wife

after him, is let to Andrew Gybson for five years, for annual payment of 12 merks and 12 capons, with service used and wont.

LYTIL PERTH.

147. At Pentecost 1468, an eighth part of Lytil Perth is let for five years to Thomas Kant, for annual payment of 16s. 8d., with six capons, and if it happen that the other part belonging to his mother, the widow, become vacant, he shall hold it according as others would pay.

COTZARDIS.

148. At Pentecost 1468, Cotzardis is let to Robert Fyff and Thomas Fyf for five years, for annual payment of 20 merks, and they shall pay yearly three or two dozen capons, and other two dozen cocks and hens, and also half a chalder of horse corn; and shall sow yearly half a chalder of corn, and plant trees—sauchs and ashes; and they shall not dig peats in the mosses of Syoks, unless the water has been previously withdrawn by a sufficient aqueduct, and with one issue, by leading a ditch behind it sufficient for the broken surface of the said moss.

TULYFERGUS.

149. At Pentecost 1469, Tulyfergus is let to John Ratre, William Smyth, Donald Duff (to each of these a fourth part of the town), Finlay Baxter, and Simon Anderson, for five years, for annual payment of 12 merks and 20 bolls of horse corn, with 24 cocks, and other usual services.

CHURCH OF GLENYLEFF.

150. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1469, the church of Glenyleff is let to Alexander Spaldyng of Auchinhary for five years, with all the fruits thereof, and altaraige of the goods of the lands which remain in the hands of the abbot and convent, for yearly payment of 85 merks; and the said

Alexander shall answer for all burdens, etc., and the new building of the church (for the reparation of which, the tenants shall make the carriage), the repairing of the great altar, and subsidy of the bishop.

MILL OF KETHYK.

151. At Pentecost 1469, the mill of Kethyk is let to William Bayn and William Jackson for five years, with the office of brewery, and all its liberties, for annual payment of 34 merks, with four dozen capons, and one dozen pullets at Easter; and the foresaid tenants shall have the ordinary number of animals and horses, always supporting the mill in all necessary expenses, and there shall be no brewing in prejudice of the said brewery.

THE GATE.

152. At Pentecost 1469, the house which John Frendraucht inhabited, with the land pertaining to it, is let to him for five years, for annual payment of 2 merks, with 12 cocks, and usual service.

THE GATE.

153. At Pentecost 1469, the house which Thomas Bonar dwells in, with its 6 acres of land, is let to him for five years, for annual payment of 34s., with 18 hens, and usual service.

[Fol. 13.] ALTARAGE OF CHURCH OF EROLY.

154. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1464, the altarage of the church of Eroly is let to the vicar thereof for five years, for annual payment of £12, with all other usual burdens.

WARD IN GLENYLEF.

155. At Pentecost 1465, the half of the ward in Glenylef is let to Margaret, the widow, for five years, for annual payment of 15s., and kids or lambs, according to the former conditions, with usual service.

GRANGE OF EROLY.

156. At Pentecost 1464, the Grange of Eroly is let to William Spaldyng for five years, for annual payment of 12 merks with the usual services.

WESTHORN.

157. At Pentecost 1465, the half part of Westhorn of the Grange of Kerso is let for five years to Robert Kors, for annual payment in money, cocks, hens, and services, as before.

WESTHORN.

158. At Pentecost 1465, the other half of the said Westhorn is let for a like period to Ranald Jakson, on the same terms.

PETKLOCHRY.

159. At Pentecost 1465, an eighth part of Petklochry is let to Dovok, the widow, for five years, for annual payment of 1 merk with a kid or lamb, and usual services.

Moreover, at the same date, another eighth part of the said town is let to Donald Michalbegson for a like term for similar payment.

CAMBOK.

160. At Pentecost 1465, an eighth part of Cambok is let to Bryce Donaldson for five years, for annual payment of 20s., and for each merk he shall pay yearly one kid or lamb, with usual services.

Moreover, another eighth part is let at the same date, for a like period, to Donald Thomorson, for a similar annual payment.

ADNEKATHYL.

161. At Pentecost 1465, a third part of Adnekathyl is let to Robert Chawmyr, and two other parts to Thomas Sowtar, for

five years, for annual payment of 8 merks and three dozen cocks and hens, with the usual services, except that they shall be exonerated from all bondage to the Grange of Balbroggy during the said term.

KYNCRECH.

162. At Pentecost 1465, the third part of the Grange of Kynerech, which formerly belonged to John Hawyk, is let to his wife for five years, for annual payment of 10 merks, with the usual poultry and services.

LORD DAVID, ABBOT 1465.

163. Another third part of the said grange is let at the said date, for a like period, to William Bouchard, for annual payment of 11 merks and capons according as he was wont, with the usual services.

MWRTHLY IN ADHOLYA.

164. On St Mark's day the fifth part of Mwrthly in Athole, which formerly belonged to Gylkerson, is let to William Paterson Beg for five years, for annual payment of £2, with usual services, the entry of the said William to be at Pentecost 1466.

MWRTHLY IN ADHOLYA.

165. At Pentecost 1466, that part of Mwrthly in Athole, which Donald Makferchar held in plough land, is let to him for five years, for annual payment of 6 merks only, except only that the lord abbot shall have right to labour in that country for timber for the use of the monastery.

Moreover, that fifth part of the same, which John Kere held in plough land, is let at the same date for a like period to him, for annual payment of £2 only, as contained in the foresaid assedation.

GRANGE OF KERSO.

166. At Pentecost 1466, Grange of Kerso is let for five years to Jak Richardson, Paton Watson, Andraw Nicholson, Androu Vtyn, Thom Randal, Androu Broun, Thom Cudbert, Paton Cudbert, Nichol Quhithed, John Qulythed, and John Jakson, for annual payment of moneys as formerly, with 16 dozen capons, and the usual services. Nevertheless, the lord abbot promises that the said tenants shall remain in their habitations as long as he shall live in the flesh.

SYOKIS.

167. At Pentecost 1466, a fourth part of Syokis is let to Dic Scot for five years, for annual payment of 5 merks and 12 capons at Easter, with the usual services; and if he shall not be sober and temperate, preserving more strictly a kindly intercourse with his neighbours and relatives, and be convicted for this, that assedation shall be of no avail for him for the ensuing terms.

Moreover, another fourth part of the same is, at the same date, let to David Herys for a like period, under all the above conditions.

[Fol. 14].

BRWNTY.

168. At Pentecost 1469, Brwnty is let for five years to Peter Bel and Walter Crokot, for annual payment of 4 merks, 24 capons, and 6 bolls of horse corn, with all usual services.

SIOKIS.

169. At Pentecost 1469, a third part of the upper town of Siokis is let to John Page for five years, for annual payment of 35s. 8d., six capons, and a boll of horse corn, with the usual services.

GRANGE OF KERSO.

170. At Pentecost 1469, that fourth part of the Grange of Kerso which the deceased Jak Richardson held, is let for five years to

Patrick Jakson, and Henry his brother, and William Robertson, for annual payment of 22 merks, with 4 bolls of horse corn and usual capons; and, moreover, they shall give for the tithes 6 bolls of corn, more than that part is wont to give, with the usual services.

WESTHORN OF THE GRANGE OF KERSO.

171. At Pentecost 1470, Westhorn is let for five years to Robert Cors and Ranald Jackson, for annual payment of 16 merks with two dozen capons, and usual services, and they shall pay for the teinds 4 bolls more corn than they were wont, with 4 bolls horse corn. Moreover, in regard to the statute *de non impetrandis instanciis*, from whatever cause, they shall give solemn oath, under pain of forfeiture of all their goods and assedations.

HALGRESCHAH (*sic*).

172. At Pentecost 1469, Balgreschach is let for five years to John Murrave, John Gray, and John Thomson, William Mason, John Broun, John Loudyan, for annual payment of £10 and five dozen hens; and they shall pay 12 bolls of horse corn yearly, from which John Loudyan is absolved until the conclusion of his term for his part, with usual services. Moreover, the cottarage (*cotaria*) stands as before, for annual payment of 5 merks, 3½ dozen —, and service.

BALGRESCHACH.

173. At Pentecost 1469, 14 acres of the cottarage of Balgreschach are let at 6s. and three hens per acre; the sum is £4, 4s. and three dozen hens.

174. At Pentecost 1470, that third part of the grange which the deceased John Hawyk held, is let to John Crochat for one year, immediately following the date of this, in case it cannot be otherwise provided to him, for 12 merks of farm duty and 4

bolles horse corn, and two dozen capons ; and he shall see that he have the means to provide for himself elsewhere between this and the next Feast of Pentecost, and, at the expiry of the year, shall hand over that assedation free to the abbot and convent, with good peace and sweet friendship of all parties. In the meantime, he promises, with solemn oath, to preserve a kindly and lawful neighbourhood between himself and the tenants of the monastery. And further, that he shall never employ any domination or secular arm, directly or indirectly, in any question or difference between the abbot and convent or his own tenants, but in all matters shall stand faithfully and obediently to the courts of the abbot and convent for doing of any justice ; and for the faithful observation of all these things, he makes solemn oath before these witnesses, John Boyd, John Dauson, and Walter Lowas, under pain of forfeiture of his assedation and all his goods.

EASTER DRUMY.

175. At Pentecost 1470, that half part of Easter Drumy which John Robertson lately held, is let for five years to Harbard de Murraf, for annual payment of 5 merks, with five fatted kids, and other services used and wont. Moreover, he shall pay 5 merks within two years for grassum, John Ratre being surety.

CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

176. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1470, the church of Fossoquhy is let for five years to Sir Laurence Mersar, Knight, Master Simon Thomson, vicar of the church of Kyrkaldy, and Sir Walter Hwton, vicar of the same church, for annual payment of £40, all ordinary expenses being deducted along with the visitation of the bishop, except only the bishop's subsidy, repairing of the choir in the chief necessaries, viz., in roofing, wood-work, chalice, and book, and that such chalice shall be made of silver.

FORTAR.

177. At Pentecost 1470, a half part of Fortar is let for five years to Maknychol and John Duncanson, for annual payment of £10, there being 2 acres, with their pertinents and benefits, due for the *studarius* (stud-keeper ?) and keeper of the forest ; and the said land shall be equally divided in all its commodities between the said tenants as well in arable land as in pasture land ; and the fore-said tenants shall provide fresh butter on six feast days, namely, half a stone, from May to the Feast of All Saints, as they conveniently can. And if the abbot and convent determine that the said tenants shall be *studarii* and keepers of the forest, they shall receive payment both for the foresaid guardianship and for the said butter, according to the common rate of the country ; and they shall receive a reasonable feu of the forest, as shall seem good to the abbot and convent by advice of discreet men.

[Fol. 15.]

LYTIL PERTH.

178. At Pentecost 1469, a sixth part of Lytil Perth is let for five years to Alexander Colly, for annual payment of £2, 15s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., with five capons, and five firlots one peck of oats, with usual services.

LYTIL PERTH.

179. At Pentecost 1470, the lord abbot by special favour has granted to Thomas Kant, son of the widow, the habitation of his mother, formerly granted during her life, for annual payment of £4, 40d., 2 bolls oats, and 12 capons, with service used and wont.

LYTIL PERTH.

180. At Pentecost 1469, a quarter of the town of Perth is granted in new tack for five years to Thomas Kant, elder, for annual payment of £4, 40d., eight capons, with 2 bolls oats, and usual services.

TULYFERGUS.

181. At Pentecost 1470, an eighth part of Tulyfergus is let for four years to John Baxter, for annual payment of 20s., 10 firlots horse corn, and three hens, with usual services.

SYOKIS.

182. At Pentecost 1470, a half part of Syokis is let for five years to Robert Cowpar, David Fyff, Thomas Page, and John Page, for annual payment of 12 merks, and 6 bolls horse corn, with two dozen capons, and all usual services, the division by quarters made before always standing, and if it happen that one quarter be found to exceed another quarter in quantity, the part exceeding shall, at the decision of arbiters, satisfy the part exceeded, until the quantities be made equal.

Moreover, a quarter of the above lands is let, at the same date, to Donald Herys for a like period, for annual payment of 6 merks, 12 capons, and 3 bolls horse corn, with all the above written conditions.

TULYFERGUS.

183. At Pentecost 1470, Tulyfergus is let to Robert Kusine and John Baxter, to each of them a third part, from that quarter of the village which Donald Duff held, under the same conditions and for the same term as others hold lands from the said town.

CRAGNEVADY.

184. At Pentecost 1471, Cragnevady is let for five years to William Coly, for annual payment of 12 merks, and other 12 merks to be paid for the grassum within the first year, with the same terms and marches as were set to Alexander Spaldyng, and are usual in the occupation of the monastery. Moreover, Gilbert Beg is security for his entry.

KYNCRECH.

185. At Pentecost 1470, that part of Kyncrech which William Bouchard formerly held, is let to him for five years, for annual payment of 12 merks, with two dozen capons, and 4 bolls of horse corn, with usual service.

ADHORY.

186. At Pentecost 1470, Adhory is let for five years to James Carnag, for annual payment of 6 merks and 12 capons, with 4 bolls of horse corn, and service.

GLENTULACH.

187. At Pentecost 1471, Glentulach is let for five years to Annete, wife of the deceased John Gybson, with her four children, James Gybson, Walter, Margaret, and Jonet Gybson, with their two husbands, Robert Spaldyng and James Spaldyng, and to the longer liver of them, whomsoever, within the said term, at the will of their first mother (*prime matris*), namely, Annete, it shall please her to receive more into society, for the annual payment of £10, and £10 for the grassum within the first year, with two dozen capons, and 4 bolls of oats; and they shall be exonered from all usual burdens of tenants, and the said Annete shall not enter without consent and will of the foresaid abbot and convent, and if she shall do so, shall thereby lose her right of assedation for herself and all her children. Before Simon Cunyngham, burgess of Dundee.

COUPER GRANGE.

188. At Pentecost 1471, that twelfth part of Couper Grange which the deceased William Jeorgison held, is let for five years to David Simonson, for annual payment for ferm, of a chalder of barley, royal measure, and 2 merks money, a dozen capons, and 2 bolls of horse corn, and six thraves of oaten straw, ar

with all other services usual, in divots and others; and he shall plant his gardens at least on the edge with timber, viz., ashes, sauchs, and osiers, and, as far as possible, shall sow corn according to the Statute of Parliament and the court of the monastery; finally, he shall solemnly swear not to procure domination or instances (*instancias*) in whatsoever cause happening between the abbot, convent, and himself, but lawfully stand at the will of the abbot and convent, and decision of their court; and for the grassum he shall give 10 merks within the two first years; and for his entry and faithful observation of all the above, Robert Simonson of Coupar Grange is security. Moreover, he shall give his aid for winning of the marsh for fuel and pasture, according to the order of the abbot and his depute ordained for this business.

[Fol. 17.]

ASSEDATIONS OF MATHY. *

189. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1467, the church of Mathy is let for five years to William Bouchart, for annual payment of 70 merks.

190. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1466, the church of Mathy is let for five years to John of Lowr of that Ilk, for annual payment of 68 merks, all burdens, as well of church repair as others, being freely deducted, except only that in the repairing of the church the abbot shall send his masons, carpenters, and slaters, who shall not receive other reward for their work but their daily food; and in the said repairing the tenants of the grange shall help with carriage of lime, stone, and sand. Moreover, 2 merks shall be deducted from the foresaid sum for the first year for church repairs; and the foresaid feuar shall be relieved from the episcopal subsidy if it occur at the same time.

CHURCH OF MATHY.

191. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1472, the church of Mathy is let to David Blare of Jurdanston for 5 years, for annual payment of 80 merks, with all expenses

deducted ; for fulfilment of which the said David obliges himself and heirs in goods movable and immovable ; and Thomas Fyff of Cotzardis, and Patrick Dog of Kranhe, in the forest of Platane, have become pledges as above.

WALK MILL OF KETHYK.

192. At Pentecost 1472, the Walk Mill of Kethyh is let for five years to Robert Pery, for annual payment of 9 merks with 24 hens ; and he shall have the usual amount of cattle with horses in the common with others, and shall maintain the mill in all necessaries at his private expense.

BLARACHNACH AND AUCHNAKATHIL.

193. At Pentecost 1472, three quarters of Blarachnach and Auchnakathyl are let for five years to Thomas Sowtar and David his son, two quarters to the father and one to the son, for annual payment of 6 merks, the son paying 40s. and three dozen cocks and hens, and 3 bolls of horse corn, with the usual services.

[Fol. 18.]

WESTHORN OF KERSE.

194. At Pentecost 1472, four bovates of Westhorn of the Grange of Kerso are let for five years to William Clerk, for annual payment of 6 merks with a dozen cocks and hens, and 6 bolls of corn for the teinds, with a boll of horse corn, and usual services ; and he shall lay out the said land to advantage in buildings and plantings of trees, ashes, osiers, and sauchs, gaining the land as far as possible from submersion in water.

SOUTARHOUSE LAND WITH MURTON.

195. At Pentecost 1472, the above land, with two pieces of land left to the monastery after perambulation between the monastery of Scone and Abbot and convent of Couper, is let for five years

to William Bayn, for annual payment of 12 merks with two dozen capons, 4 bolls horse corn, and a truss of fresh oat fodder; and he shall have of the privilege of the moor of Munthquhel to the amount of twenty-six sums of cattle, and shall pay yearly for the teinds of all the foresaid lands, 20 bolls of victuals, half a chalder of barley, and another half chalder of meal, with 4 bolls of corn; and he shall turn the said land to advantage as far as possible in buildings and plantings of trees, ashes, osiers, and sauchs, with their proper defences, with service used and wont, and with one draught yearly for lead, timber, and tyles, if called on.

COPY OF THE EVIDENT UNDER THE COMMON SEAL FOR WILLIAM
BAYN OF THE SOUTARHOUSE LAND.

196. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, Ws Dauid be the permissioun of god abbot of the abbay of couper, and the convent of that Ilk with hale consent and assent to hafe grantyt, set and to ferm lattyn al and syndre our Soutarhous landis of Kethyk with the Murton, and with the twa talis of land left and made to ws be the last perambulationn ryddyn and made betuyx the Abba of Seon and ws with al profitis and aysmentis pertenant to the forsaid landis efter the marchis and denision of tham, with alsua the priuilege that pertenyys to ws of the nature of Munthquhel to the vale of xxvj Summys of Catale, til our wellouyt seruitour Willzam Bayn for al the days of his lyve; payand tharof the said Willzam to ws zerly xij markis of vsuale mone at tua vsuale termys of the zere, four bollis hors corn with ij dusan of capounys or four dosan of cok and hen, with aucht and wunt seruys and specialy a draucht in the zere, and he be chargyt, other to treys, led, or sclatis, or ony thyng vthyr sic lyke and a turs of fresche ate fodder; Alsua the sade Wilzam sal pay zerly for the teynd schafe of standand teyndis for the termys forsade 20 bollis of vitale; that is to say iiij bollis of quhet, sawyn at Michalmes, or befor alsfer as it is possibil, aucht bollis of bere, iiij bollis of mele ij bollis of ry and ij bollis of pese. Tharatour the sade Wilzam sal put the sad landis to

al policy efter his powar in byggyn, hanyng, and defens, and plantatioun of treys that is to say eysses, osaris, and sauch, and hauthorn for defens; And fynaly the sade Wilzam sal kepe the ackis of the parliament in sawyn of quhet, pess, benys and ry, and he sal hafe fredome to mak and set tenandis onder hym, to labur and to wyn the land with al fredome.

Gevyn onder our seyl of our chapiter.

DRUMFOLATY.

197. At Pentecost 1472, Drumfolaty is let for one year to Donald Makgow and Andrew Makgow his brother, for payment of 9 merks and the grassum of 5 merks between the Feast of Michael and Andrew. And it is to be known that 10 and 8 merks due for three years past, and 6 merks for the present year, are superseded without any remission for the time of year foresaid, in hope of a good and better management, and absolution is given for security.

ADHORY.

198. At Pentecost 1472, Adhory is let for five years to James Kermag, for annual payment of 6 merks, with 4 bolls of horse corn, and 12 fatted geese, or two dozen cocks and hens; and he is to take in tenants and allot the land to them to farm, and to dismiss them at will; and he shall plant trees according to the ordination of the statutes of the abbot's court.

MILL OF KERS GRANGE.

199. At Pentecost 1472, the Mill of Kerso is let for five years to Patrick Justyce, with all its benefits and easements, and especially 4 bolls to be received among the husbandmen, together with one bovate of land assigned to the mill for annual payment of 12 merks. And he shall maintain the mill in all necessaries during that time, at his own expense.

BUCHAM.

200. At Pentecost 1472, Bucham is let to William Gleny for five years, for annual payment of 30s., with 12 cocks and hens, and usual services.

LYTIL PERTH.

201. At Pentecost 1473, a quarter of Lytil Perth is let to Thomas Kant, younger. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permissioun of God, Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the Conuent of that Ilk, with hale consent and assent to hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn a quarter of our toun of Lytilperth to Thom Cant inhabitant in the same with his biggyngis, al profitis and aysmentis pertenant to the sade quarter as he brukyt and joysit it obefor, for al days of his lyve, Payand tharof the sade Thom zerly, 5 pundis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys of the zere to ws ij bollis of hors corn and a dusan of caponys, with aucht and wunt seruys. Tharatour the sade Thom sal put the sade land to all polici efter his pouar in biggyn and plantatioun of treys that is to say eschys osaris and sauch with hanyng and defens of thirs forsade, And fynaly the sade Thom sal kepe his land fra guld efter his pouar, and the akkis of parliament in sau yng of quhet, pess, ry and benys, and falzand that thir condecious be nocht kept he shall tyne and forfaut his tak, his intre the zere of our lord as is before wirtyn. Onder our commwn sele.

[Fol. 19.]

LYTILPERTH.

202. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid be the gras of god Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the Conuent of that Ilk with hale consent and assent to hafe grantyt, set and for ferm lattyn ane quarter of our toun of lytyl perth to John Sperk for al the termys of his lyve, the quhilk quarter Thom Cant elder has tak of to certan termys, the sade John Sperk entrand at the vsche of his tak, payand tharof zerly to ws fyve pundis of vsuale mone at twa vsual termys, tua bollis of hors corn and

a dusane of caponys, with aucht and wunt seruys. Tharatour the sade John sal pute the sade land to al polyci efter his pouar in byggyn and plantatioun of treys, that is to say eschys, osaris, and sauch, with henyng and defens of thiris forsade. And fynaly the sade John sal kepe his land fra guld efter his powar, and the akkis of the parliament in sawyn of quhet, pess, ry and benys, and falzand at thir condecions be nocht kepit he sal tyne and forfait his tak and he be vnçorrigibil; Gevyn onder our commwn sele at our abbay the xxvij day of nouembre the zere of our lord Jm. etc. Seuynti and twa.

COUPERGRANGE, LXXIIJ.

203. Coupergrange, At the fest off Quhissunday the zere of our Lord etc. lxxiiij is set with the teind schafe to Wil Pilmor Will Roger Johannes fode Will meyk, John olyvar, Donald Androuson, Paton Geky, Alane Nicholson, Thom Androuson, Daid Sym for al the termys of thar livys Payand zerly ilk ane of tham for the tend partis of the toun the xj part and the xij part exceptyt j chalder of bere of the kyngis mesur and twa mark of syluer at ij termys and i dusan of caponys ij bollis of hors corn sufficiand, sex thrave of ate fothyr in a turs of gud and freiss thyng with aucht and wunt seruys, and ilke man with the ledyn of xiiij futhyr of petis, and gife tha be kartis to the vale and quantete of futhris with a draucht of lede or sclatis or tymmyr in the zere, gife tha be chargit; and ilke man sal kepe his pairt of his malyn and his toft that his nichtbur be nocht injuryt, and the toun sal be partit gife nede be, and tha sal defend the toun fra the guld onder the pane of the parliament, and tha sal put the land til al polici that tha ma with gudly labour in byggyn of housys and defens with plantatioun of treys eschys, osaris and sauch, and wynnyn of the myre be the consale of the abbot and conuent and Dauy Blare and kepyng of al resonabil statutis made and for to be made of the abbotis court. Item for the tende tha sal pay x chalder of bere and mele gevand als mekyl bere be gud fath as grouys in til it, ilke man havand his awin tende of his pleuch and his cotar, and ilke

man sal gife a bol of quhet, ij bollis of ry and a firLOT of pes alouand to tham agan sic mekal mele, the mylnaris tende and abbe tendis falland in thar awn handis, and the tende fre multyr and the stok thylr as wunt wes, and the abbay sal prouyde for met to the seruandis and to thar hors a bayt in tyme of ledyn of petis, tha makand al vthyr costis to the ledyn, and our tenandis o this syd the water gife tha nede feual tha sal hafe fredome in the myre efter as tha ar stentyt tha helpand to wyn the myre efter the ordynans of the tenandis of Coupergrange. The mylnar jeosand and broukand his fredomis and priuilegys as he was wunt. Alsua ilk ane of the said husbandis sal zerly pay ij boll of atys as fallys of the chafe, the quhilk wes forzeit quhar it suld be wirtyn. Geuyn onder common sele.

CRAGENADY.

204. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid be the gras of God abbot of the abbay of Couper and the conuent of that ilk with hal consent and assent to haf grantyt, set, and for ferm lattyn our landis of Cragnenady in Glenyleff to our welluuyt frend Wilzam coly inhabitand in the samen with his biggyngis al profitis and esmentis pertenant to the sade toun for al the days of his lyfe. Payand tharof the sade W. zerly to ws ten poundis of vsuale mone at twa vsual termys with twa cupyl of suclar kyddis, with aucht and wunt doseruys. The entre of the sade W. at the fest of Quhissunday the zere of our lord &c. Jm. iij^e Lxxij, the term of first payment at quhissunday next efter folouand, Tharatour he sal put ye sad land til al polici efter his pouar in biggyn and plantatioun of treys that is to sa eschis ozaris and sauch with hanyngis and defens of thirs forsad and he sal kepe his land clene fra guld. Item we hafe grantyt hym throch special fauor for wynnyn and gudyn of his land to mak tenandis onder hym othyr in cotary or in husbandry as he thinkis mast profit to hym, swa that the husbandis be present to ws at thar entre to ansuar ws in al seruys and chetry that pertenyys to husbandry: In witesyng of the quhilk to this present wryt is put our commoun sele at our abbay the first day of August the zere of our Lord &c. Lxxij.

MEDYLDROMY.

205. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the gras of God abbot of the Abbay of Couper and the conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to hafe grantyt, set, and for ferm lattyn our land of Medyldromy to Kateryn Luvale inhabitant in the same with hir biggyngis al profitis and esmentis pertenand to the sade land for all the termys of hir lyve Payand tharof the sade katerine to ws zerly viij markis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys viij suklar kyddis, with aucht and wunt doseruys; Tharatour scho sal put the sade land til al polici efter her pouar that is to say in biggyn and plantatioun of treys, eschis, ozaris, and sauch, with hanyngis and defens of thirs And fynali gife hir land be clene scho sal kep it clene, and gife it be filyt scho sal gife gud labur and diligens to distroy it alsfer as is possibil with renouatioun of new seid, and the sede that grouys in the toun to syft it and purge it sa that al thing be put to profit, and scho sal kepe and defend hir marchis til al fredom, hir entre in the sade tak at the fest of Quhissunday the zere of our Lord &c. Lxxij, and term of first payment at Quhissunday next efter folouand. Geuyn o' our commoun seyl &c.

[Fol. 20.]

DAUID CANT DE LITILPERTH.

206. Be it kenç til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper and the Conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent til hafe grantyt set and for ferm to hafe lattyn the thyrd pairt of the landis of our toun of lytilperth to Daudid Cant, with al byggyngis al profitis and esmentis pertenand to the sade thyrd pairt, the quhilk thyrd-pairt Thom Kant has tak of for the termys of his lyve and efter his dicesyng to the forsade Daudid Cant his son for al the days of his lyve Payand tharof to ws zerly x markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys xvj caponys, and the thirdpairt of aucht bollis of gud atis with aucht and wunt doseruys, Tharatour the sade Dauyd sal put the sad land to al polici efter his pouar that is to sa in biggyn and plantatioun of treis, eschys, ozaris, and

sauch, with hanyngis and defens of thiris, And fynali gife his land be cleyn of guld he sal kep yt cleyn and gife it be fylit he sal give gud labur, cwre, and diligens to mak it cleyn and destroy it alsfer as is possibil, and he sal kepe his bowndis and defend the marchis til al fredom: And gif it hapnys the forsade Dauy to deces befor his fader, Robert Kant his zungar bruthir sal hafe the sade tak of ws with al chargis and condetionis as is beforsade.

BALBROGY.

207. At Pentecost 1472, that part of the quarter of Balbrog, near the chapel which John Olyuar holds, is let to him for five years, for annual payment of 5 merks, nine hens, 5 bolls of horse corn, 8 bolls of barley and meal, and he shall dig 25 loads of peats, and shall lead 12 loads to the monastery, with one draught in each year for lead, tiles or timber if required.

GRANGE OF EROLY FOR WILLIAM SPALDYNG.

208. Be it kend be thir present letres ws David be the grace of the God Abbot of the Abbay of couper and the conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to hafe grantyt set, and for ferm lattyn our grange of Eroly to Wilzam of Spaldyng, inhabitant in the same with his biggyngis, al profitis and eysmentis pertenant to the sade grange for al the termys of his lyve: Payand thar of the sade W. zerly to ws ten markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys of the zere, iiij bollis of horskorn and twa dusane of caponys and fyve markis to the Lord bischap of Sanctandrewis at the term of Sanct Martyn, the sade Wilzam beand alegyt and fre of al aucht and wunt seruys, savand gyfe in tyme of harueyst we gader our tendis that he supple and help efter as we neyd: Tharatour the said Wil. sal put the grange til al polici efter his pouar in biggyn and plantation of treys, that is to sa eschis, ozaris, and sauch with hanyngis and defens of thyrs forsade; and he sal clenge and kepe his land fra guld and kepe and defend our marchys as tha war in Jhon of Fentonis tyme: The entre of the sade W. in the sade tak at the

fest of Quhissunday the zere of our lord Jm iiij^c sewynti and thre the terme of first pament at the Quhissunday next efter folouand Geuyn onder our common seel the ix day of februar the zere of our Lord Jm. iiij^c Lxxij.

OF LITILPERTH, FOR ALEX^R. COLLY.

209. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the grace of God abbot of the Abbay of Couper and the Conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to have grantyt set, and for ferm lattyn the sext pairt of our town of Litylperth til Alexander Colly inhabitant in the same, with his bigyngis, al profitis and eysmentis pertenant to the sade sext pairt for al the termys of his lyve: Payand tharof the sade A. zerly to ws fyve markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys of the zere, almekyl corn as cumys to his sext pairt, aucht bollis of gud atis, and aucht caponys, with aucht and wunt seruys &c. And with al vthyr condecionis as it is punctyt in Thomas Kantis tak wrytyn obefor, that is to sa in al policis. Gevyn with witnessyng onder our common seyl the zere of our Lord &c. Lxxij.

MURTHLY IN ATHOLE, TO ALEX^R. GIBBUNSON (1473).

210. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the grace of God abbot of the abbay of Couper with hale consent and assent of our conuent, til have grantyt set and for male lattyn our landis of Murthly in athol with al pertenaus profitis and esmentis pertenant to the sade landis, to our wele beluuyt frende Alex^R. Gibbunson, for the termys of x zeris: Payand tharof to ws zerly ten pundis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys of the zere And falzand of hym to Donald his son efter as he and we componys and contentis us to the wsche of the termys foresade: Tharatour the sade Alexander sal pay to ws at his entre, at midsumyr next efter folouand or within viij days xx markis for his gressum: Alsua the sade Alexander sal prouid betuyn this and Lammes and get a gud hakna to us: Item he sal gyve to ws in name of propyne a ra or a buk; and falzand of

tham twa gud velis, with a playt of butter, and thirs to be geuyn at the festis of zule or pasch: Alsua he sal kepe our marchis alsfer as he vnderstandis we hafe rycht, and hayn our wuddis, and kepe tham to profit, and to do his diligens with labour to wyn a schot in the water of Tay for salmond: and mak biggyn with plantatioun of treis: And he sal hafe of ws his tak forsade with fredome of court and playnt, and fredome to mak tenandis, bryng tham in and put tham out efter thar meritis, and hymself anys in the zere to cum to our court gife

Fol. 21. he be warnyt. Here atour Donald Makferchar our tenand obefor sal remane with his tak for his levyng with esmentis and profitis as he had befor in the same toun and falzand of hym his wiff, scho doand to the sade Alexander in al seruys and dewitoys as vthyr wald do. The entre of the sade Alex^r. at Quhissunday the zere of our Lord &c. Lxxliij. Gevyn onder our common sele.

MORTON.

211. At Pentecost 1473, a third part of Morton, and that part which William Mudy formerly had, is let for five years to John Mychy and Robert Clogstoun, for annual payment of 6 merks, one dozen capons, with four cocks or hens, and six sheaves of fresh oaten straw, and 4 bolls of horse corn, and with service used and wont from the inner land, and one draught yearly for timber, lead, or tyles, if required. And he shall keep the land from guld, and put it to all policy in bigging and plantation of trees, viz., ashes, osiers, and sauchs, with their defences. And Makandrow of Abirbothry is pledge for their entry.

MORTON (1473).

212. At Pentecost 1473, a third part of Mortoun, viz., that part which William Foyd held, is let for five years to George Chapman, for annual payment of 6 merks and a dozen capons, and four cocks or hens, with 4 bolls of horse corn, and six sheaves of fresh oaten straw, and service used and wont from the inner land, and one draught in the year for timber, lead, or tyles, if

required; and he shall keep the land free from guld under pains of Parliament, and shall put it to all policy in building and plantation of trees, viz., ashes, osiers, and sauchs, and with their defences and pasture lands, etc.

COTZARDIS.

213. Cotzardis ar set to Robert of Fyfe and Thom of Fyfe at the fest of Witsonday the zere of our Lord Jm. iiij^c Sevynty thre with al pertinens and profitis with merchis and meris as tha war wont to bruk it for al the dais of thar lyfis: Tha payand tharof zerly to ws xxiiij merkis of mone that rynnis, half a chalder of horscorn sufficiand as it fallys of the schafe, the caf purgit cleyn fra it, ij^{xij} of caponys or ij^{xij} of caponys and ij^{xij} of kok and hen sufficiand and merkat lyk, iiij boll of quehet and j bol of peys in coys for alsmekil meyle, xxiiij thraf of fresce ate foder with al othir seruice auch and wont with a draucht of ilkane of tham in the zere for led slat or tymmer gif tha be chargit Alsua tha sal haue the tend vitale for ij^{ch} of bere and mele and be thar laute alsmekil bere as grouys tharin, And tha sal put thar land to sufficiand polici in bygyng of hous plantation of treis esche osare and sauch, brvme parkis and orchardis of froyt treis gif tha ma, with hanyng and defensuris of the said plantacionis: And tha sal do thar diligens and labour and cure to wyn the land fra guld with wedyng, renouyng and syftyng of seid. And tha sal do thar diligens to wyn the myre with cure and draucht of water that it ma be bath pastur and feuale: And they sal neuer cast bot onder a fourhed, leuand a pairt of the mos in the ground and filland behynd tham with the sward of the mos at it ma grow bath to pastur and feuale; Item tha sal kep the statutis of our Courtis and of the parlyament: And for speceal fauoris we haue to tham we grant them licens to mak tenandis onder tham at tha ma wyn the land and kep al condicions forspokyn: And tha sal pairt the toun in twa, gif it ma be, and gif it ma nocht, it salbe partyt in scheddis: heratour tha sal haue fredome in the myre of Syokkis and Blarachna for feual alsfer as ma be sufficient. And at al thir conditionis forsaid be truly keptit the for-

said Robert and Thomas ar oblisit be the fathtis of thar bodyis, and for the mar sykyrnes Siluester of Retra of that ilk is oblisit to the abbot and conuent and cumyng borch onder his sele for tham at al condicions forsaid be lelely keptit.

The forsad Robert and Thomas in the chapter made fath and swur sollemply vpon the haly wangelis the abbot and conuent beand thar, in the presens of the lard of Ratre at tha suld kepe al the punctis lelaly and condicionys in the forsade wryt contenynt.

DE COWBYRE.

214. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the gras of God Abbot of the abbay of couper and the Conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent, to hafe grantyt, set, and for ferm to hafe lattyn al our landis of the Coubyre with the pertenans and al profitis as the tenandis jeousyt it for the tyme of the confection of this present wryt to John Boyd, Paton Houyson, John of Ratre, ilkane of tham, a sext pairt, John Fauknar, John John Hyl, Jamys Hyl, Law Baxtare, Androu Baxtar, ilkan of tham a xij pairt for al the days of thar lyue: Tharof tha payand zerly to ws sex chalder of bere of the kyngis met, xij mark of siluer of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys of the zere, xij bollis of hors corn, and sex dusan of caponys or xij dusan of kok and hen, and for vthyr auerage and caryage tha sal lede all the hay of the abbay with a draucht ilkan of tham in the zere, othyr for tymmyr lede or sclat gyfe tha be chargyt Alsua tha sal gyfe to ws in maner of cosyn sex bollis of quhet and sex bollis of peys, and tha sall saw al thar quhet togydder in a sched and thar peys, and thar bere rychtsua, kepand the seson of ilkan of tham of the best wyis als tymly as is possibil: And tha sal put the sade land til al poliei thai may in byggyn of housys, plantation of treys, that is to sa eschys, ozaris, and sauch, with hanyng and defens of pastur and cornys with wynnyn and gudyn of the lands quhareuer it nedis, that is to sa with gadryn to the hycht quhar it is lauch, and dranyn of the water betuyx tham and Balgreschach, and with draucht of water quhar euer it

ma scath tham, and to help to mak a sufficiand bryg of tre with landstalis of stane bath for cart and wayn : Item tha sal defend the land fra guld, quhar it is cleyn to kep it cleyn, and quhar it is foul, with cure and labur to mak it cleyn, alsfer as is possibil with wedyn and renouation of new seyde : Tharatour tha sal do thar det lelaly and truly to our myl efter wirtyn law, bath in fre multur and thyr ; Al maner of tendis remanand in the handis of the abbay, the bern and sa fer of the bernzard quhar our tendis sal be gadryt, set and laburyt, the Hays croft, Wil Benyn's land, and Thom Bellis acrys reseruyt in our handis : Item the sade toun salbe pairtyt in twa makand the burn the marche, and with lele pairtyn be cut and quavyl quhethyr it be a sext pairt or a xij pairt ; Item the sade tenandis sal kepe thar self, thar seruandis and thar gudis at al gudly pouar out of hanyngis, treys, stankis, parkis medous and wardis, safe the parkis that the tenandis of the Coubir wes wunt to saw, quhen tha ar to be sawyn tha sal saw tham as the nede of the abbay ma suffyr, othyr a zere or twa, and syne tha sufficiandly hayn tham for pastur and feual to the plas. Thom Bel our Wrycht hauand fredom of pastur to ij milkky apoun the north syde the burn quhar the husbandis catale pasturis in common with common hyrd kept, and nocht bot quhen tha ar milky : And for keyn and guvernans of the toun in the common profit of it tha sal hafe ane ourman chosyn amang tham self efter the statut of our court that gud nyctburyt be kept, and quhen ony faut fallis it be oukley refurnyt and correkyt, and at thar be a common pundar contynualy to do his offis, that na scath be done to our hanyngis na zete to tharis alsfer as is possibil And at al thir pwntis forsade be lelaly and treuly kept the sade tenandis has made bodely hath vpon the haly wangelis. Geuyn ondyr our common seyl at our forsade abbay the tend day of Junii the zere of our Lord &c. Seuynti and thre.

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ABIRBOTHY, ABIRBOTHRY.

215. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Daid be the gras of God Abbot of Couper and the conuent of that ilk til

hafe grantyt, set and for ferm to hafe lattyn al the landis of our grange of Abyrbothry with the pertenans esmentis and profitis togidyr with the tende schefe, to Daid zwng a sext pairt, Androu Johnston, John Sym, Jonet Fynlouson, Wedou, Fynlaw Tayt, Thom Chapman, John Adamson with his widow, Sandy Robertson, Thom Baxtar, John Donaldson, and Androu Tayt eldar ilk ane of thirs a xij pairt, for al the days of thar lyuys : Thar of payand zerly to ws for the male ix chalder of bere of the kyngis met for the tyme of this present wryt, and xvij mark of vsuale mone at vsuale termys ix dusane of caponys, and xvij bollis of hors-corn, and ilk xij pairtis fyve thrafe of fresche ait fothyr of infeldland, and the sext pairt x thrafe, with seruys aucht and wunt : And for the teynd viij chalder and a half of bere and meyl, of the bere alsme kyl as grouys in the tende be gud fath, ilkan havand thar awn teynd, xvij bollis of rye, ix bollis of quhet, and of peys iii bollis cosand for mele : And at tha do lelaly thar det to thar myl with fre multur and thyr after the consuetud of the cuntre and writyn Law : And tha sal hafe ane ourman, at the ordynans of the abbot, quhilk sal reul the town to thar common profyt, to correk fautis, and at gud nyctburyt be kept amang tham : And tha sal put the land to al polici and profit eftyr thar gudly pouar, in bigyn of houses, plantation of treys, eschis, sauch, and osaris : And ilke syde of the town a broom park : and with drauchtis to sclait, leid or tymmer as tha ar chargyt, anys in the zere eftyr thar malyn : And tha sal kepe the land fra guld ; and the toun sal be pairtyt in twa with toft and al vthyr profitis that al be elyk, ansuarand to thar maly : Item tha sal saw al thar quhet in a sched togydyr, and thar pes rychtswa, al at anys, als tymys as tha ma of the zere ; and tha sal hafe a common pundar for hanyng bath of corn and pastur And specialy tha sal kepe our alryn treis unscathit, and tha sal kast thar petis apone a forhed filland behynd tham, and at al thir pwnntis forsad be lelaly and trenly kept alsfer as is possibil tha hafe made gud-fath, and to this present wryt we hafe put our common sele at our forsad abbay the x day of May the zere of our Lord &c. Seuynti and thre.

Memorandum, as the pairtyng of the grange forsade with the consent of bath the sydis wes made at Martymes bygane next folouand a zere efter the date of thar letter as tha schew to the abbot and befor Den Walter Bunche with the abbotis consent and thar consent with oblysyn of thar bodis wes ordand to stand for the termys of thar letter ondyr the common seyl.

LETTER OF ASSEDATION FOR ANDREW DAUISON OF DUNDE.

216. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper with hale consent and assent of our conuent til hafe grantyt and for male lattyn til our welluvt cosyng and frend Androu Daunyson burges of Dundee the land lyand on the north half of the gate of the castale burn and twa rudis of land lyand in the welgat on the west syde vmquhile the landis of Paton Clerk burges of the same toun and now pertenant to our sade Abbay and to disposition of ws be reason and law of a mwnc of our sade abbey cald Den John Clerk, son and as now nerrast ayr to the sad Paton, with al pertenans profetis and eysmentis pertenant to the sad landis for the termys of v zeris next to cum begynnand and folouand the terme of Martymes next befor the date of this present. The sade Androu payand zerly to ws of the twa sade landis ix markis of vsuale mone and iiij^s at twa vsual termys Witsunday and Martymes, the kyngis male, and al nedful costis in thak and defens for the vphald of the sade landis at the sade Androu makis, he makand gud fath, in the fyrst payment be alouyt be ws : And we alege and quytklamys the sade Androu of the sowmys and malis payt to Den John Clerk forsade of the sade twa landis gangand befor Martymes next befor the date of this present wryt for eyur. In witesyng of the quhilk thyngis to this present wryt we hafe put the sele of our offis at our forsad Abbay the zer of our Lord Jm. iiij^c Lxxiiij.

BALGRESCHACH.

217. Be it kend til al men &c. Ws Dauid be the gras of God Abbot of Couper and our conuent of that ilk to hafe grantyt set

and for ferm lattyn xiiij acris of our landis of Balgreschach in maner and furn of cotaterage, to our wellouyt famyliaris Paton Houyson ij acris, James Lauty iij acres, John of Murraff ij acris, Thom Malvyn or his moder ij acris, John Rychardson ij acris, James Furry and Androu Sprount iij acris, for al the days of thar lyuys standand furth for thar termys with all esmentis profitis and pasturingis: Payand tharof zerly to ws vij markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys of the zere, iiij^{xij} and viij kok or hen, and of ilk man in cariagis in the zere efter as tha ar chargyt: Tharatour the forsad tenandis sal put thar landis til al possibil polyci in bygyn and plantation of treys eschis ozaris and sauch, with hanyngis and defensuris of tham, and thar land at his foule tha sal mak labur with diligent cwre to clenge it with changyn of seyde and syftyn and renewyn, and with all vthyr deuyteis and wunt seruys aucht and consuetud.

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BALGRESCHAC.

218. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid be the grace of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and the conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to haue grantit set and for ferm lattyn al our landis of Balgreschac til John Tonson, Jok Tom, John Loudiane, Wil Mason, and John Brun, in husbandri, ilkane of tham in quantite as tha brukit of befor, with al perteneis profitis and esmentis perteneand to the said husbandry: Payand tharof zerly to ws xx markis of vsual mone at twa vsuale termes, xij boll of hors corn sufficiand the caf tane cleyn fra it, vj dusane of cok and hen, and of ate fodyr xxiiij thrafe for our beddis, with al vder seruice aucht and vunt: Heratour tha sal mak ilk zer in drauchtis to led tymmer or selatis gyf tha be chargit. Item the forsaid husbandis and our cottaris in pasturyng and vther esmentis sal stand furth for thar termys as tha war accordit amangis tham self befor the Abbot in the schapel of the zet: Heratour the land at is clein fra guld vpon the burn at Kethik tha sal kep clein: And richsua the land at is clein vpon burn of Balgreschac tha sal kep cleyn, and vthir guldy placis at ar fouyl tha sal labour to cleynge with

chayng and reneuyng of seyde and sifyng of thar avyng seyde: And finale tha sal put thar land til al polici possibil in bigyn of houses, plantatioun of treis, eschis, osaris and sauch, with hanyngis and defensuris of tham: And tha sal kep the statutis of the parlyamentis and statutis of our courtis, and obei to the ourman quhilk the Abbot assignis for kepyn of gud and suet nichtburhed and thar common profit: And gif tha thynk that tha ma sted tham bettyr in vthir placis tha sal haue our fre licens, warnand half a zer before the terme: the entre of the forsaid tenandis at Witsonday next befoir the date of this present. In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wirt we haue put our common Sele at our forsaid Abbay the tend day of Nouembir the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevinty and thre.

BACHELE.

219. Be it kend til al men be thir letres Ws Dauid be the gras of God Abbot of the Abbai of Couper and the conuent of that ilke with hale consent and assent, to haue grantit and to ferm lattyn our landis of the Batchel, in form of cottary, and to certane numer of acris, that is to sa xxxix acris to thir persons vnderwirtyn, that is to sai John Portar of the bate vj acris, Glenlyef iiij acris, John Zong thre acris, Wil Landalis ij acris, John Buchane iiij acris, John Hil v acris Wil. Chawmer j acre, Thom Portar j acre, Wil. Crag ij acris, D. Wil. Mason ij acris, D. James Hil thre acris, John Ingeram ij acris, Dauid Jak ij acris, John Muthe j acre, as it cumys the hale sum xxxix acris, for al the dais of thar lyuys; tha payand zerly at vsual termys xix markis vj^s viij^d ilkane as he has numer of acris, ix dusane and ix foulis of cok and hen, with ledyn of sand to al nedful thyngis of the abbai, the ledaris hafand thar met as tha war wnt in tym of the ledyng, tha beand asozet of al vthir cariage; and tha sal defend thar land fra guld vnder al panys of law, and tha sal put thar land til all possibil polici in bigyn of houses, plantatioun of treis eschis osaris and sauch, with froit treis gif tha ma, with sufficiens defens tharfor: Tharatour for the defens of the said land for the weryng awa of watter alsfer as thar bundys

rekys tha sal gif al possibil cure and laubour til hald furth the watter with makyn of perys als mony as nedis, and plantation of willeis: for the stuf of the quhilk peris alsfer as it nedis tha sal haue licens in our brum parkis, and for hathin in the mure of Ledcasse: finali, for thar common profit, p^ro^prietychtburhed, and at al condicions forsaid be kept, tha sal obei til ane ourman assignit be the Abbot. In witnes of the quhilk thing we haf put to the sele of the Chaptur to this present wirt the fife day of December the zer day of our Lord etc. Sevynty and thre.

MILL OF KETHEK.

220. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws David be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and the conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent til haue grantit set and for ferm lattyn our corn myle of our grange of Kethik with al multuris landis profitis and esmentis, togiddyr with the ryng beir to Wil. Jak as he brukit it obefoir for al the dais of his lyfe: Tharof he payand til ws zerly and frely xl markis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys that is to sa martymes and witsunday: He makand al costis of al nedful thyngis pertenant to the said myl, v dusane of caponys iiij dusane of fed gysce, takand for the fedying of tham xxiiij^s and at tha be sufficiandly fed; and thir gesce sal be prouidit and gratht of the first and herast apperand or beand in the cuntre, and at our ordinans okly to be delyuerit til our seruice: Heratour the said Wil. sal big a myl hous of stane and mortare of sic quantite and sufficiens at our tenandis gudis cumand thar haf rovm to be fairly and weil kept, and to the keparis competent esmentis: And this hous to be bigit within the first v zeris eftyr his entra in the said tak, with avise and consil of ws, and ryehswa the myl to be fychit gif it be sein to ws profitable fra the place it standis up til ane place of mair eysmentis and profitis: Atour he sal haue the fredome of hoslary quhenswa at it be sufficiand and prouidit in al nedis efter consuetude, for man, hors and chawmeryng: And finali he sal put the myl tak to al possibil polici

Fol. 24. in bigyn of houses plantation of treis eschis osaris and sauch;

with hanyng and defensuris of tham, and he sal kep the statutis of the parliament and the statutis of our courtis ordand for suet nichtburhed, and the common profit of the touu: And he sal defend his land fra guld vnder the panyis of Law: And gif the said Wil. thynkis he ma do better he sal haue fre licens, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: The entra of the said Wil. at the fest of Witsunday next eftyr the date of this present. In witnes of the quhilk to this present wirt we haf put the sele of our schatur, at our forsaid Abbai the x day of Nouembir the zer of our Lord &c. Sevintty and thre.

BERNTOUN OF BALBROGY.

221. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid be the grace of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir and the Conuent of that Ilk with hale consent and assent to haue grantit set and to ferm lattyn, al the third pairt of the est half of our grange of Balbrogi, callit ly Bernton, to Thom Wercht, Tom Jak, John Neilson, and John Michelson, with al pertenens profitis and eisementis, for al the dais of thar lyuys, with thar merchis mad and bundis as obefor: Payand tharof zerly to ws xxvj markis ix^s of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys, v^{sij} of foulis of cok and hen, and iiij the thridpairt of v^{ch} of hors corn sufficiand as it fallis of schaf, the caf takyn eleyne awa fra it, with xxiiij thrafis of frech ate foder; and tha sal pay for the tend the thridpairt of viij^{ch} of vitale, half beir half meil with the kyngis met: And tha sal gyf iiij boll of quhet and j boll of pise in cossyng for alsmekil meil: Heratour tha sal cast on thar cost the thridpairt of xx score of pettis to the Abbay, and tha sal led the thridpairt of x score of fuderis, the Abbay finand wanyis, met and drynk to the ledaris: And tha sal haue to thar awyn feuale ilkane xx fuderis quhar tha ar assignit: And gif tha ned mare tha sal haue fredoum in the munk myre of Coupergrange, vnderlyand al chargis of the mire as Coupergrange dois eftyr the quantite as tha occupy for thar feuale: Tharatur tha sal put al thar laud to al possibil poliei in bygyn of hous plantacion of treis eschis osaris and sauch with froite

treis and tha ma, with hanyngis and defensuris of tham : And tha sal kep thar land cleyn fra guld : And finaly tha sal keip the statutis of the parlyament and of our courtis : And tha sal obei til ane ourman quhilk the Abbot assignis for keypyn of gud and suet nichtburhed : And the said tenandis sal haue thar lonyng with sic lik fredoum as it wes ordand befor the Abbot Suprior and graunter, with consent of the tenandis on batht the pairtis of the gronde, Tha makand recompens rychswa as it wes ordand, and sufficient defence of dykyn, that thar katel lonand do na schat to thar nichtburis ; that is to say on the est half of Wil. Lowis hous and throch the Weltoun park, and sa furth to thar pastur ; Alsua ilkane of thame sal zerly mak a draucht to led tymmer or scelat gif tha chargit : And gif tha thynk tha ma sted tham bettyr in vthir placis, warnand ws half a zer befor tha terme, tha sal haue our fre licens : The entra of the forsaid tenandis at Witsondai next befor the date of this present : In witnes of the quhilk to this present wirt we haue put to the common Sele at our forsaid Abbay the x dai of Nouembir the zer of our Lord &c. Sevinty and thre.

BALBROGI CHAPELTOUN.

222. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, Ws Daid be the grace of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir and the conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to have grantit and to ferm lattyn, al the hale oure landis of the Schapelton of our grange of Balbrogi with al pertynens profitis and esmentis, to John Olyuar, Wil Angus, Andro Mure, Jak Androson, Andro Henrison, John Perison, ilkane of thir ane aucht pairt, Wil Smyth and John eldar a ilkane of thir a sextend pairt, as tha brukit it obefor, for al the dais of thar lyuys, with common pastur ansuerand to the quantite of thar malyn in to the parkis contenyt within the bundis of the grange, the brume alane beand sufficiandly hanyt and kepit to the profit of the Abbay, safe the twa parkis, the New bygyn park and the Rederos park new made reseruit in our awyn handis : Payand the forsaid tenandis zerly to ws xl markis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys, aucht

dusane of cok and hen, ij chalder and half of hors corn as it fallis
 of schafe sufficiand, the cafe cleyn tane fra it, with xxxvj thrafis
 of ate foder fres: And for the tend iiij c^h half beir half meyl, vj
 boll of quhet vj ferlotis of pese in cossyng for alsmekil mele:
 And heratour the sal cast on thar cost x score of fuderis of petis to
 the Abbay, and tha sal led v score of fuderis, the Abbay fynand
 wanys, met, and drynk to the ledaris: And tha sal gyf vj
 drachtis zerly in sclate, tymmer, or led, gyf tha be chargit:
 Alsua the hostlary of the hale tonys est and west is grantit to
 John Olyuar, with al fredomis in bakyn and bruyng, he vnder-
 lyand agane sufficiandly agane al chargis and deviteis tharfor in
 housyng, hors met, and mannis met. Thar merchis ganand
 eyn west the gat benenth John Elyotis hous quhil tha cum
 to the marchis at ar mad to John Fauconar and Patrick Bunge:
 And tha sal haf to thar avyn feuale vj score of fuderis quhar
 tha ar assignit; And gif tha ned mare tha sal haue fredomis in
 the munk myre of Coupergrange, tha vnderlyand al chargis
 of the myre as Coupergrange dois efter the quantite as tha
 occupy for thar feuale: Tharatour tha sal put the land til al
 polici possibil, in bygyn of houses, plantacion of treis eschis
 osaris and sauchis, and froit treis gif tha ma, with hanyngis and
 defensuris of tham; and tha sal kep thar land cleyn fra guld;
 and fynale tha sal kepe the statutis of the parliament, and of
 our courtis: And tha sal obei til ane ourman quhilk the Abbot
 assignis for keband of gud and suet nichtburhed and thar com-
 mon profit: And gif tha thynk tha ma sted tham bettyr in Fol. 25.
 vthir placis, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme tha sal haue
 oure fre licens: The entra of oure forsaid tenandis at Witsondai
 next befor the date of this present: In witnes of the quhilkis to
 this present wirt we haue put oure common Sele the sext day
 of December at our forsaid Abbay the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c
 Sevinti and thre.

BALMYLE.

223. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be
 the grace of God Abbot of the abbai of Couper, and the Conuent of
 that ilk, with hale consent and assent to haue grantit, set and for

ferm to haue lattyn, to Andro Pullour, James Stubil, Alexander Suter, John Gecht, Daud Merleon, Wil Loudiane, Daud Watson, and John Cretison, al our landis of Balmyle with pertenens, profitis and esmentis as tha war wnt to brouk, tha payand zerly to ws for the male ix chalder of vitale of the kyngis met, half beir half meil, the meil twise schelit, the tende schaf remanent fre to the Abbai: Heratour the said tenandis sal zerly gyf a chalder of hors corn sufficiand as it fallis of the schaf, the caf tane cleyne fra it, sex dusane of caponis and sex dusane of cok and hen: Alsua tha sal led to the abbay viij score of fuderis of petis the abbai fyndand wauis meit and drink to ledaris: And ilk ane of tham a drach in the zer, gif tha be chargit zerly, to sclat, led or tymmer, with al vthir seruice aucht and wnt: And tha sal put al the land to al possibil polici, in bigyn of houses, plantacion of treis, eschis, osaris, and sauch and froit treis, gif tha ma: And at suet nichtburhed be kepit tha sal [haue] ane ourman assignit be Abbot at al sal obei to, for the common profit of the town, and for to ger the statutis of the parliament and of our courtis be kepit: And finally tha sal defend thar landis fra guld, vthir (*sic*) al panys of Law, And tha sal tak to thar awyn feuale iij^{xx} of fuderis of petis quhar thai oysit befor: And gif tha ned mair tha sal haue fredoum in the monk myre, vnderlyand the chargis of the mure as tha occupy for thar feuale: And gif it ples ony of tham to lef the ground, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme, tha sal haue licens of ws to pass quhar euer it ples tham: The entra of the forsaid tenandis at Witsunday next befor the date of this present: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wirt we haue put to our common sele at our abbay x dai of Nouembir the [year] of our Lord J^m iij^e Sevinti and thre; Item auens the pairtyn of the town it is seyn to the Abbot and the Conuent for al pairtis that the town stand vnpairtyt as it standis and allegis tham of that condicion.

WEST PAIRT OF BALBROGY THE FYRTH.

224. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, Ws Daud be the grace of God Abbot of the abbai of Couper and the conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, to haue grantit set and for

ferm lattyn, al the sextpairt of the West half of Balbrogi callit ly ferth, to John Falconar and Patrick Bunge, as tha occupiyt it obefor, for al the dais of thar lyuys: Tha payand zerly to ws xiiij markis iiiij^s vj^d of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys ij dusane and viij cok and hen, xij strafis of fres ate foder, the sext pairt of v^{ch} of hors corn, sufficiand as it fallys of the schaf, the cafe tane cleyne fra it: And tha sal gif twa boll of quhet half a boll of peis in cosyng for alsmekil meile; And for the tend the sext pairt of viij chalder of vitale half beir half meile of the kyngis met: Heratour tha sal caste of thar coste the sext pairt of xx score of fuderis to the Abbay; And tha sal led the sext pairt of x score of fuderis, the Abbay fynand wanyes met and drynk to the ledaris, for al othyr cariage; And tha sal gyf zerly ilkane of tham a draucht to tymmer, led or sclatis, gif tha be chargit: Alswa tha sal haue to thar awyn feual war tha ar assignyt xl fuderis of petis: And gif tha ned mair tha sal gane to the monk myre of Coupergrange, and thar tak thar feuale, vndyrlyand al chargis of the wenyng of the myre as Coupergrange dois, efter the quantite and the wale as tha chargis: Tharatour tha sal put the land to al possibil polyci in bygyn of houses, plantacion of treis, eschis osaris and sauch, and froit treis gif tha ma: And tha sal kep thar land fra guld; And fynali tha sal kep the statutis of the parlyament and the statutis of our courtis; And tha obei to ane ourman of the toun quhilk the Abbot assignis for kepyn of gud and suet nichtburhed and thar common profitis; tha hafand thar awyn pastur within tham self eftyr thar merchis made and bundyt obefor; And gif tha thynk tha ma sted tham better in vthyr placis, tha sal haue our fre lycens, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: The entra to thar tak at Witsondai nextbefor the date of this present: In witnes of quhilk to this present wirt we haue put to our common sele at our forsaid Abbay the x day of Nouembir the zer of our Lord &c. Sevinty and thre.

WELTON OF BALBROGY.

225. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, Ws Dauid be the grace of God Abbot of Abbai of Couper and the Conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, to haue grantit set and for ferm

lattyn al the sext pairt of our grange of Balbrogi: of the West half callit Welton to John Elyot and Wil. Low, as tha occupit it obefor, with al pertinens profitis and eismentis for al the dais of thar lyuys, efter thar marchis maid obefor, the recompens of lonyng in al thyngis stanand as it wes ordand befor the abbot Suprior and graunter; and rychsua to thar nichtburis, with the passage ordand to the common pastur, as it is contenit in thar euident: Tha payand tharof zerly to ws xiiij^s vj^d of vsuale

Fol. 26. mone at twa vsuale termis twa [dusan] and viij of cok and hen xij thrafis of fres ate fodir, the sextpairt of v^{ch} of hors corn sufficiand as it fallis of the schafe the caf cleyn tane fra it: And tha sal gyf twa bol of quhet and half a bol of pyse in cosyng for alsmekill mele: And for the tend tha sal pay the sextpairt of viij^{ch} of vitale for the kyngis met, half beir and half mele: Heratour tha sal cast on thar coste the sextpairt of xx score of fuderis of petis to the Abbay, and tha sal led the sextpairt of x score of fuderis, the Abbai findand wanyis met and drynk to the ledaris: And tha sal haue to thar awyn feuale xi fuderis quhar tha ar assignit; And gif tha nel mare tha sal haue fredoum in the monk myre of Coupergrange, vndirlyand al chargis of the myre as Coupergrange dois efter the quantite as tha occupy for thar feuale: And tha sal led ilk ane of tham zerly ane draucht, othir to tymmer led or selatis, efter as tha ar chargit: Tharatour tha sal put thar land to al possibil polici in bigyng of houses, plantacion of treis, eschis, osaris, and sauch and froit treis gif tha may, with hanyngis and defensuris of tham: And fynali tha sal kep thar land fra guld cleyn, and tha sal kep the statutis of the parlyament and of our Courtis, and obei to ane ourman quhilk the Abbot assignis for keepyn of gud and swet nichtburhed in thar common profitis: And gif tha thynk tha ma sted thame better in vthir places, war-nand ws half a zere befor the terme, tha sal haue our fre licens: The entre of the forsaid tenandis in thar takis at Witsondai next befor the date of this present. In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wirt we haue put our common sele at our forsaid Abbai the sext day of Decembir the zer of our Lord J^m iiij^e Sevinty and thre.

PARK OF NEWBYGGYN.

226. Memorandum, that in the year 1473 the lord abbot granted the Park of Newbigging to Patrick Sprund and Simon of Cargyl, to be sown for two consecutive years; and they, for the following sowing, shall preserve and maintain the said park for a plantation (*merica*) to the monastery, with enclosures and walls, for the use of the abbey under pain of their goods, for as many years as may be required for the growth of the plantation, without damage from the cattle, and then it shall be a pasture-ground for the monastery.

WELL PARK.

227. In 1474 the lord abbot let to the above Patrick and Simon the Well Park, for sowing for the two years next following, on similar conditions.

PARCA VILLEFONT.

228. In 1474 the lord abbot let the Welton Park (*Villefontis*) to John Elyot and William Low, for sowing for the two years next following, on similar conditions.

BALBROGY; OF CRUNANSWEL & ARTHURSTANE.

229. Daid be the grace of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilke with hale consent and assent, at the fest of Quhissundai the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Lxxiiij, has grantit, set, and for ferme lattyn, al our landis of the twapairt of the esthalf of oure grange of Balbrogi, callit to namys Crwnanswel and Arthurstane, with al pertenens profitis and esmentis, as tha war occupyit with thar merchis and bundis obefor, to Wil Stubil ane quarter of Crunans wel, John Watson ane quarter, Thom Surry ane quarter, Allane Louson ane auchtpairt, and Paton Rechy ane aucht pairt; And of Arthurstane ane sext pairt to Wil Stubil, James Heton a sext pairt, Roby Heton ane sext

pairt, John Roger ane aucht pairt, Androw Huton ane aucht pairt, Nichil Henrison ane viij pairt, Thom Meik ane aucht pairt, for all the dais of thair lynnys, tha payand thar of zerly to ws the twa pairtis of iiij^{xx} of markis of usuale mone at twa vsuale termys; of kok and hen the twa pairt of xvj dusane, of hors corn the twa pairt of v chalderis, sufficiand as tha fal of the schafe, the caff tane cleyn fra thame, with xlviij thrafe of fresch ate fodyr: And for the tendis the twa pairtis of viij chalder of vitale half beir half meile of the kyngis met: Item tha sal cast on thar coft of petis to the abbay, the ij pairtis of xx^{xx} score of fuderis, and tha sal led to the Abbay the twa pairtis of x score of futheris, the abbay findand wanys met and drynk to ledaris, tha beand fre of al vthir caryage, safand gif tha be chargit tha sal mak viij drauchtis zerly to tymmer led or sclatis: Heratour tha sal gif viij boll of quhet and ij boll of peys in cosyn for alsmekil meile amangis thame as tha ar of malyn, tha sawand thar quhet in the seson als tymysly as tha ma: And thar land that is cleyn in al placis sal be kepit cleyn fra guld, and it at is foule with diligent cure tha sal labour to mak it cleyn: And fynali tha sal put thar land to al possibil polici in byggyn of houses plantacion of treis: &c. *Sub stilo communi.*

BALBROGY MIDDYLTON.

230. Daud be the gras of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, til hafe grantyt, set, and for ferm lattyn, al the sext pairt of the Westhalf of our Grange of Balbrog, cald ly Midylton, to Paton Sprunt and Symon of Cargil, as tha occupyt it obefor, out takand of Lyntkery sa fer as tha occupyt, quhilk we hafe gevyn in recompens to the Chapelton, for al the days of thar livys: Tha payand to ws zerly xiiij markis, iiij^s vj^d of vsuale mone, at ij vsual termys, ij dusane and viij foulis of kok and hen, xij thraus of fres at fudir, the sextpairt of v chalder of horscorn sufficiand as it fallis of the schafe, the caff tain cleyn fra it: And tha sal gif ij bollis of quhete and half a bol of pes in cosyn for alsmekyl meile: And for the tende tha sal pay the sextpairt of viij chalder

of vital of the kyngis met, half bere half mele : Heratour tha sal cast vpon thar coft the sext pairt of xx scoris of futheris of petis to the abbay, and tha sal lede the sext pairt of x^{xx} of futheris, the abbay fyndand wanyis, met and drynk to the ledaris, and tha sal gyfe ilkane of thame zerly a draucht to tymmyr, lede or sclatis, gif tha be chargit, for alkyn vther caryage ; And tha sal cast to thame self quhar tha ar assignyt xl futhyr of petis, and gif tha nede mare tha sal gang to the monk myre of Coupergrange, and thar tak thar feual, ondyrlyand al chargis of the wynnyn of the myre as Coupergrange dois, efter the quantyte and the vale as tha charge : Item tha sal hafe common pasture the quantite of thar malyng in the parkis contenyt within the bondis of the grange, the brumys of tham beand sufficiandly hanyt and kept to the abbay, and twa parkis, the Newbyggyn park and the Redcors park new byggyt, reseruyt in our handis ; Tharatour tha sal put the land til al possibil polici in byggyn of houses plantacion of treys, eschys, ozaris and sauch, and froyt treys gif tha ma : And tha sal kepe thar land fra guld : And fynaly tha sal kep the statutis of the parliament and the statutis of our courtis : And tha sal obey til ane ourman quhilk the Abbot assignys to tham for keypyng of gud and swet nichtburhed and the common profit amangis tham : And gif tha thynk tha ma sted tham better in vthyr placis, tha warnand ws half a zere befor the terme, tha sal hafe oure fre licens : The entre to the sade tak at Quhissunday next befor the date of this present : In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe put the common sele of our abbay forsad the x day of Decembir zer of our Lord J^m iiij^e seuynti and thre.

KETHYK.

231. Daid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent, at the fest of Quhissunday the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^e Lxxiiij, has grantyt, set, and for ferm lattyn, al and syndry our landis of our grange of Kethyk, with al pertenas profitis and eismentis, as tha occupit tham obefor, til our special famyliaris John

Dauson, Alex^r. Dauson, Wil Jak, Jak Talzour, Nichol Makyson, ilk of thir ane aucthpairt, Anne Barbur, and John Barbur hyr son betuyx tham ane aucthpairt, John Boyd, Thom of Strethern, Rob Pery, Anne Angus, wedou, ilkane of tham a xvi pairt, for al the days of thar lyvys: Payand zerly to ws tharof four score of markis of vsuale mone at twa vsual termys, twa chalder of hors-corn sufficiand as it fallis of the schafe, the caff tane cleyn fra it, xvi dusane of cok and hen, iij^{xx} and iiij of fresce ate fodyr, and tha sal lede for al kynd of karyage to the abbay xiiij^{xx} of futhyris of turvys and petis, and ilkeman a draucht zerly gife tha be chargit, til tymmyr lede or sclatis: And for the tend tha sal pay as tha payt obefor, of vitale x chalderis, sex chalderis of bere, and four chalderis of mele, the tendis of the corn mil and walkmyl remanand fre to the abbay: Item zerely a chalder of quhet als arly and tynsly sawn as it ma be, and half a chalder of peys: we alouand to tham for the quhet and peys aslme kyl mele: And tha sal gife twa akrys of land fre til our warandar of our kunynzare, with eysmentis as efferis: Our parkis and pasture of tham reseruyt to the abbay, safe the wynter pastur: Item tha sal devyd the toun at the next quhissunday evynly in four tounys, or at the lest in thre, and the tenandis for the ferd toun tha sal put to ws, or ellis gif it plesis ws tha sal answar for the hale as is forspokyn: Heratour tha sal put the grwnd til al possibil polyci, sawand thar quhet in a sched togiddy, and rychtsua thar bere; with byggyn of houses, plantacion of treys, eschys osaris and sawch, and froyt treys gyf tha ma; And tha sal kep thar landis fra guld ondyr al panys of Law, and that gud and swet nychtburhed be kept thar sal obey til ane ourman quhilk the Abbot assignys to tham at al sal obey to, of the common profit of the town and for to ger the statutis of parliament and of our courtis be kept: and tha ma do better &c. : Thar entre at Quhissunday next befor the date of this present: Gevyn ondyr our common [sele] the x day of Nouembir the zer of our lord &c. Lxxiiij^o.

ORCHARD OF THE GRANGE OF KERSO.

232. Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of Couper and our couent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, til hafe grantyt,

set, and for ferme lattyn, our orchardis of our Kersgrange, togiddir with four acrys of land, til our famyliar Daudid Gardnar, with al pertenaus profitis and eysmentis pertenant to thame as he brokyt obefor, for al the termys of his lyve, he payand thar of to ws zerly of standand male fyve markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys Quhissunday and Mertymes: Heratour he sal put the sade orchardis til al possibil polici eftyr his pouar, that is to sa in byggyn of houses, and hanyngis, with castyn of waterstankis about of sic depnes that ged eyls and fyscis beand in tham ma be conseruyt and kepit bath swmyr and wyntir, and specialy with sykyr dykyn and hedgyn of the orchardis, to the quhilkis labur and costis the Abbot sal gyfe hym for anys ij bollis of meyl: and rychtsua he sal hafe our deukat puttand it til all possibyl profit to the behufe of the Abbay, gifand ley l cunt bath of the dukat and of the stankis, halchand na thyng bot with wityng and with licens of the Abbot, with ympyn and sauyn, with plantation of frote treis of the best kynd ma be gottyng. And gyf the Abbot chargis hym of hys froytis, for the price he sal gif hym and he wald sel zame in to the markat or alow hym in his male: Heratour we haue grantit, set, and for ferme lattyn, to the sad Daudid his husband tak of our grange forsaid, with profitis pertenaus and esmentis as he had obefor, for al the dais of his lyve, tharof payand zerly to ws his male al seruice and dwiteis at vsual termys as he deid obefor; sal fand he sal pay his pairt of quhet for the tend as the hale tovn cumys to viij^{ch}. And rychsua of hors corn as the tovn cumys to ij^{ch}; the quhilk corn sal be sufficiand as tha fal of the schaf the caff tayn cleyn fra thame: And for his caponis he sal pay of kok or hen alwais for a capon two kokis or henys; And he sal put bath husband tak and zard tak til al possibil polyci in bygyng of houses plantacion of treis eschis osaris and sauch: And he sal kep the Statutis of the parlyament and the statutis of our courtis: And he sal obei til ane ourman quhylk the abbot assignys to the tovn for kepyn of gud and suet nichtburhed and for thar common profit. The entre of the said Daudid at Witsonday next befor the date of this present: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wirt we haue put our common sele th

tend day of Januar the zere of our Lord J^m iiii^c Sevynty and thre &c.

MILLS OF THE GRANGE OF KYNCRECH.

233. Daid be the permission of God, Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, And our conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, at the fest of Witsunday the zer of our Lord &c. sevynty and thre, to haue grantit set. and for ferme latyn, our twa myll of our grange of Kyncrech, with al ^{per} ^{sonis} ^{profitis} ^{and} ^{esmentis}, with thar landis myltris pasturis and feuale, to Walter Lowas, as he had and wes wnt to brouk obefor, for al the dais of his lyfe, he payand tharof zerly to ws of standand male x^{lb} of vsuale mone frely at vsuale termys, with thre dusane of caponis, with aucht and wnt duseruice, he vphaldand al costis that wes'vunt to pertene to the Lord: Heratour we grant to the said Walter to charge our tenandis with aucht and wnt to the vphald of the forsaid myllis in al thyngis and chargis that ma be askyt be consuetud or be law: Alsua the said Walter sal put the land belanyng bath the myllis to al possibil polici, that is to sa in bygyng of houses, plantacion of treis, eschis, osaris, and sauch, with hanyngis and defensuris of thame; And at he sal kep his land fra guld: And the statutis of our Courtis, and obei till ane ourman quhilk the Abbot ordanis for kepyn of gud and suet nichtburhed in the tovn for his profit and the common profit of the tovn: And gif he thynkis he ma do better to stabil hym in othir placis, he sal haue our fre lycens, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: In witnes of the quhilkis, gyvyn vnder our common sele the zere of our lord &c. Sevynty and thre: Atour we hafe grantyt to the forsaid Walter speciale fredoum and fre licens to bryng in tenandis ondyr hym and put furth eftyr thar meritis and condicionis.

COUPERGRANGE.

234. Daid be the permission of God, Abbot of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, to haue grantit set and [to] ferm lattyn, at the fest of quhitsonday the zer of our lord &c. Lxxij, the twelf pairt of our landis of Coupergrange,

with al pertenens profitis and eysmentis, to Katerine Butter, wedou, as Thome Andirson vinqihil husband to the said Katerine had and broukit in his lyve, is set to hir for al the dais of hir lyve, scho payand tharof zerly to ws of standand ferme and male bath of vsuale mone and vitale at vsuale termys, and othir duseruice as the said Thomas payit obefor, and as othir nychburis now dois in the tovn: Heratour the said Katerine sal pay zerly ȝ bollis of quhet, half a boll of pyse, in cosyng for mele, and thre bollis of hors corn as tha fal of the schaf sufficiand, the caff tane cleyn fra thame, scho beand fre and allegit of al payment of Ry: Heratour scho sal pay in maner of gressom to ws x merk betuix the tyme of the date of the makyn of this present and Witson-day evin tuelf mvneth next eftyr folouand: Item scho sal put hir land to al possibil polici in bygyng of houses, plantacion of treis, osaris eschis and sauch, with hanyngis and defensuris of thame: And scho sal mak a drauch zerly gif scho be chargit to tymmer led or sclatis: And fynali scho sal kep hir land fra guld with kepyng of statutis of the parlyamentis and of our courtis. And scho sal obei to the ourman quhilk the Abbot ordanis in the tovn for kepyng of gud and suet nichtburhed for thar common profit: And gif scho thynkis scho ma do better in ony othir place, scho sal haf our fre lycens, warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: In witnes of the quhilkis &c. gevyn oudir our common sele the zer of our Lord &c. Lxxiiij.

MORTON.

235. Dauid be the permission of God, Abbot of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent, to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, at the fest of Quhitsonday the zer of our Lord &c. Sevynty and thre, our landis of Morton with al pertenens profitis and esmentis as tha war broukit obefor, eftyr the pairtyn made betuix Thome Sowtar, inhabitand, Patton Smyth and Wil Jamyson in the presens of the abbot, ar set to Thome Sowtar forsaid and his thre sonys, callyt to namys Dauid Thomson, John Thomson, and Thom Thomson, eftyr his deses, for al the dais of thar lyvys, tha standand at the wil and ordynans

of thar fadir in disponyng and diuidyng of the tak to thame: He and tha tharof payand to ws zerly x^{lb} of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys, iiij bollis of horsecorn sufficiand as tha fal of the schafe the caff tayn cleyn fra thame, with iiij dusane of kok and hen. and with al aucht and vunt seruice: Heratour gyfit lykys thame to bryng in with thame and to mak ma tenandis for wenyng and laboryng of the ground, we grant thame freedom and speciale lycens bath to bryng in tenandis and put furth eftyr thar condicionis and meritis, swa that tha ansuear ws in al thyingis at efferis as our tenandis: And tha sal vyn and kep the land fra guld in alsfer as is possibil, with wedyng of it chanyng and reneyng of vnkot seid, and sifyng of thar awyn seid: And fynali tha sal put thar land to al possibil polici in byggyng of houses, plantacion of treis esch osar and sauch: And tha sal kep the statutis of the parlyament eftyr the nature of the ground and as the toum ansueris, and alsua tha sal kep the statutis of our Courtis, and obei to a ourman quhilk the abbot assignys to thame for keepyng of gud and suet nichtburhed among thame and thar common profit: And tha sal mak twa drauchtis zerly eftyr as tha ar chargit to tymmer led or sclatis: And gif tha thynk tha ma do bettyr in othir placis, tha sal haue our fre lycens, wannand ws half a zer befor the terme. In witness of the quhilkis to this present writ we haue put our common sele at our forsaid Abbay the x day of Januar the zer of our Lord &c. Lxxvij^o.

GLENTULACH.

236. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws David be thir permission of God, Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent, til haue gevyn grantyt set and for ferm lattyn, to Agnes Broun, vmquhyle the wyf of Jhon Gibson, al our landis of Glentulach, lyand in the Barony of Lantrethyn, with the fortres halely, with al profytis and pertynens alswele vnnemyt as nemyt, for al the days of hyr lyve; and rychsua in the samyn style forsade til hyr twa sonnys James Gibson and Wat Gibson, eftyr hyr disses, to the langast lyvand of thame coniunctly and seueraly as it lykys thame:

Tha the quhilkis bath moder and sonnys forsaid payand to ws zerly x pundis of vsuale mone at twa vsual termys of the zer, twa dusone of caponys, four bollis of hors corn sufficiand as it fallis of the schafe and clengyt fra the caff, alanyrly for male and al chargis bouage or caryage: And the sade Agnes and hyr sonnys forsade sal mak al gudly polycyis at tha ma in the sade ground, in byggyn of houses plantacion of treys, esch, osar, and saweh, with thar defensuris and hanyngis: And tha sal distroy the guld eftyr thar gudly pouar, with renouacion of seyde, syftyn and wedyn: Alsua tha sal defend the marchys eftyr thar gudly pouar, and cum til our Courtis gyfe tha be warnyt: And gife it hapnys at ony of thame ma be bettyr in vdyr placis or gife it likis tham to gife our thar takkis, warnand ws half a zer befor, tha sal be fre, we standand fast as al condecionis forsade proportis: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe put our common sele at our forsad abbay the ferd day of Septembre the zer of our Lord J^m iiij^c Senynti and fyve.

[Fol. 29.]

KEMPHILL.

237. Be it kend til al men be thir present lettres, Ws Dauid be the permission of God, Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, and our conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent, til haue grantit set and for ferm to haue lattyn, the est quarter of our Grange of Ketheg callyt Kempfill, to John of Glenylef, Sym Tazour, Thome Dueter, Sandy Baxter, John Portar, ilkane a sext pairt, to Wil Landal and Wil Mason a sextpairt, with all profitis pertenens and eysmentis pertenand to the said quarter, and gif it be less than a quarter it sall be ekyt to thame quhil tha haue a quarter, and gif tha haue mare tha sall layd fra thame, for all the dais of thar lyvis: Tharof payand zerly to ws at vsuale termys twenty markis of vsuale mone, four dusane of cok and hen, aucht bollis of atis sufficiand as tha fall of the schaf, the kaff tayn cleyn fra thame, sexteyn thrafe of fresche ate fodyr: And of vitale for the tend four and twenty bollis of beyr, and a chalder of mele, four bollis of quhet and twa bollis of peys in cosyng for alsmekil mele; And for cariage tha

sal leyd to the abbay thre scor ten futhyris of turfe and pete: And ilke sexpairt of this quarter zerly a drauch to the Abbay of tymmyr, led, or selatis, gif tha be chargit: our parkis and the pastur of tham reseruyt to the abbay, saf the wynter pasture: And the tendis of bath our myllis reseruit, and eysmentis to our warandare of our conyngare, so far as the quarter strekis to, that is for to sa, twa acris of land tayn out of the hale Grange: Heratour tha sal put thare land till all possibil polyci with bygyng of houses, plantacion of treys, eschis osaris and sauch, with their defensuris, and tha sal kep thar land fra guld, and the statutis of our courtis: And fynaly for kepyn of gud and profitabil nyctburhed amangis tham, tha sall obey till ane ourman quhilk the abbot assignis to tham for thar gud profit: And tha sal be honest in thar cleything, and welbeseyn with Jakkis, hattis, and splentis, bowis and schavys, swurdis and bukklaris, or aksys, to kep tham in thar personys, and fra scath in thar gudis, quhen schawin sal be of thar wapynis befor the kyngis officiaris; And gif it ples ony of tham to leve the grunde, tha sal haue our fre lycens, warnand ws half a zere befor the terme: As to thar fevale tha sal haue fredom in the monk mire quhar tha are assignyt, tha kepan the renyl as our tenandis of Coupir-grange dois: Thar entre at the fest of quhwtsonda the zere of our Lord J^m four hunder sevynty and four: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haue put our common sele At our forsaid Abbay the tend day of May The zere of our Lord as is forsaid.

COTHIL.

238. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws David be the permissioun of God, Abbot of the abba of Coupir, and our conuent of that ilke with hale consent and assent, to have grantit set and for ferme lattyn, the Cothil of our grange of Ketheg, to Wil Donaldson, Jak Tazour, Nychol Makesoun, and Johne Barbour, to ilkane a quarter, be the merchis and deuys as tha and the tenandis of the Chapelton concordit and maid amangis tham self, with all profitis pertenas and eysmentis pertenaud to the said toun, for al the dais of thar lyvys, tha payand till ws zerly tharof

at twa vsuale termys twenty pundis of vsuale mone, twelf bollis of atis as tha fal of the scafe the caf tayn cleyn fra tham, sax dusane of kok and hen, and four and twenty thrafe of fresche ate foder: Heratour tha sal pay zerly of vitale for the tende twa chalder iiij bollis of beyr, and of mele four and twenty bollis, sax bollis of quhet and thre bollis of peys in cosyng for alsmekil mele: The tendis of our twa myllis reseruit in our awyn handis with our broume parkis and the pasturis of thame, salf the wynter pastur: And our warandare of our conyngar hafand twa acris of land of the hale grange with eysmentis per-tenyng thar to: Alsua the forsaid tenandis sal led to the Abbay of pete and turf v scor of fuderis and v for alkyn cariage: And ilke quarter zerly a draucht to tymmer, led, or slatis, gif tha be chargit: And tha sal kep thar land cleyn fra guld and put it til possibil polyci in bygyng of houses, plantacioun of treis, eschis osaris and sauch, and froit treis gif tha ma, with thar defensuris: And for suet and profitabil nychtburhed be kepit amangis tham tha sal obei til ane ourman quhilk the Abbot assignis to tham: And tha sal kepe the statutis of our courtis and of the parlyament: And fynaly, tha sall be honest and weilbeseyn in thar clethyng, with Jakkis, hattis, and splentis, bowis and schavis, swurdis and axis to kep tham in thar personis and fra scath of thar gudis, quhen schawing sal be of thar wapynnys befor the kyngis officiaris: And gif it ples tham to lef the grond, tha sal haue our fre licens, warnand ws half a zere befor the terme: Thar entra at the fest of Witsonday the zere of our Lord J^m four hunder sevynty and four: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present writ we haue put to our common sele at our forsaid Abbay the tend day of May the zere of our Lord as is befor writyn.

CHAPELTOUN OF KETHYK.

239. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Daudid be the permission of God, Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, with hale consent and assent of our conuent of that ilk, til hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn the Chapelton of our grange of Kethyk, to John Dawson and Alexander his son, ilkan of tham a quarter, to John

Boyd and Thom of Strethern a quarter, and a quarter to Rob Pery, and Aly Angus wedow, be the merchis and deuysys as tha and the tenandis of the Kothyl concordyt and made amang tham self, with al profitis pertenans and esmentis pertenand to the sade town, for al the days of thar lyvys: Tha payand thar of yerly to ws at ij vsual termys xx pundis of vsuale mone, xij bollis of atis as tha fal of the schafe, the caff tayn cleyn fra tham, vj dusan of kok and hen and xxiiij thrafe of fresch ate foder; Heratour tha sal pay zerly of vitale for the teynd ij chalder iiiij bollis of bere, and j of mele, xxiiij bollis vi bollis of quhet, and iij bollis of peys in cosyn for alsmekyl mele, the tendis of our ij millis reseruyt in our awin handis: our warandar of conyngar hauand ij acrys of land out of the hale grange, with esmentis pertenand thar to: And gyfe the est quarter has les na a quarter, tha sal mak tham to hafe a quarter; and gyfe it be mare, tha sal lese it fra tham: alsua the forsad tenandis sal led to the abbay of pet and turff v^{xx} of fudrys, and v for alkyn caryage: And ilke quarter zerly a draucht to tymmer, led or selatis, gife tha be chargyt: And tha sal kep thar land cleyn fra guld, and put it to al possibil polici in biggyn of houses, plantacion of treys, eschys ozaris and sauch, and froyt treys gyfe tha ma, with thar defensuris: And at swet nyctburhede and profitabil be kept amangis tham, tha sal obey til ane ourman quhilke the Abbot assigys to thame, and tha sal kep the statutis of our courtis and of the parlyament: And fynaly tha sal be honest and weilbesyne in thar clethyng, with Jakkis, hattis and splentis, bowys and schavys, swerdis and buklaris, or aksys, to kep thame in thar personys and fra selath in thar gudis, quhen schawyne sal be of thar wapnys befor the kyngis officiar: And gyfe it plesys tham to lefe the grond, tha sal hafe our fre lecons, tha warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: Thar entre at the fest of Quhissunday the zer ef our Lord J^m iiiij^c Lxxiiij: Item we hafe reseruyt our parkis and the pasturis of tham to the abbay, sayf the wynter pastur of tham: In witnes of the quhilke to this present wryt we hafe put our common sele at our forsad abbay, the x day of May the zere of our Lord as is befor wirtyn.

[Fol. 30.]

WESTDRUME.

240. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, ws Daudid be the permissioun of God, abbot of the Abba of Couper etc. to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, our landis of Wester Drumme, to Gilerist of Mallas the half of the toun, togidder with ane aucht pairt, to Tazour Candow a quarter, and to Wil Red ane aucht pairt, with al profitis pertenes and eysmentis, with the fishyngis as euyr tha war wont rychtwisly to bruk tham, for al the dais of thar lyfis: Tharof tha payand zerly till ws twenty markis of vsuale mone at vsuale termys, and twenty suklar kyddis sufficiand and markatlyk, to be kept and delyuerit at the ordinans of our Cellarer and werden, as tha ar chargit, with [aucht] and wont seruice, with four drauchtis in the zere for led, sclat or tymmer, gif tha be chargit: Heratour tha sal put thar land til all possibil polici in bygyng of houses, plantacion of treis, eschis osaris and sauch, with thar defensuris; and tha sal kep thar land fra guld: And kep our woddis, alane takand thar nedis to bygyng, delyuerit be the officiaris, for out byrnyng, garthyng, gifyng or sellyng of tham: And alsfer as tha ma tha sal kep tham fra katell: And tha sal onderly the statutis of our courtis and of the parlyament alsferas thar land answeris to: And Gileryst forsaid sal be officiar, ourman and gounernar of the toun, at gud revyl and profitabil nichtburhed be kept amangis tham, swa that quhatsumeir he be of the tenandis forsade that beis frawart and wil nocht kep gud nychtburhed, sal tyne his tak and wsche the gronde, and pay ane unlaw to the Abba: And gif it happynis the said Candow or Wil Red to forfait thar takis, or thar takis to wayk be ony maner of wa, the said Gileryst fra thin furth sal bryng in tenandis and put furth as he thynkis expedient, he answerand for al fautis to the Abba, and al seruice profitis and chettre of tham reseruit to the Abba: He resauand for his seruice zerly vj^s viij^d: alsua we lattyn to the said Gileryst our tend schaf of the said toun for al the dais of his lyf, payand tharof zerly til ws viij markis at vsuale termys: And gif it hapnys we dispone to mak a myl in the forsaid land, othir vpoun the gret watter or vpoun the burn, the myl sal haue suffi-

ciand eysmentis, that is to sa a toft iiij acris of land aucht kyis girs, and twa hors; for the acrys defalzand sa mekil of the tenandis malt; And gif tha thynk tha ma do bettyr in other placis tha sal haue our fre licens, tha warnand ws half a zer befor the terme: The entre of the said tenandis at the fest of Witsouda The zer of our Lord J^m fourhunder Sevynty and thre: In witnes of quhilkis to this present writ we haue put our common sele at forsaid Abba the tend day of May the zere of our Lord J^m fourhunder sevynty and thre.

CALADY.

241. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the [Abbay of] Couper and our conuent of that ilk, til haue grantyt with hale consent and assent, set and for ferm til haue lattyn, our landis of Calady, with the tend schafe and feschyngis, with al vthyr profitis pertenant and esmentis pertenant to tham, be marchys and meris as euyr tha war wunt rychtwisly broukyt, ar set to Neyl M^kKeden for al the days of his lyfe: thar of he payand zerly to ws ane and xxj markis of vsuale mone at vsual termys, xij suklar kyddis sufficiand and markat lyk, to be kept and delyuerit at the ordynans of the cellerar and wardan, with aucht and wunt seruys as he is chargyt, and ij draucht in the zer foir sclat, lede, or tymmer, gife he be chargyt; Herattour he sal put the sade land til al possibil polici in biggyn of houses, plantacioun of treys, eschis ozaris and sauch, with thar defensuris: And he sal kep the wuddis of Stroyncalady, and be master forstar of al our wuddis in Strethardyl, he takand his nedis til his byggyng, without byrnyng, garthin, gevyn or sellyn; And for the mair fredoum that al condicionis forsad be wele kept, we haue grantyt hym leicens to bryng in tenandis and put furth at his awin discrecioun, sua that the nowmer of the tenandis be nocht mynyst, bot thar be als mony at the leste as the ground wes occupyt with in the tyme of the makyn of thir letres, the profet and chetry of tham reseruyt to the abbay. And gife the land be foul of guld he sal do his pouar to clenge it, with furris wedyng,

renewyng and syftin of seyd: Alsua he sal kep the statutis of our courtis and of the parlyament, and he sal be honest and welbeseyn in his clethyng, with Jak and vther wapnys, as efferis hym, and rychtswa the tenandis thar dwelland, to kep tham in thar persounys and fra scath in thar gudis quhen schawyn salbe of thar wapnys before the kyngis officiaris: And gife it plesys hym to lefe the grond, he sal hafe our fre leicens, he warnand ws halfe a zere befor the term: his entre in the forsad tak at the fest of Quhissunday the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Lxxiiij. In witnes of the quhilk to this present wryt we hafe put our commoun sele at our forsade abbay the x day of May the zere of our Lord as is forsade.

OF COTZARDIS.

242. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daud be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn our landis of Cotzardis to Robert Fife and Thomas of Fif his brother, be marchis and meris as tha war wunt to bruk thame, for al the dais of thar lyvis [in common form and with usual conditions], and tha sal gif gud diligens to wyn the mire with draucht of watter that it ma be bath pasture and fewale. And tha sal neuer cast thar pettis bot onder a forhed, and levand a pairt of the mos in the grovnd, and filland behynd thame with the sward of the mos, at it ma grow batht to pasture and fevale: And tha sal kep the statutis of Courtis and of the parliament. Alsua tha sal pairt the toun in twa, and tha sal haue fredome for fevale in the mvr of Syokis and Blarachna alsfer as ma be sufferit; alsua for speciale fauor we haue to the said Robert and Thomas at tha ma wyn the land and kep al condicionis forspokyn, we grant tham licens to mak tenandis onder thame swa that the tenandis be present to the Abbot. Alsua tha sal haue the tend schafe for ij chalder of bere and meil, payand zerly and be thar lawte of bere alsmekil as growis tharin; and at al thir condicionis forsaid be truely kepit tha ar oblist be the fathis of thar bodyis and sworn upon the haly wangyl befor the Abbot and conuent; And for the mare securite Siluester of Retre of that ilke is oblist to ws

and beevmyng borecht onder his sele for the said Robert and Thomas . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the tend day of May the zere of our Lord &c. Sevynty and thre.

SYOKIS.

243. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, . . . to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, the thre quarteris of our landis of the Syokis, lyand next the chapel, to Donald Heres and Johne Zownger, ilkane a thrid pairt; And to Thom Page and his soun a thrid pairt; . . . for al the days of thar lyvis: . . . And tha sal be honest in thar clethyn, and wele beseyn with Jakkis, hattis, and splentis, bowis and schawis, suerdis and buklaris or axis, to kep tham in thar personis and fra schate in thar gudis quhen schawyng sal be of thar wapnys befor the kyngis officiaris: . . . Thar entra at Witsonday the zere of our Lord &c., Sevynti and fyve, at the quhilk terme the said tenandis enteris to payment to the ekyng of the male as for a gressome: In witnes of the quhilkis to the present wirt we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the xix day of Aprile the zere of our Lord as befor writyn.

[Fol. 31.]

TULYFERGUS.

244. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilke . . . to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn,oure landis of Tulyfergus with al pertenens profitis and eysmentis, as tha war diuidit pairtit and merchit be the tenandis tham self follouand in the presens of the Lard of Retre and Den Walter Bunche; that is for to sa, of the est half of the toun the twa pairtis to Andro Spensar, and to Fynlaw Baxtare and his brothir, the thyrd pairt: And of the west half of the toun to Johnne of Retre and Alane Smyth thre quarteris, for al the dais of thar lyvis; and the ferd quarter of the west half to Sym

Androsoun; for the termys of sevyñ zeris: . . . Alsua gif thar be ony of the tenandis forsaid that levis ony his land forsaid onlabyrt for wantyn of powar, or negligens, or throw vthir vuresonabil caus, be the quhilkis his nychtburis ma be schayit, ane of our tenandis forsaid quhilk the abbot assignys sal labor sa fer as he levis vnlabyrt: And gif estyr the rydyng of the tendis and the prices mad be the grauntar, ilkane of the tenandis sal haue thar awyn tend of thar awyn labor; . . . In wites of the quhilkis to this present writ we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the x day of Nouember the zere of our Lord j^m iij^e Sevynty and four. And at the Witsonday of this date of befor wirtyn Sym Androsoun forsaid entred to his tak for the termys of sevyñ zer befor wirtyn.

PARCYIS.

245. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilke, . . . to haue grantit and for ferme lattyn, our landis of Parcyis . . . to Alane Roooch and to Johne Malyoch, with thar diuers meris and merchis as tha ar acordyt and apunctit betwix tham self, togidder with the tend schafe for al the dais of thar lyvis: Tharof tha payand zerly to ws sax and twynty markis . . . and twynty suklar kyddis sufficiand and marklyk, to be kepit and delyuerit at the ordinans of the salrar and wardane, with seruys aucht and wont . . . And tha sal kep the woddis alsfer as thar malyn strekys, tha takand thar nedis to thar bygynys, without byrnyng, garthyng, gyfyng or sellyng. And tha sal kep the statutis of our courtis: atour for the mare fredome at all condicionis be kepit tha sal haue licens to bryng in tenandis and put furth as tha thynk mast expedient, the profit and chetre reseruit to the Abbay. Alsua tha sal haue the vnlawis that cumys of the woddis, ilkane of thame estyr thar malyn to thar feis for thar trubel, outane thar awyn vnlawis gif tha be fundyn fawty reseruit to the Abbay . . . In wites of the quhilkis we haue put our commoun sele to this present wryt at our forsaid Abbay

the tend day of May the zere of our Lord &c. Sevynty and thre.

ESTERDRUME.

246. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, our landis of Esterdrume . . . to Thom Malcomsoun Johnne Adamsoun Thome Rychardson and to (*sic*) vedow, ilkane of tham a quarter for al the days of thar lyvys; tha payand tharof zerly to ws fourtene markis of vsuale mone, fourten suelar kyddis . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the x day of May the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevynty and four.

CAVSAEND.

247. Be it kend till al men be this present letres ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk . . . to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, at the Cawsa end of our Abbay, four acris of land . . . to our familiar Gilbert of Galoway, with bygyngis and zardis as he brokit befor, for all the days of his lyve, he payand tharof zerly to ws twa markis of vsuale mone at vsuale termis, a dusane of fowlis, wyth ledyng of sand as he is ordand in his covrs for al nedful thyngis of the Abbay, the ledar hafand his mete as he wes wont in tyme of ledyng, he beand allegit and asozett of al vther cariage. And he sal defend his land fra guld ondyr al panys of law . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present writ we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay, the first day of May the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevynti and fyve.

GILBERT RA.

248. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our

couuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to haue grantit and set two acris of land tane out of our hale Grange of Kethyk, togidder with pastur for sa mony katel in the commoun of our said Grange, as consuetud is of the toun to sa mekil land, to our familiar Gilbert Ra, frely, forout ony male or tend payand to ws, alane condicionis kepyt, that is to sa he sal ondyrly and kep our conyngar fra all seath and peryl, and promovfe and put yt to al profit at is povar: Alsua he sal kep our brumparkis bordrand to the said conyngar that tha be nocht destroyit, nothyr in brvme na in pasture, be hym self na be na nothir. And he sal put the said twa acris to al polyci as efferis, in bygyn of houses, plantacion of treys, with defensuris of tham; and at he kep thir condicionis forsaid we haue grantit til hym the forsaid acris with al profitis and eysmentis for al the days of his lyve. Gevyn ondyr our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the first day of May the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevynty and fyve.

[Fol. 32.]

GLENTULACH.

249. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our couuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent to haue geuyn grantyt and to ferm lattyn, to Agnes Broun, vmquhyl the wyff of Johnne Gibsoun, al our landis of Glentulach, lyand in the barony of Lontrethyn, with the fortres halely, with al profitis and pertenas alsweyl vnnemyt as nemyt, for al the days of hyr lyve: and rychtswa in the samyn style forsade til hyr ij sonys James Gibson and Wat Gibson, eftyr hyr dysses, for al the days of thar lyuys coniunctly and seueraly as it likys tham erast: Tha the quhilkis bath moder and sonys forsad payand to ws zerly x pundis of vsuale mone at twa vsual termys in the zere, twa dusane of caponys four bollis of horscorn suffieyand as it fallis of the schafe and clengit fra the kaff, alanyrly for male and al chargis bonage or caryage: . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe put our commoun sele at our forsade Abbay the feyrd day of Septembre the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Seuynti and fyve.

250. Memorandum, that the following arrangement was made between the lord abbot and Robert Pery on the 16th February 1475, viz. : that the forsaid Robert resigned his assedation of the walk mill of Kethyk under the following reservation, viz., that he shall sow the land of the said mill now and for the immediately ensuing harvest, for immediate payment to the monastery, as far as he can from the malt and barley which he possesses, of six pounds proper money of the bygone dues of the past year, with poultry and other usual dues ; and so he shall occupy the said mill up to the next Pentecost with all liberties ; and then he shall remove, free and in peace, whither he pleases, etc. Witnesses the (*granaturius*) and John Hyl.

BRONTY.

251. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk . . . to haue grantyt set and for ferm lattyn, al our landis of Bronty eftyr the marchys and deuysis of tham . . . to Johon Zulay for al the days of his lyfe, togyddyr with the priuylege at pertenys to ws in the mwr of Monquhel, to the nomyr of xiiij sowmys of hors and nowt, betwyx hym and Androu Masoun, and eftyr as he has mare of malyn he sal haue mare in sowmys : . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haue put our commoun sele at our forsad abbay the fyft day of Julii the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^e Seuynti and sex.

ADHORY.

252. Be it kende tyl al men be thir present letres, ws Danyd be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Ablaay of Coupyr, and our conuent of that ilk . . . to haue grantyt set and for ferme latteng oure landys of Adhory . . . to James Carnage inhabitant in yhe samyn for al the days of his lyve, he payand thairof zerly to ws fyve punde of vsuale mone. . . . And he sal kep and defend our marchis as tha war redyng at the last ridyng and declaracioun : Alsua we haue grantit hym fredome to

brynge in tenentis ondyr hym to laubour yhe gronde. Gevyn ondyr oure commoun sele at our abbay foyrsaid the x day of May the zere of God [1476].

[Fol. 33.]

DRUMFOLATY.

253. At Pentecost 1473, Drumfolaty is let to Donald M^kGow and Glaschen, his brother, for five years, for annual payment of 14 merks, etc.

CHURCH OF EROLY.

254. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1474, the church of Eroly is let to David Blare of Jurdanston, for three years, for annual payment of twenty pounds, all ordinary expenses deducted, except reparation of the choir, altar, visitation of bishop, and bishop's subsidy, or other unusual taxes; for which annual payment Robert Michaelson of Lytvty is cautioner.

CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

255. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1475, a third part of the church of Fossoquhy is let to Master Thomas Sunquhar, vicar of the church of Kirkealdy, for five years, for annual payment of 20 merks, all ordinary expenses, including visitation of the bishop, deducted, except bishop's subsidy, etc.

CHAPELTOUN OF BALBROGY.

256. At Pentecost 1476, an eighth part of Balbroggy, which John Olyuar held, is let to Patrick Sprwnt for his life, under all usual burdens.

BUCHAM.

257. At Pentecost 1477, Bucham is let for five years to Alane Ego, for annual payment of 30s., twelve hens, and usual services.

BELADY.

258. At Pentecost 1477, an eighth part of Belady is let for five years to David Spaldyn, for annual payment of £2, 10s., with usual services.

TACK TO WILLIAM BOUCHART OF KYNCRECH.

259. Be it kend to al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk with hale consent and assent to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, to Wilzame Bouchart and Jonat his spous, or to the langast levand of tham, for al the dais of thar lyvis, the half of our landis of our Grange of Kyncrech, lyand on the south half of the burn, the quhilk the said Wilzame brukit obefor, with al pertenens profitis and eysmentis, togidder with office of bruyng, tha kepend the statutis of our court tharof: The said Wilzame and Jonat payand zerly tharof to ws saxtene merkis of standand male of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys of the zere, Witsondai and Mertymes, and saxtene merkis of gresswm to be pait within thre zeris next folouand the date of thar entre, be thre evynly porcionis, twa dusane of caponis sufficiand, and four bollis of atis sufficiand, the kaf clangit fra tham, with seruys and cariage of our fische and bent to our chalmer, alanerly in curse with thar nychtburis. Alsua we haue grantit to the said Wilzame and his spous in the samyn tak to ane of thar sonnys, quhilk tha wil chese to succed to tham, for al the dais of his lyve, he payand zerly to ws of standand male in al thingis seruys and deuyteis as tha did obefor: And in the first thre zeris xvj merkis be evynly porcionis in name of greswm: heratour tha sal put thar land to al possibil polici in bygyn of houses, plantacioun of treis, eschis osaris and sauch, with thare defensuris: And tha sal do thar diligens to destrow the guld, with wedyng and chyfetyng in alsfer as tha ma: and tha sal kep gud nichtburhed that of resoun thar nichtburis be nocht querelos of tham: the entre of the said Wilzame and Jonat in the said tak at Witsonday the zere of our Lord J^m iij^c Sevynty and fyve. And gif it

ples tham to leve the ground, tha sal haue our lycens, tha warn- and ws half a zere befor the terme. In witnes of the quhilk to this present writ we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the xxj dai of Aprile the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevynty and sewyn.

TACK TO ANDREW GIBSON.

260. Be it kend to al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk . . . to haue grantit set and for ferme lattyn, to Androw Gibsoun a quarter of our landis of our Grange of Kynerech lyand on the south half of the burn . . . as he brukit obefor, for al the dais of his lyve: he payand tharof zerly to ws viij merkis of vsuale mone . . . a dusane of capons sufficiand, and twa bollis of atis sufficiand, the kaf clengit fra thame with aucht and wont seruys. And he sal pay at his entre viij merkis in name of greswm. Heratour we haue grantit to hym in the samyn tak to ane are to succed to hym othir his wyfe or ane of his sonnys quhilk he wil chese for al the days of thar lyve, tha payand . . . in al thingis . . . as he did obefor . . . In witnes of the quhilk of this present writ we haue put our commoun sele at our forsaid Abbay the xxj day of Aprile the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Sevynty and sewyn.

FOR ANDREW FOULARTOUN.

261. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of Couper, and our Conuent of that ilk til hafe set and for ferm lattyn, the hyl of land lyand vpon the est half of the Sandy law, with al pertynens profitis and esmentis, to our familiar Androu Foulartoun, togydder with his toftis, byggynys and zardis, as he had al tymys and brukyt lauchfullie obefor, for al the dayis of his lyfe. Tharof he payand zerly to ws twa markis of vsual mone at ij vsual termys of the zere, with seruys aucht and caryage of sand to the werk of the Abbay, with byggyn of housis etc. In witnes of the quhilkis to this

present wryt we haf put our commoun sele at our forsaïd Abbay the teind day of Septembre the zer of our Lord J^m iiij^c seuynty and seyn.

[Fol. 34.]

MURTOUN.

262. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk . . . til haf grantyt etc. the quarter of our landis of the Murtoun, with al pertynens profitis and eysmentis, to Robert Chawmyr as he lachfally brukyt obefor, for al the days of his lyfe: And to Wilzam Chamyр his soun eftyr his fadris disses, for al the days of his lyfe: tha payand tharof zerly to ws twa pundis x^s of vsual mone at ij vsual termys of the zere, a bol of hors corn etc. . . . In wites of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haf put our common sele at our forsaïd Abbay the tend day of Septembre the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c Seuynti and seyn.

COMMISSION FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CEMETERY OF THE
CHURCH OF BENACHTY.

263. Commission granted by Henry, Abbot of Dunfermline, and the convent of the same, to David Ruch, monk of the said monastery, and his *confrère*, and David Blayr, "our lovit familiar," as commissioners for the said abbot, to grant a piece of land belonging to the said monastery, and contiguous to the south part of the cemetery of the parish church of Bennachty, for the enlargement of the said cemetery. In testimony of which the common seal of the chapter of the said monastery is appended at Dunfermline monastery, 26th of September 1477.

MILHORN.

264. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permissioun of God and our Conuent etc. to haf grantyt and for ferm lattyn, the half of our Mil of Coupergrange, with al esmentis and profitis, to Wil Pilmwr, as his fader broukyt it

obefor, for al the days of his lyve, payand therof zerly iij pundis of vsual mone at ij vsual termys Qubissunday and Mertymes frely, al costis of the myl outrad and made be hym self, with xvij caponys sufficiand ondyr peyn of chet, and seruys aucht and wont. And he sal put the Mylland til al possibil polici bigyn of houses, plantacioun of treys esche ozaris and sauch and thar defensuris: and to kepe al the punctis he has suorn a sollemne ath the quhilk forsad ath halely nocht keptit the tak vakis of deyd. Alsua throw the sad oblisyn he sal kep the Mylland fra guld, and nevyr to murmur Abbot na conuent or ellis frely to gyfe our his tak. In witnes of the sade wryt we hafe put to the sele of our chapter the ferd day of Nouembre at our forsad Abbay the zere of our Lord &c. seuynti and aucht.

MILL OF KERSGRANGE.

265. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilk . . . til hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn our Bogmyl of our Kersgrange to Paton Mylnar and to Jonat his spous for al the days of thar lyuys, with al pertynens profitis and esmentis, togydder with the land, mwltyr pasturis, with iij bollis of ryng bere, in al thyngis as he brukyt obefor: tha payand tharof zerly to ws xij markis at ij vsual termys of the zer. And for the tend of quhet vij firlotis iij pekkis, of horscorn sufficiand ij firlotis, with ij dusan of caponys. Item alsua we haf grantyt to the forsad Paton and his spous Jonat the tak at Paton Cuthbert had, for al the days of thar lyuys, tha entrand at Witsunday the zer of our Lord j^m iiiij^c Lxxvij tha payand zerly to ws tharof in al thyngis dewyteis and doseruys as the forsad Paton payt and dyd obefor. And a bol of quhet in coys for. a bol of mele in swmyr, the fyrst zer of his entre payand viij mark for thar gerswm and a half. Item we half grantyt to the forsad Paton and Jonat the tak of Rechy Jak quhel it ma vake, tha payand as vtthyr nychburis pays, for sa mekyl land with caryage and doseruys aucht and wunt, tha entrand to that tak of Rechy Jakis tha sal pay of

gerswm iiiij^{or} mark and a half within the fyrst zere eftyр thar entra and a bol of quhete zerly in coys for alsme kyl mele tane in swmyr as obefor and this tha sale hafe for the langast levand of tham twa etc. In wитnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we put our common sele at our forsad Abbay the xvj day of Januar the zer of our Lord J^m iiiij^e Lxxvij.

TACK TO PATRICK PEDDAR.

266. Be it kend til al men be thir present Letres ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our Conuent of that ilk etc. til haf grantyt set and for ferm lattyn the four acris of land that v̄mquhyle John of Buchan brukyt to Paton Peddar for al the days of his lyue: tharof he payand to ws ij mark at tua vsual termys, xij fowl, with caryage and doseruys as vthyr nichtburis doys for sa me kyl land. In wитnes of the quhilk to this present wryt we haf put our common sele at our forsad Abbay the xvj day of Januar the zer of our Lord J^m iiiij^e Lxxvij.

BALMYLE.

267. At Pentecost 1478, a third part of Balmyle is let to Andrew Spensar and John Munkar his son, for three years, for annual payment as contained in the last assedation to the inhabitants there.

[Fol. 35.] WESTHORN OF GRANGE OF KERSO.

268. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of Couper and our conuent of that ilk . . . til haf grantyt set and for ferm lattyn the tak of the Westhorn of our Kersgrange that Paton Mylnar had, is set to Henry Scot . . . for al the days of his lyfe: Tharof he payand to ws zerly sex markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys of the zer, and for the tend vj bollis of quhete ij firlois and a pek, a bol of quhete in coys for a bol of mele to be geuyn

in sumyr or quhat tyme it plesys hym, a dusan of kok or hen sufficiand ondyr peyn of chete, ij bollis of horscorn sufficiand as it fallis of the schafe the caff tane cleyu fra it, with al doseruys aucht and wunt, and cariage as the grange principal makis: Item we haf grantyt to the sade Henry the tak that Wil Clerk has of ws when it vakis for al the days of his lyve, payand tharof zerly in al thyngis as for the tak forsad . . . Heratour we haf grantyt to Daudid Scot swn of the forsad Henry eftyr the disses of his fadyr, the forsad takis for al the days of his lyfe, he payand and doand al thyngis dewyteis and doseruys as his fadyr payt and dyd obefor. . . In witnes of the quhilk to this present wryt we hafe put our commoun sele of our Abbay forsad the xxij day of March the zere of our Lord J^m cccc. Lxxviiij.

GRANGE OF KYNCRECH.

269. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilk . . . til hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn to Johne Bowchart a quarter of our landis of our Grange of Kyncrech, lyand on the south half of the burn . . . for al the days of his lyve; Tharof he payand zerely to ws aucht markis of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termis of the zere, quhissunday and Martymes, a dusan of caponys sufficiand ondyr peyn of chete, and twa bollis of atis sufficiand the kaff clengyt fra tham, with al doseruys aucht and wunt. And he sal pay within thre zeris eftyr his fyrst entre viij markis in name of gersom. Alsua we hafe grantyt to the sade John the same tak to Jonet his spoys or to ane of his barnys quhilk he assignes for al the days of thar lyuys. . . Geuyn ondir our commoun sele at our forsad Abbay the xx day of Marche the zere of our Lord J^m cccc. Lxxviiij.

KERSGRANGE.

270. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our

conuent of that ilk . . . til haf grantyt set and for ferm lattyn our landis of our Kersgrange . . . with our landis of our Murhous til our tenandis inhabitand in tham, that is to say Paton Watson, Ranald Jakson, Wil Robertson, Henry Jakson, John Jakson, Thom Zesty, Michal Qulithed, Nichol Randale, Andron Nycholson, thar takkis ilkan as tha brukyt tham obefor, for al the days of thar lyuys: . . . Tha ij acrys of land and the toft at ar assignyt to the chapel fre, the Broustaris housys and zardis Johon of Goury remanand to the Abbay, he payand the male to the officiar, that male alouyt in the husbandis male: Tha makand the drauchtis as tha war wunt to be of ald tymys for the water, and vphald tham and ekand tham gife neid be for the common profit of the toun. The tenandis forsad and alsua our tenandis of the Westhorn and of the myl and the gardnar proportionaly ilkan eftir as tha hafe malyn sal pay zerly xl^s to the chaplan thar seruand God . . . And ilkane a draucht in the zere to led, tymmer, or burd, gife tha be chargyt, with al vthyr doseruyys aucht and wunt. And at al thir pwntis forsad be treuly kepit ondyr al peynis tha ma tyne of law: In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe put the sele of our chapiter at our forsad abbay the viij day of April the zere of our Lord seuynti and aucht.

TACK TO JOHN PORTAR OF THE NAUCULA.

271. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper and our conuent of that Ilk . . . to hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn half the bat of the batschele, with six acris of land liand tharto, with syc like profitis and esmentis as the bate wes wunt to joys, to John Portar for al the days of his lyue, he payand zerly twa pund of vsuale mone at ij vsuale termys Qulhissunday and Mertymes, xvij kok and hen suffieciand ondir peyn of chet, and seruys aucht and wunt in sand bryngyn and vther, frely vphaldand half the bate in al costis and charge . . . Item he sal defend the watyr at it were na ferrar in, eftir vale and quantyte of his land. And he sal kep the land fra guld ondir

peyn of guld law, and he sal neuyr murmur Abbot na conuent of his tak, or ellis frely gif it our, and to kep al pwntis forsad he has sworn a sollempne ath, the quhilk ath and pwntis forsad halely nocht kepit togyder, his tak vakis of deid; In witnes of the forsad wryt we haf put to the seyl of our chapitur at our forsad abbay the ferd day of Nouembre the zere of our Lord &c. seuynti and aucht.

[Fol. 36.] FOR WALTER DOG OF KYNCRECH.

272. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Daid be the permission of God abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk . . . til hafe grantyt set and for ferm lattyn, to Walter Dog, a quarter of our land of our Grange of Kyncrech, lyand on the south half of the burn . . . as he had obefor, for all the days of his lyfe: . . . Alsua we haf grantyt to Jonet the forsad Walter's spoys the same tak gyf it hapmys hir to lyve eftir hym for al the days of hyr lyfe, scho payand . . . as he ded . . . Item tha sal neuyr murmur abbot na conuent of his tak or ellis frely gif it our. And to kep al pointis forsad tha hafe sworn a sollemne ath, the quhilk ath and pointis halely nocht kepit togidder thar tak vakis of deyd. In witnes of the quhilkis to thir present wryt we hafe put the seyl of our chapitur at our forsad abbay the ferd day of Nouembre the zere of our Lord &c. seuynti and aucht.

LETTER OF THOMAS HENRISON OF MILHORN.

273. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Daid &c. til haf set and for ferm lattyn, our half mil of Coupergrange, with al profitis and fredomys, to Thom Henryson, and til Alexander his son, for al days of thar lyuys: Tha payand zerly to ws iij pounds of vsual mone at ij vsual termys, xvij caponys sufficiand ondir peyn of chet: . . . And tha sal neuyr murmur the Abbot na conuent of thar tak, or ellis frely gif it our: And to kep al pointis, forsad tha hafe sworn a sollemne ath: . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe

put our common seyl at our forsade abbay the zere of Lord &c. Seuynti and aucht.

WALK MILL OF KETHIK.

274. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God, &c. til hafe set and for ferm lattyn &c. our Walkmyl of Kethik, with the land pertenyng to it with housys and al esmentis, with fredom of pasture to aucht kattale gangand quhar the lafe of the katal pasturis of the toun, and ij hors rychtsua, to Thom Portar for al the days lyve; Tharof he pay-and zerly to ws sex markis of vsual mone . . . ij dusan of caponys sufficiand ondir peyn of chet: and he sal vphald the myl &c. . . . And he sal gife in name of gersom betuyx this and fastynevyn xx^s, and at Quhissunday next folouand vthyr xx^s eftir the date folouand.

NETHER MURTOUN.

275. At Pentecost 1478, a third of Nether Murton is let for three years to John Page, and two-thirds to Robert Fiff, John Mudy, Mathew Cokcar and his son, to each a quarter, for annual payment of 14 merks, with 6 bolls of oats, and six dozen cocks and hens, etc.

BAWGRESCHO.

276. At Pentecost 1479, a third part of the husbandry of Bawgrescho is let to Patrick Adamsoun for five years, for annual payment of 5 merks, 20 cocks and hens, 2 bolls of oats as they fall off the sheaf, and one draught yearly for lead, timber, or slates, etc.

[Fol. 37.] ASSEDATION OF THE CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

277. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid &c. til haf grantit set and for ferme lattyn, til oure special and weil-belwyt frendis Wilzame Clerk the Kingis portar, and Agnes his

wyve, conjunctly and dewysly, all and syndry the frutis of the twapairtis of our kyrk of Fossoquhy, bath of the tend schafe and of the alterage, for the termys of fywe zerb folouand next eftyr the date of thir presentis; the said Wilzame and Agnes payand zerly to ws and our abbay fourty and sex merkis viij^s v^d of wsuale mone at twa wsuale termys of the zere, that is to say the Assumption of oure Lady, and Pasche next eftyr folouand, frely at twa sownmys be ewynly porcions al costis and chargis quhyt and ontrad ordynar and extraordinar, allane outtane the hale and new byggyn of the hale qwere, the chalys, and it be of syluer, messe buk, and the byschoppis subseyd at his fyrst entre, or ony wthyr new taxt that happyunis to be made of the said kyrk for thar tyme: And the said Wilzame sall be procuratour standand in the court for ws and oure Lady hous in al thyng we or oure Lady hous has a do thar; and wthyr ways to be redy to ws and to oure Lady hous in all erandis and chargis we or our lady hous sall put to hym as efferis, on ouris and the abbay cost; for the quhilkis to be kepyt lelely and trewly for the forsaid termys, the said Willzame has made to ws fathe and lawte and manrent: And for his fe of seruice forspokyn thar sall be zerly at the said twa termys defalkyt to hym of the said soume sex markis viij^s v^d be ewynly porcionys: The entre of the said Wilzame and Agnes at the fest of the Inuencioun of the haly croce the zere of our Lord Jⁿ iij^e Sewynty and fywe: the terme of the first payment at the fest of the assumption of our Lady next eftir: And at all condicionis be lelaly and trewly kepyt forsaid the said Wilzame and Agnes ar oblyst be the fathis of thare bodyis: And for the mare securityte tha haf fundyng ane honorabyll squhyar, Dauid Blar of Bendachty borch and dettur to ws and to the abbay. In wytnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haf put to the seile of oure office at oure forsaid abbay, the tend day of Junii the zere of oure Lord &c. sewynty and foure.

ASSEDATION OF FOSSOQUHY TO WILLIAM CLERK.

278. Memorandum, that the assedation of William Clerk and his wife is renewed for five years, under the conditions before

expressed, the terms of payment to be the Nativity of St John the Baptist and Easter; his entry to be at the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1485.

ASSEDATION OF ONE-THIRD OF THE CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

279. On 24th April 1485, a third part of the church of Fossoquhy is let to William, brother of the abbot, for five years; and he shall pay yearly 20 merks to William Clerk, by two equal portions, and shall be subject to all burdens like to the said William Clerk; his entry to be at the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1485.

ASSEDATION OF CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

280. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, with consent and assent of our conuent, til haf grantyt set and for ferme latyn, til oure special and weilbelwyt frendis Willzam Clerk the kyngis portar, and Agnes his wyf conjunctly and dewysly all and syndry the frutis of the twa pairtis of the thre pairtis of our kyrk of Fossoquhy, batht of the tend schaf and of the alterage, for the termys of fywe zeris folouand next eftyr the date of thir presents, etc. In witness of the quhilkis to this present wryt we hafe put to the seill of our office at our forsaid Abbay the ix day of May the zere of oure Lord &c. Sewynti and Nyne.

ASSEDATION OF THE CHURCHES OF MATHY AND EROLY.

281. Be it kende til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupyr . . . til haif grantit, set, and for ferme lattyn, til our speciale and weilbelufit frende Master Thomas of Durame, Dene of Angus, al and sundry the frutis of oure kyrk of Mathy, bath of the tende schaf and of the alterage, and alsua the vicarage of our kyrk of Eroly, as he brukit thame of befor, for the termys of fyf zeris folowande next eftyr the dat of thir presentis: The

said Master Thomas payande zerly to ws and to oure Abbay for the said kyrkis a hunder and ten markis of vsuale mone at twa vsuale termys of the zere, that is to say assumepcioun of oure Lady and Pasche next eftir folowande frely at twa sowmys be evinly porciownys : al manner of costis and chargis belangande to the said kyrkis be him quyte and outrede : allane outane the hail and new byggyngis of the queris, the chalicis (and tha be of siluer) mes bukis, or ony new taxt that happynnys to be maid of the said kyrkis for his tyme: the entre of the said Master Thomas to the said kyrkis at the fest of the Invention of the haly cros next eftir folowande the dat of thir presentis : In witnes of the quhilk to this present wryte we haif put to our commown seil at our forsaid abbay the secunde day of October the zer of our Lorde &c. Sevinti and nyn.

[Fol. 38.] ASSEDATION OF THE TEINDS OF CUKISTOUN.

282. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws Daudid be the permission of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, with consent and assent of hys conuent, to haf set and to ferme lattyn, to Willzame of Fentoun, all the tende schafe of Cukistoun with all profitis and pertinens for termys of fyfe zeris next folouand the dait of thir presentis, to be payand zerly for said tende schafe, two chawder and twa bollis of witaill, beir and meyl, gud and sufficiande, als mekyll beyr as growys in the tende delyweryt lelely be ath ; And the latter terme of payment of the said wittale sal be Mydlerutyne, or ferrest palme-sonday, wndir payn of tynsail of hys tak gyf he failzeis hys termys : In witnes of the quhilk thying we haf put to our signet with subscription of our awyn hande the fyrst day of August the zere of oure Lorde &c. sewynty and aucht.

ASSEDATION OF BLAKISTOUN.

283. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws Daudid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, with consent and assent of his conuent, to haf set and to ferme lattyn, to Thom Blak, al the tende schaf of Blakistoun . . . for

termys of four zeris ; he payand zerly for said tende schauf aucht and twenty bollis of vitall beyr and meyl etc. . . . In wyt-nes of the thyng we haf put to our signet wyth subscripcioun of oure awyn hand the fyrst day of August the zere of oure Lorde &c. sewynty and aucht.

ASSEDATION OF THE CHURCHES OF MATHY AND ERLY.

284. Be it kend &c. ws Jhone be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Cupir, with consent and assent of our conuent, til haue set and ferne lattin, to our weilbelufit frendis Walter Rollok, burgess of Dundee, and master Thomas of Durame, al and sindry the frutis of our kyrk of Mathy bath of the tend schauf and of the alterage. And alsua the vicarage of our kyrk of Erly, for the termes of fyf zeris . . . thai payand zerely to ws and to our Abbay for the said kyrkis sex score of marks and fyf of wsuale mone. . . . In witnes &c. we haue put to the sele of our office at our forsaid abbay the tende day of October the zere of God M. cccc. Auchti and four.

[Fol. 39.]

GRANGE OF ABYRBOOTHRY.

285. At Pentecost 1471, a sixth part of the grange of Abyrbothry is let for two years to the wife of the deceased John Williamson, and Alexander Robertson, her son-in-law, for annual payment in all respects as the said John used to pay during his life.

MILL OF COUPERGRANGE.

286. At Pentecost 1471, the mill of Coupergrange is let for five years to William Pilmur and Thomas Henryson, for annual payment of 9 merks and three dozen capons ; and he shall maintain the mill in all necessaries at his own expense during the said term.

SYOKIS.

287. At Pentecost 1471, a fourth part of Syokis, with the mill thereof, is let for fifteen years to Robert Coupar and David

Fyiff, for annual payment of £5, 4 bolls oats, and two dozen capons, with other usual services for ferm, etc.; and they shall plant the surroundings of all their gardens with ashes, sauch, and osiers; moreover, they shall pay 15 merks for the ferm of the mill, with three dozen capons yearly, etc.

CHURCH OF GLENYLEFF.

288. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1471, one-half of the church of Glenyleff is let to Sir William Gilbertson of Glentulach, and the other to the wife of the deceased Alexander Spaldyug, and Alexander, her son, for annual payment of 100 merks to the monastery of Cupar, all ordinary expenses deducted except bishop's subsidy, etc.; and the said Sir William shall be security for himself and other two; and also Alexander Forstar of Neva, brother of the said woman, pledges himself for her. In witness whereof the said Sir William, feuar, has signed with his own hand.

(Signed) I, the forsaid Sir William, sign with my
own hand.

KYNCRECH.

289. At Pentecost 1471, that third part of the grange of Kyncrech, which John Hawyk held, is let for five years to Walter Dog, son of Patrick, and to Alice, sister of the said Walter, for annual payment of 12 merks with two dozen capons, and 4 bolls horse corn, and with usual services; and he shall plant his gardens with trees, ashes, osiers, and sauch; and if possible, he shall sow corn in that land, 2 bolls for each ploughgate of land, and shall pay 12 merks for gressum within two years immediately following the date hereof. His father, Patrick, becomes surety.

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MWRTOUN.

290. In the year 1471, a third part of Mwrton is let for five years to Marion Thomsoun, which her husband formerly held,

for annual payment of 5 merks, with 4 bolls of horse corn and a dozen capons, and other usual services; for which John Finlayson and William Foyd become sureties.

KERSGRANGE.

291. At Pentecost 1471, the grange of Kerso is let for five years to Walter Robertson, Henry Jaksoun, David Gardnar, John Jakson, Patrick Watson, Andrew Nicholson, Thomas Randalson, Thomas Zester, Patrick Cudbert, for rent as before, and 20 merks annually besides by equal division; and for the teinds a chalder of corn and a chalder of horse corn, with other usual services.

ORCHARD OF KERSGRANGE.

292. At Pentecost 1471, the orchard of Kersgrange with 4 acres of land and teinds of the same, is let for five years to David Gardnar, for annual payment of 4 merks.

CAMSY.

293. At Pentecost 1471, Camsy is let for five years to Andrew Bel, Hugh of Camsy, David Anderson, and Laurence Watsoun, for annual payment of 18 merks, with four dozen cocks and hens; and the whole town, and also the wood, shall be divided into four equal parts; and each of the tenants shall have with his part of the land a fourth part of the wood to keep, and the wood shall be kept altogether from cattle under pain of forfeiture of the cattle found there, whether their own or those of other people; and for the keeping of the whole wood, each of the tenants shall be *clientulus generalis*, as well for his own part as for those of others; and for the garbal teinds they shall faithfully work the water in both kinds of fishing, all burdens being deducted, except only the boat, the usual acres with 4 bolls of teinds remaining with the forester general, who shall be Andrew Hughson; and the number of cattle shall be sixty oxen and cows, and one hundred sheep; and the forester general shall have of the oxen and

cows, four, with one horse, and he shall always remain with the rest of the cottars at the head of the wood, and no one shall burn any of the wood except it be from the ditch nearer the ploughed land, if any should be pulled up.

Memorandum, that at Pentecost 1477, half of Camsy is let to David Anderson and Laurence Watson, a fourth part of the said town to Patrick and John Bel, brothers, and a fourth part to Walter and Andrew Hughson, brothers; and they shall faithfully labour and preserve the salmon fishings; and they shall neither sell nor give away any of the same without license of the abbot; and they shall maintain the boat at their own expense. This tack to last one year, and thereafter during the abbot's pleasure.

GLENBOY.

294. At Pentecost 1472, Glenboy is let for five years to Alexander Watson and Alexander Stevyn, for payment of 12 merks, 4 bolls of horse corn, and 24 hens yearly, with usual services; and the two mills shall stand with all their customs and privileges, as the tenants held them, when they held the mills with their tacks.

POLKAK.

295. At Pentecost 1472, a fourth part of Polkak is let for five years to William Jamyson, for annual payment of 6 merks, with cocks and hens as he used to pay, with 2 bolls of horse corn, and 1 boll of corn instead of barley for the teinds.

POLKAK.

296. At Pentecost 1472, a fourth part of the upper town of Polkak is let for five years to Robert Chamer, for payment of 40s., 12 cocks or hens, with 1 boll of horse corn yearly.

KYNECRECH.

297. At Pentecost 1472, a half of that part of the grange of Kyncrech, formerly let to Patrick Dog, is let for four years to

John Curchet, for payment of 8 merks, and 6 merks for gressume in the first year, with a dozen of capons, and 2 bolls of horse corn, and other services.

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298. At Pentecost 1474, that little portion of land called the Hyl, with that hive in the end at the pasture land, and the houses and gardens at Kausaend, are let for five years to Andrew Foulartoun, just as he formerly enjoyed them, for payment of 2 merks yearly.

CAMSY.

299. At Pentecost 1474, half of the fishings of Camtsy, as well new as old, and those that may yet be found, is let to Robert Pullour, and another half to Andrew Bel and David Androsou, for annual payment of 30 dozen salmon and kipper, and for their labours and expenses they shall have an acre and teinds to be divided proportionately according to the quantity of their tacks, and Robert Pullour shall inhabit the mansion of the abbot until further provision, and shall also have the acre of St Adamnan for 11s., to be paid quarterly, and with cattle in the common pastures corresponding to the acres, according to custom; and because the said Robert has not sufficient for his cattle, he has license in the west part of the wood for any number of his cattle, if only without damage to the wood; keeping the wood under pain of free forest. And it is to be noted that the monastery shall find boat and fishermen as they have been accustomed.

ADHORY.

300. At Pentecost 1476, Adhory is let for life to James Carmag, for annual payment of £5, 12 sufficient capons, and 4 bolls of horse corn, with the usual conditions; binding himself also to give a boll of corn in exchange for a boll of meal, and to be ready and provided at royal proclamation for defence of the country.

GRANGE OF KERSO.

301. At Pentecost 1476, the grange of Kerso is let to Alan Randale for life, for the same yearly payments as his father and other tenants used to make; and he shall give the ferm of one year for gressum to be paid within the two years immediately following: and he shall give 2 bolls of sufficient corn yearly for 2 bolls of meal, with usual services.

BOAT OF BATSCELE.

302. At Pentecost 1476, the boat for the middle part of Batschele is let for five years to Ellen of Foyd, along with 6 acres of land and other pertinents, just as John Portar, her husband, formerly possessed it, for annual payment of 40s., with 18 cocks and hens, under pain of confiscation, and with all other burdens as well of boat as of water, and with defence of the same. And further, all the children of the said Helen, willing to dwell with her, shall be always obedient to their mother in whatever concerns the advantage of her house, or the duty of the said boat; and Quentin and Andrew Baxter shall be their referees and advisers in any matter of controversy.

BELADY IN GLENYLEFF.

303. At Pentecost 1476, an eighth part of Belady in Glenyleff is let for five years to May, wife of the late Robert Mychal, whether she be married or not, for yearly payment of £2, 10s., with service.

INNERCHARADY.

304. At Pentecost 1476, three eighth parts of the west town of Innercharady in Glenylef are let for life to Duncan Cowy, for annual payment of £4, with services.

INNERCHAREDY.

305. At Pentecost 1476, an eighth part of the above town of Innercharedy is let for life to William Gillymylson for £2, with services.

SOUTAR LAND OF KETHYK.

306. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid . . . Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our conuent of that ilk, til haf grantyt set and for ferm lattyn, al and syndry our Soutarhous landis of Kethyk, with the Murton, and with the ij takis of land left and made to ws be the last perambil ryddyn and made to ws betuyx the Abbay of Scone and ws . . . with alsua the priuylege that pertenyys to ws in the mwre of Monquhel, to the nomir of xxvj somys of nowt and hors, til our weilloyt famylyar Waltyr of Essy, for al the days of hys lyfe: Payand thairof . . . zerly xij markis . . . four bollis of hors corn, with ij^{xii} of caponys: Item for the tend schafe of standand tend for the ternys forsad xx bollis of vitale, that is to sa four bollis of quhet, viij bollis of bere, and viij bollis of meyl: And for alkyn seruys zerly thre caryages, and a dracht to tymmer led or sclatis, or als fer in vthyr thyng of vale as he is chargyt; Hereatour he sal put the land til al polyci . . . Item he sal haf fredom to mak and set tenandis ondyr hym with al fredom, and to wyn the land: In witnes . . . we haf put our commoun sele at our forsad abba the fyft day of Julii the zere of our Lord &c. Seuynti and sex.

[Fol. 42.]

GLENTVLACH.

307. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid . . . Abbot of the abbay of Couper . . . til hafe geuyn grantyt and to ferm lattyn, to Agnes Broun, vmquhyle the wyff of John Gybsoun, al our landis of Glentulach, lyand in the barony of Lontrethin, with the fortres halely . . . for al the days of hyr lyue: And rychswa in the samyn style forsad til hyr twa sonnys James Gybsoun and Wat Gibsoun, eftir hyr disces, for al the days of thar lyuys, coniuinctly or seueraly as it likis tham erast: tha the quhilkis bath moder and sonys forsad payand to ws zerly x pundis of vsual mone . . . ij dusan of caponys, iiij bollis of horsecorn sufficyand . . . alanerly for male: And al chargis bouage or caryage: And the said

Agnes and hyr sonys forsaid sal mak al gudly polyeis at tha ma in the sad grond . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haf put our commoun sele at our forsad Abbay the feyrd day of September the zere of our Lord J^m iiij^c sevynti and fyfe.

ENYRVAK IN ATHOLL.

308. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Dauid . . . Abbot of the abbay of Couper . . . til hafe grantyt set and for mayl lattyn, al our landis of Enyrvak in Athol . . . to our welbelouyt frend Duncan Patrykson, for hym and ane of hys sonys, quhilk he assigneys, for al the days of thar lyvys: with the condicionis eftir folouand, that is to sa: Tha payand to ws zerly aucht markis of vsual mone at twa vsual termys Whitsunday and Martymes, with a ra or a rabuk, with a plat of buttyr othyr at zwle or at pasche: And tha sal cum til ane of our hed courtis in the zere, and keep our wud, and hanyt, for thar awn gud, with kepyn of the land fra guld, and kepyn of the marchys of the sade town, and quhar the marchys are clere to kep than clere, and quhar tha ar nocht clere to labur with al diligens for outrad of tham and to mak ws sewte at thar fyrst entre . . . The entre of the sade Duncan at the fest of Witsonday the zere of our Lord &c. seuynti and sex. And at al the pwntis forsaid be lelely and treuly kept he is sworn vpon the haly ewangel.

WALK MILL.

309. At Pentecost 1476, the walk mill, with the usual land and pasture, is let for five years to Thomas Portar, for 6 merks.

WESTYRDRUMY.

310. At Pentecost 1478, Westyrdrumy is let for three years to John Bakbuter and his son; and if they shall stand well without any complaint during that time, two years more shall be allowed them, at the yearly rent of 24 merks, with the garbal teinds.

GRANGE OF ABYRBOTHRY.

311. At Pentecost 1478, an eighth part of the grange of Abyrbothy is relet for three years to Makandrow, for payment of £5, 13 capons, and for the teinds 1 chaldler of barley and meal.

KETHIK.

312. At Pentecost 1478, an eighth part of the west town of the grange of Kethik is let for three years to Andrew Cars, for payment of 6 merks and 40 pence yearly, with 2 bolls of horse corn and 18 hens.

CHAPELTON OF BALBROGY.

313. At Pentecost 1478, half of the tack, which John Peryson had in Chapelton of Balbrogy, is let for life to Thomas Wrycht at the usual rent.

314. At Pentecost 1479, the house, with the croft of land which Andrew Geddar had, is let for five years to William Rogerson, for annual payment of 1 merk; and it is understood that the said William shall pay the rent in advance.

FORTUR.

315. At Pentecost 1478, an eighth part of Fortur in Glenyleff is let for five years to Andrew Robyson, for 2 merks of ferm duty, and 2 merks of gressum.

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MILL OF GLENYLEFF.

316. At Pentecost 1478, a quarter of the mill of Glenylef and half of the work shop (*fabrica*) are let for five years to Donald Smyth, for annual payment of 33s. 4d. for the mill, and 6s. 8d. for the shop.

CRAGNEUYDY.

317. At Pentecost 1478, a half of Cragneuydy is let for five years to Donald Ramsay, William Burne, Michal Fynlouson, Roberto Brysauch, for annual payment of £5, and for gressum £4.

BATSCHHEL.

318. At Pentecost 1478, that acre of the land of Batschel which William Portar had, is let for five years to John Mathyson for annual payment of 6s. 8d. with three cocks and hens.

CAMPSY.

319. At Pentecost 1479, Campsy is let to Alex^r. Dauson, Patrick Bel, John Bel, and Andrew Huysoun, for a year, for trial, for annual payment of 10s. and 8 merks with four dozen of cocks and hens; and they shall maintain the fishing, for which they shall each give 30 dozen salmon and kypper, as well great as small according to their fortune, until the monastery shall be fully paid, nor shall they sell, give away, or eat any until this be done; and the remainder shall be for themselves; and if it happen that they fail in the amount in their capture of fish, they shall supply it in fish of other kinds; and they shall abstain from the forest in all ways under pain of free forest; and they shall cultivate the land of Blar and of the forest within the walls as much as they can, sowing annually 60 bolls of corn; and they shall have for the nets, and service, and boat, which they provide, the usual teinds besides 4 bolls of the forester, and other 4 of malt; and there shall not be a cottar in the town except one for Alexander Dauson, and another for carrying the fish, brought to the monastery at their expense; and they shall be faithful guardians of the forest during their time.

DOWNY.

320. At Pentecost 1479, the third part of Downy is let for five years to Donald Paterson, for annual payment of 40s., with usual services.

321. On the 23d October 1479, it was ordained by the lord abbot, along with Symon Kergil, that the said Symon should thenceforth preserve his land from guld, and for the fault of the present and past year, should pay 20s. between this date and Mertinmas next, and that concerning the other exactions he should stand to the will of the lord abbot.

322. On the 24th November 1479, it was agreed between the lord abbot and Symon Tailzoure of Kemphill, that henceforth the latter should keep his lands from guld; and his lands to be purged on the Feasts of St John the Baptist and of St Peter *ad vincula*, and in time of harvest; and if his land be found foul, he shall pay the penalty of the law; and for the foulness of the present year he shall pay 10s. between this and the Feast of the Nativity.

BRUNTY.

323. At the fest of Wytsonday the zere of our Lord &c. Lxxix Brunty is set to Gylbert Ray and to Johune Thomson for the terme of fywe zeris . . . with the privilege at pertenyys to ws in the Mure of Monquhel to the nowmer of xiiij sowmys of hors and nowt, betwix tham and Androw Mason, and eftir as tha haf mare of mailyn thai sal haf mare in sowmys: Payand thairof . . . to ws zerly four markis . . . four bollis of hors corn . . . ij dowsan of caponys; and of wittale for the tende viij bollis of ber and meil; of bere als mekyl as growis in the land wyth a boll of quhet in cosyng for als mekyl meil . . . and thai sall pai four mark of gressown. . . .

Memorandum, that Gilbert Ra gaf our incontinent the tak abon wryttyn, the quhilk Jok Masoun has tane for the termys of fywe zeris payand . . . as it is aboue wryttyn.

COITWARD.

324. At Pentecost 1479, the half of Coitward is let to Walter Essy for five years, for annual payment of 20s. with six cocks and hens.

GALLAWRAW.

325. At Pentecost 1479, the sixth part of Gallawraw, which John Hyll had, is let for five years to his wife, for annual payment o. 20s. with victual as before. Five acres of Baitscheil are also let to her, at half a merk for an acre, with usual conditions.

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ENNERCHAREDY.

326. At Pentecost 1479, a fourth part of the east town of Ennercharedy is let to John Gibbosoun for five years, at a farm duty of 2 merks, and other 2 for gressum.

327. At Pentecost 1480, that acre of land in Baitcheyl, which Thomas Portar held, is let to Walter Myllar for five years, for annual payment of 6s. 8d., with three cocks and hens, etc.; and he is bound to preserve his land from water that it be not destroyed.

GRANGE OF EROLY.

328. Be it kende til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Cowpar, and the conuent of that Ilk . . . to haue set . . . our Grange of Eroly to Wilzame of Spaldin inhabitant the sammyn with al pairtis . . . for al the days of his lyve, he payand harof zerly to ws ten markis . . . four bollis of hors corn ij dusane of caponys and fyve markis to lorde byschop of Sanct androis at the terme of Sanct Mertyn in wynter: The said Wilzame beande allegit and fre of al and wont seruice except gyf in tyme of hervyst we gader our teindis at he suple and help efter as we neide: Alsua we haue grantyt the said tak to Mariot his spous, Alexander, Daud, and Jhon, his sonis, coniunctly and seueraly, and, failzeande of ane to ane other, for the termes of twell zeris efter the deces of said Williame; tha payand in mail and al othir thingis as the said William did. . . . And the said Mariot spous to said Wilzame, Alexander, Daud, and Jhon . . . sal pay in fyrst zer eftir the dat of this present,

ten pondis in name of gersoom. In witnes, &c., we haue appensit our commown seil at our said Abbay the xxviiij day of Julii the zere of God, M.cccc. lxxxiiij.

LETTER OF ALEX^r SANDRIS OF NETHER MURTOUN.

329. Be it kende til al men be thir present letres, Ws Dauid be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper ande conuent of that ilk . . . til haif grantit set and for ferme lattyn til Alexander Sandris the est half of the Nethir Murtown with al profitis . . . for al the days of his lyf he payand zerly tharof to ws sevin markis . . . for the mail, ande sevin markis of gressum; . . . and for the tende alevin bollis of bere ande meil sufficiand and markat lyk . . . thre dosane of kok and hen . . . and he sal kepe gud nychtburhede bath for himself his wyf and barnys and seruandis vnder payn of tynsail of his tak and he be funding fautur: And owkly he and his nychtburis sal halde a byrlay courte among thame self, for commown profit of the town and correccioun of al fautis: Item he sal kepe the mure fra al outmen, and sal set his byggyn apon his awin toft and he sal kepe the statutis of oure court as the wryte spekis, withoutin ony reclamacion or argument: The entre of the said Alexander at the fest of Witsonday the zer of [our] lorde a thowsande four hunder and four scoyr. In witnes of the quhilk thing to this present wryt we haif pute oure commown seil at our forsaid abbay, the ten day of December the zer of God &c. sevinty and nyn.

LETTER OF JOHN BOYD.

330. Be it maid kend til al men be thir present letres Ws Dauid . . . Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir and conuent of that ilk, . . . til haf grantit set and for ferme lattyn, the thryd pairt of the Cowbyr, and ane aughtanpairt of Kethik as thai wer of befor . . . to our weilbelufit familiar Johne Boyd, and to Elyzabeth his wyf, and to the langast liffar of tham, for al the days of thar lyfis, and to ane ayre mankynd,

gottyn of the said John Boyd, the quhilk sal be presentit to abbot and conuent and be thaim admittyt to the said takkis, for al the days of his lyf thai paizand zerly for the said twa takkis to ws in maile and al wthir chargis as tha pait of befor. . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present wryt we haf put to our commoun Seil at our forsaid Abbay the twel day of September the zer &c. sewynti and nyne.

[Fol. 46.]

331. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws John, be the permission of god Abbot of the Abbay of Cowpir, and our conuent of yhat ilk, . . . to haue grantit, set, and for male lattyn, our landis of Enirvak lyand in Athole . . . to our weilbelouyt frend Fyndlaw, Thane of Glentelt, for the termys of v zeris payand tharof zerly to ws . . . sax markis of vsuale mone of Scotland alane outane the first zere, for the quhilk he sal pay thre pundis. . . . And atour he sal gif to ws a gud hors, the best we wil tak in his stud, be vphaly day next efter the date of this present writ. . . . And gif it hapynis ony of the tenentis of the said landis to be attegit til vthir Lordis Courtis the said Finlaw sal haue ful powar of ws to reduce yham agane til his awyn Courtis, eftir the priuilege of our Abbay and common vse of the law of Scotland. The entre of the said Fyndlaw at Witsonday the zer of god &c. aucti.

MURTHLY IN ATHOLE.

332. Be it kende till men be thir present letres, ws Jhon be the permission of god Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir and oure conuent of that ilk, to haif set and for mail lattin our landis of Murthly in Atholl . . . to our welbelufit frend, Alexander Gybbunson for the termys of fyff zeris: Payand tharof to ws in al thingis as he payt of befor, except that he sal pay incontinent eftir the date of thir presentis xx markis of fore maill and a gud hors, and syne zerly to the end of his termys payand for the said landis x markis, And failzeand of him to Gybbon his son for the termys forsaid, he payand his father herzelde at his entre and in

al othir thingis as his fader. Item he sal kepe oure marchis als fer as he understandis we haif rycht, and hayn oure woddis: And he sal laboure to win a schot in the watter of Tay for salmonde, . . . And to mak tenentis vndir hym, saifand Donalde Makferchar sal remane with his tak for his lefing, and failzeande of him, his wyff, scho doande to him the said Alexander in al seruice and dewytes as othir wil do: Heratour the said Alexander sal cum and byg apou the said grounde and duel thar for the said tym the entre. [Incomplete.]

333. The before-written assedation is renewed to Alexander Gibbonesoun for five years, for payment as before in all things; and his entry to be at the Feast of Pentecost 1486.

334. The before-written assedation is renewed to Alexr. Gibbonesoun, his wife, and son, conjunctly and severally, for five years, for payment as before, his entry to be at Pentecost 1491; and he shall give 10 merks to the lord abbot in place of a good horse, and shall pay 20 merks for ferm in the first year.

BALGRESCHO.

335. In the year 1482, Balgrescho is let for five years to Patrick Houyson, Thomas Malwyn, Patrick Adamson, and Andrew Robertson, reserving 4 acres at the east portion of the town of Balgrescho to Robert Portar, for annual payment of 20 merks and other duties; and none of them shall have a cottar except one, under pain of loss of tack; and the cottar shall be sufficient in easements (*asiamentis*) and other requisites, under the same penalty; and each of the tenants shall have a horse for the service of the king, and a carriage, under pain of fine.

336. In the year 1482, 4 acres of Balgrescho, lying on the east side next the heap (*accrvum*) of stones, are let to Robert Portar for 2 merks yearly, and 16 cocks and hens.

337. At Pentecost 1482, the Walk Mill, with its land and usual pasture, is let for five years to Thomas Portar and Andrew Malice, for 6 merks yearly with two dozen capons; and they shall pay to the fabric of the monastery £2 the first year.

[Fol. 47.]

GLENYLA.

338. At Pentecost 1481, Fruquhy is let for five years to John Hawyk, Donald Michal, Richard Clark and his widow, at the same rent as before, and £4 of gressum.

339. Cambok is let, like Fruquhy, to the dwellers there, on similar terms.

340. Bellady is let as before—gressum at £6, 13s. 4d.

341. Auchynlesk is let as before—gressum £2.

342. Downy is let as before.

343. Fortour is let to John Richardson as before at £2, 13s. 4d., and to his son at £1, 6s. 8d.

344. Ennerquharady is let as before to Duncan Coly—gressum 33s. 4d.; and his two brothers—gressum 26s. 8d.; and to John and Thomas Gilbertson—gressum 37s. 4d.

345. At Pentecost 1481, the tenement which Donald Thomson had is let to Donald Baxter for three years, at the former rent.

KEMPHILL.

346. At Pentecost 1482, Kempfill is let for five years to John Portar, John Zoungar, John Glennyly, John Gothra, Walter Bell, and Symon Westland, proportionally as before, paying 20 merks.

EXCHANGE OF HOLDINGS OF JAMES HETOWN AND
PATRICK SPRUNT.

347. Memorandum, that on the 24th February 1481, James Hetown, with permission of the lord abbot, simply exchanged his tenements, which were let to him for life, viz., a sixth part of le Arthuristane, and an eighth part thereof, which he had from Nycholas Henryson, in exchange for his tenement le Crunansvell, with Patrick Sprunt, viz., for the tenement which the said Patrick had in the Myddiltoun of Balbroggy, and the eighth part of Chapel-toun which the said Patrick had after the decease of John Olyuer; and the said James becomes bound to pay for the said tenements just as the said Patrick paid, and the said Patrick as the said James paid; and the lord abbot holds and grants this mutual exchange valid, that they may enjoy the same privileges in the exchange as they formerly enjoyed in their proper tenements.

CAWSAENDE.

348. The tenement which Thomas Bouar had in Causaende is let for five years to his wife at the same rent as before, and for payment of 26s. 8d. to the fabric of the monastery, entering at Pentecost 1482.

BALMYLL.

349. At Pentecost 1481, a third part of Balmyle is let for five years to Andrew Spensar at the old rent, and 40s. to the fabric of the monastery. For the same period that addition of the tenements which Andrew Pullour and David Watsoun held, is let to them at the old rent, and 40s. to the fabric of the monastery.

ABYRBOTHRY.

350. At Pentecost 1480, David Pilmur, Makandro, John Sym, Jonet Findlaysoun, John Donaldson, John Baxter, Thomas Chepnan, received tenements in Abirbothry for five years, for annual payment as before, and 40s. from each eighth part to the fabric of the monastery, and from the widow's part 2 merks.

[Fol. 48.]

WESTIRDRUMMIE.

351. At Pentecost 1482, Gylcriste de Wester-Drumme, John Malcolmson, and Thomas Lowyson, received their tenements in form as before, with all usual conditions and services for three years. Moreover, a fourth part which William Buttir held, is let for three years to Thomas Smyth for 6 merks of farm.

NETHER MURTOUN.

352. At Pentecost 1482, the west part of Nether Murtoun is let for three years to Robert Fyff and John Page, a fourth part of the whole town to each at the yearly rent of 7 merks, and in other respects paying the same as David Sowtar did for the east part of the said town; and the said David Sowtar becomes cautioner for them.

BATSHELL.

353. At Pentecost 1482, Batschell is let to John Zoungar, John Portar, William Chawmer, William Landale, David Jak, Walter Hil, William Crag, to each of them the acres they held before for three years, for the usual rent; and none of them shall have a cottar or codracht, under pain of fine.

LITILPERTH.

354. At Pentecost 1482, the tenement, which Thomas Cant had, is let to John Alexander for five years at the usual rent, and an equal sum yearly to the fabric of the monastery. And Alex^r Colly shall have one-half of a twelfth part of the same.

MILHORNE.

355. At Pentecost 1482, the half of the Myll of Milhorne is let for eight years to Thomas Henrison, and his son John, at the old rent paid by the said Thomas and his son Alexander; and the said John shall pay before Pentecost 100s., and shall serve

his father without complaint, under pain of loss of his tack; and if the said Thomas should die within the term, the said John shall have the tenement.

GIRNAL MILL OF KINCRECHE.

356. At Pentecost 1483, the Giral Mill of Kincrech is let for five years to Thomas Crockat and Alex. Myll, at the yearly rent of 10 merks, 3 dozen fed capons, and on condition that they build the mill before the Feast of St Peter *ad vincula*, and that they pay 6 merks to the fabric.

357. At Pentecost 1485, the forsaid tenants of the mill of Kincrech took the said mill for five years, their previous tack having run out, paying the same rent, and 10 merks to the fabric of the monastery within two years.

KETHIK.

358. At Pentecost 1483, a sixteenth part of Kethik is let for five years to Robert Alexander, at the old rent, and 40s. for gressum.

ENNERAREDY.

359. Be it kende till al men be thir present letres ws Jhone be the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupyre &c. to haif sete and for ferme lattin the half of the veste sete of Enneraredy . . . to Wilzam Coly for al the dayis of his lyf, he payande tharfor to ws zerly aucht markis . . . with al other do service . . . And he sal obey the officiare rysande in the defence of the cuntre to wolf, theif, and sornaris, and al other thingis at the commande of the said officiare: And he sal kepe gud nychtbourhede that of resone his nychtbouris be nocht querelois of hym. . . . In witnes Anno &c. Lxxxiiij die Aprilis xxiiij.

CAMBO.

360. At Pentecost 1483, two bovates of Cambo are let to Duncan Brysone for five years, for annual payment of £10, with usual services.

CAMPSY.

361. At Pentecost 1483, Campsy is let for five years to John Cragow, Andrew Hughson, Patrick Bell, and John Bell, as before; and they shall labour the fishings as well below as above, old and new; and find all necessaries, besides boats; for which they shall have £10; and they shall build walls round a half of the forest within two years, and shall have 2 bolls of meal from the convent for that labour; and they shall keep the wood clear of their cattle.

[Fol. 49.]

ESTER DRUMMY.

362. At Pentecost 1483, a fourth part of Ester Drummy is let for five years to the relict of the deceased James Lovell and his son Archibald, for payment of 40s. 40d. for farm, and in other things as before, with 2 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

WESTER ENNIRCHAREDY.

363. At Pentecost 1484, that eighth part of West Ennercharedy, which John Paterson held, is let for five years to John Coly, son of William Coly, for the usual rent.

ENNIRCHAREDY.

364. At Pentecost 1484, the tenement, which John Gilbertson held in Innercharedy, is let for five years to John Paterson, at 4 merks of farm.

BALMYL.

365. At Pentecost 1485, a sixth part of Balmyl is let for five years to William Meyk, at the same rent as Andrew Spensar

paid; and he shall pay 5 merks to the fabric of the monastery as quickly as he can (*quam cito poterit*).

BAWLMYL.

366. At Pentecost 1485, a sixth part of Bawmyl is let for five years to John Spensar, on the same terms as in the above tack to Andrew, his father.

367. At Pentecost 1485, the tenement, which Thomas Bonar had in Caussaend, is let for five years to Robert Pullour, for annual payment as before; and if it shall happen that the said Robert or his sons be convicted lawfully by assize, of forfeiting or disturbing the ground, or injuring the neighbours, they shall, without further process of law, vacate the said tenement in the abbot's hands.

LITTLE PERTH.

368. At Pentecost 1487, a sixth part of Little Perth is let for five years to John Alexander, for payment as before, with 40s. to the fabric of the monastery.

COWPARGRANGE.

369. Be it kend &c. Ws Johne be the permission of God Abbot &c. and the conuent of the samyn to haue set and for ferme lattyn the xij pairt of our landis of Coupergrange with al pertinents thair of and aismentis to Wil Meik elder, and til a son of his quhilk he sal assigne to abbot and conuent, as he brukit it of befor, for al the days of thair lyvys; the said Wil Meik payande in al thingis eftir the forme of the assedatioun of the said town made the zer of God etc. sevinty and thre: And his son eftir his deces sal pay zerely ij merkis i chalder of beyr, and for the tende as the hail cumys to x chalder of beyr and meil alsmeikle bere as growis in the tende: Heratour he sal pay zerly ij bollis of quhete in chosin for ij bollis of mele, and ij bollis of hors corn . . . ij^{xii} of cok and hen . . . sex thraf of fresch ate

foder : And he sal leid with his grath xiiij fuder of petis, and gyve tha be cartis to the vail and quantite of vanys, with a dracht in the zer to leid, tymmyr or selate. . . . In witnes &c. we haue put our commovn seil to this present write the x day of Maii the zere of God M.cccc° Lxxxvj°.

370. Be it kend til all men be this present letres ws Jhon be the permission of God Abbot of the abbay of Cowper and the conuent of the samyn till hafe grantit . . . to Jhon Steyll and to Margaret hys spous, eftir the deces of Alexander Steyle his fader, the half of our landis of Glenboy as the saide Alex^r brookkyt tham in the date of thir presents . . . for all the dayis of thair lyvis, thai payand to vs zeirly viij markis . . . a dusan of kok and hen . . . twa bollys of atys. . . . In witnes of the quhilk thyng we haf put our commoun seil to this present writ the x day of May the zeir of God a thowsand fowr hvdreth aughty and sex.

[Fol. 50.]

MURTHLIE.

371. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres ws Jhone be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper and our conuent of that ilk to haue set . . . our landis of Murthlie in Mar liand within the samyn . . . til our welbelovyt Margaret Charteris and til hir tua sonis callit Jhone and Alexander of Strahaquhyn, for al and hail the termes of sewin zeris eftir the date of this present wryt, payande tharfor . . . zeyrly of standand mail fovrtene markis . . . and for her entres the said Margaret sal pay til our Lady werk of Couper xvi markis . . . And qwhen the sewin zere ar completit and rvne the said Margret sal haue assedacioun befor ony vthir; and atour the said Margret sal nocht be mariit with ony man withovt leyf of ws and our conuent, na sal nocht entir na tenande greter than thame self . . . Thar atowr the said Abbot and conuent haf grantit to the said Margret Jhone and Alexander to mak tenens in the said tak with sub office of Balzery in haldyn of cvrtis, borovyng of the tenendis of the said

towne for ony action to thair priuilege of the said Abbot and conuent in rasing of malis chettis wnlawis and merchetis. . . . In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir letres we haue affixt our commone seil at Couper the x day of the moneth of March the zere of God a thousand four hundreth aughty and sewin zere befor witnes Archibald Ogilwy, Maister Wilzame Sym notar, Jhone Sym, Jhone Galichtly, with wtheris diuers.

CALLE.

372. At Pentecost 1488, a half of the town of Calle is let for five years to Henry Neylson for 8 merks yearly, with 3 dozen salmon, and 40s. to the fabric of the monastery: and he shall keep the wood from all others as forester, under penalty.

MIDIL DROME.

373. At Pentecost 1489, Medil Drome is let for five years to John Galychtly and Thomas Brysone for 8 merks, and 4 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

ESTER DROME.

374. At Pentecost 1489, a fourth part of Ester Drome is let for five years to Alexander Malcomson, for annual payment as before, and to the fabric of the monastery 33s. 8d.

ABERBOTHRE.

375. At Pentecost 1491, an eighth part of the grange of Aberbothre is let for five years to the widow, formerly wife, of John Donaldson, for same annual payment as her spouse and other tenants, and 5 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

CRUNAN.

376. At Pentecost 1491, a fourth part of Crunan is let for five years to the widow, formerly wife, of William Stiblis, and his son Thomas, conjunctly and severally, at the usual rent.

377. 1492.—Memorandum, that an exchange of tenements of Balbroggy and Crunan was made between Patrick Eyché and the wife of John Elyot, with consent of the abbot, each paying for the tenement assigned as was wont, and the said Patrick paying to the fabric of the monastery 40s.

378. At Pentecost 1495, a sixth part of Litill Pertht is let for five years to John Alexanderson.

GRANGE OF CARSO.

379. At Pentecost 1495, a fourth part of the West Grange of Carso is let to William Robertson and Alexander Jakson.

GRANGE OF CARSO.

380. At Pentecost 1495, 2 acres of land, with usual toft of the grange of Carso, are let for five years to Jhon Keir, with the privilege of brewing, and pasture for one horse on the west side.

[Fol. 51.]

MILL OF KERSGRANGE.

381. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, ws Johne be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . till haue grantit . . . till our louet Pattoun Millar, and to Jonet, his spows, and to the langast leuar of thame, for all the dayis of thare lyffis, our bog myl within our grange of the Kers, with the land multure, ryng beyr, and all othir pertinence. . . . And alswa we haue set and grantit to the said Pattoun and Jonet, for all the dayis of thar lyffis, ane auchtand pairt of the landis of our said Grange, lyand on the est halff be sowth the gate, next the said myll, as the said Pattoun and Androw Jakson has dyvydit betuix thaim the quartar. . . . In witnes of the quhilkis to this present write, we haue put our common seill, at our forsaid abbay, the second day of Januare, the zere of God a thowsand four hundreth nynti and twa.

CAMPSY.

382. At Pentecost 1494, two parts of the land beyond the walls of the forest of Campsy, along with common pasturage in the moor of Monchell, are let for six years to John Bell.

DUMFOLATYNE.

383. At Pentecost 1494, the tenement formerly held by Donald Gow is let for three years to Alexander, his son, who shall carefully keep the wood, and be obedient to his mother.

384. At Pentecost 1494, the tenement formerly held by John Cowper, son of Robert Cowper in Syokis, is let for three years to Andrew Huchowne.

CAMPSY.

385. At Pentecost 1494, a third part beyond the walls of the forest of Campsy, with that part next the Lymekyl, is let for five years to John Cragow, with liberty to have in the forest six cows at his own expense, along with the cattle of the monastery.

ESTER DRUMY.

386. At Pentecost 1494, a half of Ester Drumy is let for five years to Archibald Luvall.

DUMFOLATYN.

387. At Pentecost 1495, two parts of Dumfolatyn are let for five years to the widow, sometime wife, of Donald Magow, and Alexander, her son, as Donald formerly held them; and one part of the same to the widow, sometime wife, of Gleschame Magow, and Duncan, her son, for a like period, for annual payment of £10 for the whole; preserving the wood from all others and themselves, under penalty.

MILL OF DRWMYS.

388. At Pentecost 1494, the mill of Drwmys is let for five years to John Sawmond, with the multure of Parsy and Calle, and three Drwmys and Tulyfergus; together with 4 acres of land, 2 in Wester Drwmy and 2 in Myddill Drwmy, and pasturage in Wester Drwmy for six furrow cows pastured with the cows of the town, and other six where the other animals pasture in the common pasture, with twenty sheep, a horse, and pig.

[Fol. 52.]

MURTHLIE IN ATTHOLL.

389. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, vs Jhone be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Cowper, and oure conuent of that ilk, to haue set . . . oure landis of Murthlie in Attholl . . . to oure weill beluffit freynd, Donald Alexanderson, soune and ayr to Alexander Gibbonsoun, for the termes of fyve zeris. . . . And he sall laubir to wyn a schot in the wattir of Tay for salmond: The entray of the foresaid Donald till the foresaid tak at the fest of Witsonday, the zere of God a thousand foure hundreth nynty and foure zeris. In witnes of the quhilk thing to this present write we haue affixit the Sele of oure office at oure forsaid Abbay the penult day of the moneth of Junii.

MURTHLIE IN MAR.

390. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and our conuent of the samyn, till haue set . . . till oure lowet frend, Wilzame of Forbes of Tolleis, all and hail our landis of Murthlie . . . in the erldome of Mar, within the schirefdovme of Abirdene, for all the termes of thre zheris next and immediat folowand the date of this present write. . . . In witness of the quhilk thing to thir oure letres, we haue affixit the Sele of our office at oure foresaid abbay, the xv day of the

moneth of March, in the zeir of God a thowsand four hundreth nyntie and thre zeris.

391. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Cowpir, and oure conuent of that ilk, till haue maid, constitute, and ordanit, . . . a worschipfull man and oure lowit frend, Wilzame of Forbes of Tolleis, oure full, lauchfull, and ondowtit balze of all and haill oure landis of Murthlie, liand in the erldome of Mar, within the schirefdome of Abirdene; giffand and grantand to the foresaid, our balze, oure full and playn power and speciall mandement, oure courtis of the sadis landis to set, begyn, con-tynew, and hald oure landis forsaid to set malis customys dewiteis of the samyn to rais and vptak, trespassouris to punys vnlawis and eschetis to rais and for the samyn, giff it beis neid, to pund and distrenze, oure men and inhabitantis of the said grwnd, before quhatsumeir Juge or jugis thai be athachit or arrestit, to replege and agane borrow to the priuylege of oure awin court; And all and syndry vthir thingis to do hant and vs, that to the office of Balzery is knawin to pertene of law: And attoure for the speciale thankis, gratitudis, and seruice done till vs, and oure conuent forsaid, be the said Wilzame, we giff, grantis, and frely assignys to the foresaid Wilzame all gresummys, vnlawis, eschetis, dewiteis, hezeldis, and doseruice quhatsumeir of the said landis for nyntene zeris next and immediat folouand the fest of Witsunday next to cum eftir the date of this write; the quhilk terme of Witsunday sall be the entrays of the said Wilzame to the said office of Balzery of the landis foresaid, and frathinfurth till indure for nyntene zeris immediat folowand: We, the saidis Jhone, Abbot and conuent haldand, and for to hald ferme and stabill all and quhatsumeir thing the foresaid oure balze or his substitutis ane or ma ledis lawfully to be done in oure naym. In witnes hereof to thir oure present letres, we haue appensit the Sele of our chaptour, at oure forsaid abbay, the xv day of the moneth of March, in the moneth of March, in the zere of God a thowsand four hundreth nyntie and thre zeris.

ADHORY.

392. Memorandum, that the lord abbot lets two parts of the said town to Patrick Karmag for five years after the death of his father. . . . And he shall do all service, used and wont, and shall pay to the fabric of the monastery 40s.

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TULYFERGUS.

393. On 10th May 1495, half of Tulyfergus is let for five years to Gilbert Retray, and Walter Retray, Findlay Baxtar, and John Baxtar.

TULYFERGUS.

394. In the year 1495, a fourth of Tulyfergus is let for five years to David Essee.

ESTER DRUMMY.

395. At Pentecost 1495, a fourth of Ester Drummy is let to Alexander Malcumson for five years.

COTHILL.

396. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Johne, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and conuent of that ilk, . . . til haif grantit . . . till our familiare seruand, Robert Pery, . . . and til Helyn of Spalding, his spous, and til ane ayr mankynde of thaim twa gottin or to be gottin, ane auchtapairt of Kethik callit the Cothil, with the toft and tenement thareto pertenant, for al and hail the dayis of thair liffis, and to the langast liffar of thaim. [Dated 12th May 1495.]

397. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, with hail consent and assent til haff grantit

. . . til our familiar seruand Jhone of Cragow, ane auchtapairst of Cathik, with toft and tenement tharto pertenant, for al and hail the dayis of his liff. [Dated 12th May 1495.]

398. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, throw the permissioun of god Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haff grantit . . . til our weil belovittis Patrick Bunch, Anabel Balfour, his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix thaim twa, and to the langast liffar of thaim, twa acris of our burgh of Kethik, lyand apoun the Batschail hil, alias the Bewmont hil, contigew and immediate of the est syde of the twa acris set be vs til Wil mason. . . . Alswa the said Patrick Bunch, Annabel, his spous, and thare ayr sal bruke and jos for al the dayis of thair liffis, al priuelege of burgh in baronry eftir the tenor of our infestment gevyn til ws thairapon, vndir the gret Sele of our Souerand Lord the King. Alswa we will that nane hant nor excers the office of brewing, selling, bakin, wyne selling, or ony vther merchandis, doying betwix Balbroggy and the West side of our burgh, exceppand the priuelege of the burges of the said burgh, and the commoun ailhous pertenyng til our myl of Kethik. Alswa the said Patrick Bunch, Anabel, his spous, and thare ayr, sal haff fre power to big als mekil as thai think speidful and neidful, and to set tennandis, and put owt and in, als oft as thai think speidful; the quhilk tennandis sal be presentit til vs at thare entre, and mak the ath of fidelitee til vs: And thai and thare tennandis sal be obedient to vs, and correkit of al faltis be our successouris and ministeris, spirituale and temporale: And attour thai sal keip our medowis, wairdis, and brvme parkis fra tham self and thare cattell, ondir pane as efferis. [Dated 12th May 1495.]

399. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, throw the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . till haff grantit . . . til our weilbelovittis Bernard in the Kemphil, Agnes Sanderis his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix thaim

twa, and to the langast liffare of thaim, twa acris of our burgh of Kethik, liand of the West syde of Batschailhil nixt the mercat gate on the est side, with the toft of the sammyn, extendand to the passage of the gate on the southt syde, for al the dayis of thare liffis [with same privileges as in preceding note; and dated 12th May 1495].

400. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, throw the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haff grantit . . . til our weil belovittis James Bernard, Agnes Frandracht, his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix thaim twa, and to the langast liffare of thaim, sex acris of our burgh of Kethik, lyand apoun the west syde of the cawsay end on baith the sydis of the mercat gait, merchand with Jhone of Galloway, the girs beand equally diuidit betwix the sadis James, Agnes, his spous, and thare ayr, and Jhone of Galloway, and his succes-souris, lyand betwix the said sex acris and Jhone of Gallowais land, . . . quhilk sex acris extendis fra Gilbert Gallowais zaird til the gait, discendand til the batschail hil on the north pairt, and the boundis of Kethik callit the brovme park on the west syde, and Gilbert Gallowais acris liand on the south est syde, togidder with toft and croft pertenying thareto, with the boundis of the loch, liand betwix the said acris and Gilbert Gallowais acris as thai war brukit and josit of before, haffand thairto the profite of the girs liand within the said acris callit the litil medow [etc., in similar terms; dated 12th May 1495].

401. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, throw the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . till haff grantit . . . til our weil belovittis Jhone of Galloway, Marioun, his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix thaim twa, and to the langast liffar of thaim, ane certain acris callit Butris hil, of our burgh of Kethik, liand betwix the mercat gait, passand on the west syde of the Baitschail hil, extendand fra the boundis of the Kemphil, callit the Sandlaw park, on the west side, and

James Bernardis acris on the south est side, diuidand the girs liand betwix the said Jhone of Gallowa and James Bernard, be equall halff porcionys, as it was diuidit of before: The said Jhone, Marioun, his spous, and thare ayr, payand zerly . . . twa merkis . . . aluterly for al doseruice that ma be askit or requirit . . . haldand and for to hald the said certane acris to the said Jhone, Marioun, his spous, and thair ayr, togidder with toft and croft, lyand betwix Dauid Jak of the est syde and Patrick Bunch on the west side, . . . haffand therto thair fewel in our monk myr as efferis, with al comoditeys that the Baitschail and the Cawsay end brukit and josit of before: And the said Jhone, Marion, his spous, and thair ayr, sal put the said certane acris and toft forenemyt til al policy with biggyn of stane houses, sufficiand chawmeris, and other houses for hospitalite, and vther neidful thingis as afferis, swa that of resoun ther be seyn na falt in thaim plantand frute treis, eschis, osaris, and sauchis. . . . [Dated 12th May 1495.]

402. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haff grantit . . . til our weil belovittis Gilbert Galloway, Agnes Frendracht, his spous, and til Dauid Selatir, soun to Donald Selatir and Helyn Frendracht, alias callit Dauid Galloway, and giff he disces forow the said Gilbert, til ane ayr of the said Gilbertis nerast him self, quhilk he deputis til vs, and til the langast liffar of thaim, ffour acris of our burgh of Kethik, liand on the south west side of the cawsay end, merchand with James Bernardis land on the north side, togidder with the toft and zaird liand on the south pairt of the cawsay, and James Bernardis toft on the west pairt, and the land of the Gallaraw on the est pairt, with the medow descendand fra the toft til the cartfurde, liand betwix the land of the Gallaraw on the est side, and the lands of Kethik on the west pairt of the clay pottis, exceppand clay for the nedis of our place, and of vthir tenandis that gettis speciale leif of vs in tyme eumyng . . . [etc., as in previous grants of Kethik; dated 12th May 1495].

403. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, throw the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haf grantit . . . til our weil belovittis Dauid Jak, Agnes Ingraim, his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix thaim twa, and the langast liffare of thaim, twa acris of our burgh of Kethik, liand on the south side of the Batschail nyxt the twa acris set to Vill Masoun on the est side, and Berneis twa acris on the west side, with the toft of the sammyn, extendand to the croft of the Gallaraw fra the end of the sammyn twa acris, for all the dayis of thair liffis [etc., *ut supra*; dated 12th May 1495].

404. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haff grantit, set, and for mail lattin, . . . til our weil belovittis Wil Masoun, Jonet Andersoun, his spous, and til ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betwix tham twa, And to the langest liffare of thaim, twa acris of our burgh of Kethik, liand on the south side of the Batschail hil, nyxt the twa acris set to Patrick Bunche on the est side, and Dauid Jakis acris on the west side, with the toft of the sammyn, extendand to the croft of the Gallaraw, fra the end of the sammyn twa acris, for al the dayis of thair liffis [etc., *ut supra*; dated 12th May 1495].

[Fol. 57.]

GRANGE OF EROLY.

405. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, vs Jhone, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haff grantit . . . our Grange of Eroly to Dauid Spalding and Jhone of Spalding, his brodir, inhabitantis of the sammyn, coniunctly and seueraly, failzeand of ane til ane othir for al the dayis and termes of thair lyftyme, Thai payand tharefor zerely to vs and our successoris ten markis, . . . four bollis of hors corn, twa dusan of caponys, and five markis to the Lord Bischop of Sanctandrois at the fest of Sanct Martyne in winter; and attour

thai sal mak aucht and wont seruice at command; and thai sal cum til our hed courtis as the lordschip dois, and als to al othir courtis quhen thai ar chargit: And quhen we gadir ony teyndis of ouris in that parisoun, thai sal supple and help vs as we neid efter thair power. [Dated 14th March 1495.]

TOWN OF KYNCRECH.

406. At Pentecost 1496, a fourth part of the grange of Kyncreich is let for five years to James Stevyne, at a rent of 8 merks, 12 capons, and paying at his entry 10 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

FERTH.

407. Be it kend til al men be thir present letteris, vs Johne, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . to haf grantit . . . the half of the saxt pairt of the west half of Balbroky, callit ly Ferth, to Wilzam Hirdman, and failzeyng of hym to Johne Falconar, for al the days of thar lyfis, and to the langast leweris of thaim twa, as the . . . said Johne Falconar brukit of before. . . . [Dated 20th May 1496.]

CHAPEL OF KERSSO.

408. Grant by John, Abbot of Cupar, to Mr Robert Schanwell of the chaplainry of the church of Kersgrange, for his lifetime, at the yearly rent of 10 merks, with 4 acres of land annexed to the said church. [Dated 24th September 1496.]

SCHANWEL.

409. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, throw the permissione of God abbot of Couper, . . . til haf set, and for ferme lattin . . . till our hertly belowitis Duncane Schanwel, Margaret, his spous, and master Robert,

thair sone, coniunctly and seneraly, al and hail our landis of Schanwel, with thair pertinentis liand within the baronry of Burne, and within the Schirefdome of Kynros, for al the dais and zeris of thair liffis, and to the langast liffare of thaim thre: And we oblis ws . . . sua that the saidis landis remayne with us and our successouris wnquiteowt be the Lard of Burlie, his airis or assignes in the meyntyme, eftir the tenor of ane reuersione maid til hym tharapoun, na remeid of law, ciuel nor cannon, act of Parliament nor general consal to be proponit in the contrare; And gif it happin the saidis landis with thair pertinentis to be quietowt in thar lif tymis, we oblis ws and our successouris that the lewin zeris of tak contenit in the reuersione sal remane . . . for the langast liffare of thaim thre. [Dated 3d March 1496.]

[Fol. 58.]

CHURCH OF MATHY.

410. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be the permissione of God abbot of the abbay of Coupir, . . . til haif set, and for ferme lattin, til our weilbelowyt frendis maisteris James Ramsay, and Schir Symond Jameson, wiccar pencionar of Mathy, al and syndry the frutis of our kyrk of Mathy, bayth of the tende chaife and of the alterage, for the termes of fowre zeris, except the wicaragis and alteragis for the fyrst zeir, quhilkis Rob Butchart has in tak of ws, . . . pay- and zerly til ws and an abbay ane hundreth merkis. . . . [Dated 12th July 1497.]

GLENBOY.

411. At Pentecost 1497, half of the town of Glenboy is let for five years to Alex^r Watson, son of the deceased Alexander Watson, at a rent of 8 merks, and 10 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

412. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, . . .

til haf grantit . . . our landis of Murthly in Athole . . . to our weil belowit frend Donald Alexanderson, for the termys of nynteyne zeris, . . . And failzeand of hym to hys airis on to the vsche of the termys forsaid. . . . Alsua the said Donald sal prouide betwixt this and Lammes, and get ane gud hakna, or ellis ane gud trottar to ws: Item he sal gif to ws in name of propyne ane Ra or ane buk; and failzeand of thaim two gud welys, with ane plate of butter, and thus to be gefin at the fest of zoule and pasch zerly: Alsua he sal keip our merchys als fer as he onderstandis we haf rycht . . . And to do his diligens with lawbour to wyn ane schot in the water of Tay for salmond. [Date of entry to the tack at Whitsunday 1499.]

LYTILPERTHT.

413. At Pentecost 1500, the sixth part of Litylpertht which Daid Cant formerly had, is let to Robert Michelson.

COWBYRE.

414. At Pentecost 1499, the tenement which Andrew Pery and his wife formerly had, is let to John Baxtar for five years.

LYTILPERTH.

415. At Pentecost 1499, the sixth part of Lytilpertht which William Tod formerly had, is let for five years to Michael Alexanderson.

DRUMGARLAND.

416. At Pentecost 1500, a half part of the town of Drumgarland is let for three years to John Dempstertone.

417. In the year 1500, the tenement which Patrick Geky had, is let for five years to Walter Hill.

418. At Pentecost 1500, Enyrvak, in Athole, is let for five years to Jhone Machyntoys, heir apparent of his father.

CHURCH OF GENYLA.

419. At the Feast of the Holy Cross 1501, a half of the church of Glennylyay is let for five years to Sir Robert Bryson, vicar of the same; and he shall fulfil all burdens and conditions as formerly, for the monastery of Cambuskynnet and Brechin.

420. Memorandum, that the abbot and the conuent ar content of the assedacione maid to Thomas Smyth be Jhone Stevin, with the consent of hys wyff anent the fouyr akys, &c.

[Fol. 59.]

DUMFOLYTYNE.

421. At Pentecost 1501, a third part of the town of Dumfolytne is let to Robert Makgow for five years.

DRUMFOLYTYNE.

422. At Pentecost 1501, another third part of the same is let for five years to Duncan Makgow.

DRUMFOLYTYNE.

423. At Pentecost 1501, the third part of the same town is let for five years to Alexander Makgow, brother of the foresaid Robert and Duncan.

424. Tack of the church of Mathy to Mr James Ramsay, in same terms as No. 410 *supra*, dated 2d May 1501.

MILHORNE.

425. At Pentecost 1501, a half part of the mill of Milhorne is let for five years to John Jak, younger.

LYTILPERTHT.

426. At Pentecost 1501, the sixth part of Litolpertht which John Alexander formerly had, is let for five years to Alexander Michelsone.

427. Be it kend till all men be thyr present letres, ws Jhone, throu the permissione of God abbot of the Abbay of Couper, . . . to be bundin and oblyst . . . till ane honorable man, Andro Curroure, burges of the burgh of Pertht, And til Elysabeth, hys spous, and to the langast liffar of thaim tua, in the sovme of twenty merkis of gud and vsuale monee of Scotland, anis to be pait aluterlie in this instant zeir; alsua zerly aucht bollis of vitale, half beir and half meil, in sufficiand gud, quhen and quhat tyme it is sene spedfule to the said Andro or Eysabeth, his spous, to resaue the forsaid aucht bollis of vitale; and this vitale to be zerlie pait to the said Andro and Elizabeth, hys spous, and to the langast liffar of thaim tua, for the content and payment of ane boytht lyand on the northt syd, on the merkat gait, apoun the sutht pairt of the Castelgawil, in the land of vmquhil Gilbert Brownis, analiet and sald be the said Andro till ws the said Abbot of Coupir and conuent of that ilk; And twenty schillingis of annuale of master Robert Schawmeris land, liand in the northt gait on the sutht syd of the sammyn gait, anens the croce, betwixt the land of Patrick Baxteris on the west syde, and the kyrkgait on the est syd: Nochtwithstanding we wil and grantis that the said Andro Curroure and Eizabetht, hys spous, jois and bruyk the said boht, togidder with the twenty schillingis of annual, with thair pertinence for al the days of thair liffis, and the langast liffare of thaim tua. . . . In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir our letres, we haff affixit our commone Seil at our forsaid Abbay of Coupir, the xxij day of Junii, In the zere of God ane thousand foure hundretht four scoyr and twelff, befor witnes, David Ogilwy of Tolmaid, Archibald Ogilwy, Jhone Boid, Robert Pery, and Thomas Wricht, with wtheris diuers.

428. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhon, throw the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of [Couper], and our conuent of that ilk, . . . to haif grantit . . . twa akaris of our landis of the Kersgrange, with ane toft and pairt of the greyne, as it wes propyt to byg ane hous on, to Jhone Keyr, inhabitant in the sammyn, with siklyk fredome and priuilegis as he wsit of befor, for all the dais of his lyf, he payand zerly to

ws . . . twa merkis of vsuale monee of Scotland. . . .
 Alsua he sal put his toft til al possibyl polyei in bygin of
 houses, plantacione of treis, eschis, osaris, and sauch, with thair
 defensuris: And failzeand of thirs, he sal be punysh at the
 seycht of ws and our successouris. Gefin vndir our commoun
 seil at our forsaid abbay, the xxv day of October, the zere of
 God ane thousand foure hundreth nynty and nyne zeris.

[Fol. 60.]

MOWIRHOUS IN CARSO.

429. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be
 the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and our
 conuent of that ilk, with hail consent and assent, til haf grantit
 . . . the tak of the Mowirhous in the Kersgrange that
 Rannald Bel had, to Andro Jakson, . . . for al the dais of
 his lyf, he payand zerly to ws sewin pundys ix^s and iiij^d . . .
 and for the tende four and twenty bollis of quhet, . . . fyf
 dusan and ten of kok and hen, . . . four bollis, i firlot of
 horse corne. . . . Heiratour the said Andro sal mak with
 awys of ws ane sufficiand orchard in al gudly hast he ma,
 with the best frut treis ma be gottin, with sykkir dykin, hedgin,
 and hanyng of the sammyn. [Dated 24th February 1503.]

ABERBOTHRIE.

430. At Pentecost 1504, a twelfth part of the grange of Abyr-
 bothre is let for five years to John Fyndelay, for annual payment
 as was wont with other tenants having a twelfth part, and 5
 merks to the fabric of the monastery.

BUCHAME.

431. At Pentecost 1504, Buchame is let for five years to
 James Glenny.

432. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be
 the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the

conuent of that ilk, with hail consent and assent to haf grantit, and for mail lattin, half the bait of the Baitchelhil, with sex akaris of land liand tharto, with siclyk profitis eismentis as the bait wes wont to jois, to Jhone Portar, and failzeand of hym to Jok Portar, his sone, for al the dais of thair liffis, thai paiand zerly til ws for the sammyn tua pundis of wsual monee of Scotland. . . . And thai sal be suet and gentill, and mak gud seruice to al that cummys without strublans. . . . Item tha sal defend the water that it were na ferrar in eftir the wale and quantite of thar land, and thai sal keip thair land fra guld wnder payn of guld law: And thai sal neuer murmur abbot nor convent of thair tak, or ellis frely gif it our. [Dated 26th November 1503.]

433. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, throw the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, with hail consent and assent til haf grantit . . . to our weilbelouittis Tybbe Mwrison, and to Watty Edward, hyr sone, failzeand of hyr to hym for al the days of thar liffis, and to the langast liffar of thaim, twa akaris of our burcht of Kethik liand apou the west syde of the Baitchelhil nixt the merkat gait on the est syd, with the toft of the sammyn quhilk tha now inhabitis, with al fredomis and priuilegis of burcht and baronry, . . . hafand tharto thair fewell in our monk myr as efferis, as we sal assyng to thaim, with commonteis of the Baitchelhil and Causa end, . . . with biggyn of stane houses, sufficiand chawmeris and stabulis, to resauie and herbry to the nowmer of tuelf or sextene pair hors honestly, for hors meit and mannis meit, sua that of resone thair beyn seyn no falt in thaim. [Dated 13th August 1504.]

ADORY.

434. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, throw the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . to haf grantit . . . al and hail our landis of Adory . . . to our weilbelouittis Thome Blak, Jonet Murray, his spous, and to Jhone Blak, thair

sonne, for al the dais of thair liffis, and to the langast liffar of thaim thre, failzeand of ane to ane vthir. [Dated 28th October 1504.]

[Fol. 61.] GRANGE OF ABIRBOTHRY.

435. At Pentecost 1506, the tenement which Andro Mathy had, is let for five years to John Sym.

DRUMFOLYTYNE.

436. At Pentecost 1506, the half part of Drumfolytyne is let for five years to Robert Makgow.

COITZARDIS.

437. At Pentecost 1506, the fourth part of Coitzardis which Thomas Fyff had, is let for five years to Andrew Zoung.

ENNIRWAK.

438. At Pentecost 1506, Ennirwak in Athole is let for five years to Alexander Robertson, at a rent of 6 merks, and furnishing one good horse at the will of the lord abbot.

KEMPHIL.

439. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, Ws Jhone, thro the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, to haf set . . . to our weilbelouit Patrick Bunch, al and hail our landis of the Kempphil, . . . quhilkis nou he inhabittis, for al and hail the termys of v zeris. [Dated 16th May 1506.]

KEMPHIL.

440. At Pentecost 1506, Kempphil is let to the forsaid Patrick Bunch for five years.

441. Memorandum, that William Smyth of Cardane promised, in presence of the lord commendator, and the monk of the cellar, and ourselves, in the council house, to pay 10 merks of usual money at the good pleasure of the lord abbot, for the entry of his son in the tenement of the late John Baxtar, 14th November 1506.

KETHIK, WITH MILL.

442. At Pentecost 1405, the eighth part of Kethik, with the mill thereof, is let for five years to Robert Spaldin.

443. At Pentecost 1505, the eighth part of Kethik is let to David Esse for five years.

WALK MILL OF KETHIK.

444. At Pentecost 1505, the Walk Mill of Kethik, with its land and usual pasture, is let for five years to Thomas Portar and John Malice.

COWPERGRANGE.

445. At Pentecost 1505, the twelfth part of Cowpirgrange is let for five years to William Roger. The same amount is let to Jhone Alane, William Ker, John Zoungar, and David Olifer.

446. At Pentecost 1505, a twelfth part of Cowpirgrange, with half of the mill of Mylhome, and 1 acre, which is called the fisher's, is let for five years to John Henderson, for annual payment as before, and a horse of the value of 4 merks, in name of gressum, to the lord abbot.

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BAWMYLE.

447. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be the permissione of God Abbot of Coupir, and our convent of that ilk, . . . to haif grantit . . . the third pairt of the Cowbyr, with all profitis, pertinentis, and esmentis, . . . to

our weilbelouittis Mariot Pery, and to Jhone Baxtar, his sone, for al the days of thair lifis, and to the langast liffar of thaim tua, failzeand of hyr to hym. . . . Als we, the said Jhone, with hail consent and assent of our convent, have feit and feift the said Jhone Baxtar for al the termys of his lyff efter the forme and condicionis eftir folloand, that is to say, that the said Jhone is oblist and schorne be bodyly aytht to be leil and trew, endurand the terme of lyff, til ws and our convent, and til our successouris, in consale gifin and kepin for the commoun profeit of our forsaid Abbay: and principaly the said Jhone is oblist to wyrk leililly and profitably his craft of carweyn and wrycht-craift in our myl, brewhous, and quheilhou of our forsaid abbay, and vphald and mend the faltis of thaim als oft as neid beys, and al vthir werkis craft and pretykis he can or may in tyme tocum, he sal wyrk quhen he is chargit, except quhelis baytht ennow and vtow, quhen and quhair we or our successouris chargis hym as said is, in al and syndry thingis that langis his craift in carweyn and wrychteraift and al vtheris: And for his forsaid lawbour the said Jhone sal have for his hail zerly fee, be ws and be our successouris, sewin merkis of vsuale mone of Scotland, be tua evinly porciounis at tua vsuale termis in the zeir, . . . and zerly ane stane of wo for his bunta, with his meit and drink referand hym to, that is to say, ane half gallone of our convent aile of our forsaid abbay in the day, and tua convent cakis, tua schort quhyt cakis, and his denar kaik, with fych and fleche ansuerand thairto as efferis. [Dated 24th January 1503.]

CHURCH OF FOSSOQUHY.

448. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, thro the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . til haf grantit . . . to our weilbelouittis Patrick Howbrone, and to Jamys and Andro, his sounys, failzeand of ane to the vthir, al and syndre the frutis of the thre pairtis of our kyrk of Fossoquhy, baytht of the tend schaf and of the alteragis, for the termys of nyntene zeris followand nixt eftir the dait of this present, . . . payand

therfor zerly to ws . . . ane hundreth merkis, . . . haldand vp the queir and altar honestly as efferis. [Dated 1511.]

GLENNYLA.

449. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, thro the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Couper, . . . to haf set . . . to our weilbelouit frend, Schyr Robert Brison, vicar of Glennyla, for seruice, laboure, vtillite, and profite done til ws and our placis be the said Schyr Robert, al and hail the frutis of the half pairt of our said kyrk of Glennyla, baytht of the teynd schaf and of the vicaragis, with al thair pertinens for al the dais of his lyf, . . . Reseruand gif we pleis pairt of the teindis in our awin handis quhar we lyk best, alowand to hym ansuerand to his half pairt. [Dated 14th April 1505.]

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LYTILPERTHT.

450. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, throw the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of Couper, and the conuent of that ilk, . . . to haf grantit . . . to our weilbelouit frend, George Barclay, al and hail the half of our landis of Litolpertht . . . for al the dayis of his lyf [etc.; no date].

451. Be it kend til al men, &c., To our weilbelouit Wilzame Jak, and to ane ayr and to the langast liffar of thaim, fyff akaris of land, thre liand on the Baithchelhil nixt and immediat R. Cuben acris on the est syd and Patrick Bunch of the west syd, and othir tua tane out of the est end of the Kemphil haucht, with the toft and zard liand on the southt end of the said thre akaris, as we haf propit to hym, reseruand and keband the commoun lone and gait as hus and wont wes, . . . with biggind of gud zerd hous, sufficiand chawmeris and stabulis to resane and herbry to the nowmer of xij or xvj hors, honestly for hors meit and mannys meit, that of resone thair bein sein no falt in thaim. [Dated 10th August 1505.]

452. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, thro the permissione of God Abbot of the abbay of Cupar, &c., To our weilbelouittis Richart Cuben, and to Janet Hil, his spous, and to ane ayr gottin or to be gottin betuen thaim tua, and to the langast liffare of thaim, sex acris of land, tua liand apoun the west syd of the Baitchelhil nixt and immediate on the est syd, and Wilzam Jakis acris on the west syd, his hyl contenit and standand in the sammyn rovme, and othir tua tayn out of the est end of the Kemphill hauch, and the thrid twa with the toft and zard that vmquhil Wil Landalis vsit and brukit, liand betuen Patrick Pedderis coft on the est syd, and Rob Portaris on the west syd, extendand vp to the dyk on the southt syd: reseruand and kepannd the commoun gait and passagis as ws and wont wes. [Dated August 1505.]

453. Be it kend til al men, &c., To our weilbelouittis Andro Broune, and to Anne Lion, his spous, and to ane air gottin or to be gottin, &c., four acris of land, tua liand in the Baitchelhil haucht, nixt the sandy knoys, and othir tua tane out of the Kempphil hauch, with the toft and zard as we maid and propit to thaim, reseruand and kepannd the commone passagis and gatis as ws and wont wes, . . . giffin vnder our commoun Seil, the said zere and day, &c.

454. Be it kend til al men, &c., To our weilbelouittis Jamys Masoun, and to Hespel Bel, his spous, &c., tua acris of our burgh of Kethik, liand on the south syd of the Baitchelhil nixt Patrick Bunch acris on the est syd, and Daid Jakis on the west syd, with the toft of sammyn. [Dated 5th November 1505.]

455. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, &c., To our weilbelouittis Donald Cragy, and to Katerine Bel, his spous, the toft, zard, and croft, liand abuf the gait, quhilkis Thome Bel iosyt and brukit, for al the dais of thair liffis, &c. . . . Als we grant hym the croft liand abone the burne . . . with tua kyis grys in the commonteis of the Baitchelhil and Gallaraw,

fail and dovet as efferis, with discrecione. [Dated 5th November 1505.]

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GRANGE OF ABYRBOOTHRY.

456. At Pentecost 1507, the tenement of the sixth part of Abyrbothry which Andrew Mathy formerly had (let, as was asserted, to Symon Oliner for five years by the deceased lord abbot), now by the lord abbot Ro., the same tack is ratified and ordered to be inserted in the rental. Witnesses—Mr Robert Boswell, rector of Restawrik; Mr Ro. Schamvell, vicar of Kyrcawdy; and friars, Alexander Heton and John Barbour.

BAWMYLE.

457. At Pentecost 1507, a sixth part of Bawmyle is let for five years to Thomas Stibulis.

458. At Pentecost 1507, a sixth part of Bawmyle is let for five years to Patrick Meik.

ARTHOURSTANE.

459. At Pentecost 1507, David Stibulis, John Hyl, and John Huttoun, received their assedations for five years.

KETHIK.

460. At Pentecost 1507, an eighth part of Kethik is let for five years to Master Antonio.

461. At Pentecost 1507, an eighth part of Kethik is let for five years to Anne Barbour, widow.

BALGRESCHO.

462. At Pentecost 1507, David Formond, John Wrycht, and Jonet Thome, received their tenements for five years.

GALLAWRAW.

463. At Pentecost 1507, those tenements which these three widows, viz., the wife of John Falconar, of Andrew Baxter, and of John Rettra had, are let to them for five years.

BALBROGY.

464. At Pentecost 1507, the tenements, both lower and higher, which Walter Crokot had, are let to him for five years.

BAICHOUN.

465. At Pentecost 1507, William Angus and William Henderson received their tenements for five years.

466. At Pentecost 1507, Robert Portar received his tenement for five years.

467. At Pentecost 1507, John Hetoun received his tenement as before, along with that formerly belonging to his mother.

BRUNTY.

468. At Pentecost 1507, the tenement which James Thomson formerly had, is let to him for five years.

469. At Pentecost 1507, the tenement which John Sclater formerly had, is let for five years to Findelay.

COITWARD.

470. At Pentecost 1507, Coitward is let for five years to John Lynx.

COWBYRE.

471. At Pentecost 1507, the tenement which William Tomson had, is let to Henry Burt for five years.

BALBROGY.

472. At Pentecost 1507, Andrew Dawgles received his tenement for five years.

473. At Pentecost 1507, the tenement which James Donaldson had, is let for five years to John Thomson.

474. At Pentecost 1507, James Donaldson received his tenement for five years.

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ENNIRAREDY.

475. At Pentecost 1508, half of the west part of Inneraredy is let for five years to Marion Gyboun, wife of the deceased William Colyn, and to James Colyn, and the longer liver of them.

LITILPERTHT.

476. At Pentecost 1508, the half of Litolpertht which the said Michael and Alex^r Alexanderson inhabit, is let to them for five years, reserving for the abbot's use that house which Thomas Cant built.

ENNIRARDY.

477. At Pentecost 1508, the eighth part of Ennirardy is let for five years to David Colyn.

478. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Enniraredy is let for five years to Duncan Borne.

FORTOUR.

479. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of ffortour is let for five years to Donald Richardson.

AUCHINLEYTH.

480. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Auchinleyth is let for five years to Andrew Fyndlaw.

CAMBAK.

481. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part of Cambak is let for five years to John Tailzeor.

DOWNYCABOK.

482. At Pentecost 1508, a half part of Downycabok is let for five years to Michael Graty.

ENNIRARDY.

483. At Pentecost 1508, three eighth parts of Ennirardy are let for five years to John Patersoun.

GLENNYLAY, FORTOUR.

484. At Pentecost 1508, Robert Barrone received his tenement for five years. In the same year Alexander Barrone received his tenement for five years.

PITLOCHRY.

485. A fourth part of Pitlochry is let for five years to John Clerk, the parish clerk, and his son, and the longer liver of them.

486. An eighth part is let for five years to John Borne.

487. At Pentecost 1508, Donald Borne and James Smytht received their tenements of Pitlochry, with the mill thereof, for five years.

BELLATY.

488. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Bellaty is let to John Robertson for five years.

489. At Pentecost 1508, John Brison his tenement also for five years.

AUCHINLEYCHT.

490. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Auchinleytht is let for five years to John Borne.

491. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of the same is let for five years to James Keyr.

AUCHINLECH NETHYR.

492. At Pentecost 1508, a half thereof is let for five years to John Makinnocater.

EKYK.

493. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Ekyk is let for five years to Donald Borne.

DOWNY.

494. At Pentecost 1508, a third part of Downy is let for five years to Robert Patersoun and his mother.

BALLATY.

495. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part of Ballaty is let to Donald Lammy for five years.

AUCHINLECH.

496. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Auchinlech is let to Walter Richertsoun for five years.

DOWNY.

497. At Pentecost 1508, a third part of Downy is let to Donald Gibbon for five years.

[Fol. 66.]

BALLATY.

498. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part of Ballaty is let for five years to John Gyb.

499. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part thereof is let for five years to Robert Clerk.

500. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part and one bovate thereof is let for five years to John Hendersoun.

FRUQUHY.

501. At Pentecost 1508, three eighth parts of Fruquhy is let for five years to Robert Haw.

CAMBAK.

502. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth part of Cambak is let for five years to John Brischo, elder.

503. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part of the same is let for five years to Thomas Makadene.

FORTOUR.

504. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of ffortour is let for five years to John Brys.

EKYK.

505. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Ekyk is let for five years to John Donaldson.

CAMBAK.

506. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Cambak is let to Robert Gibboun for five years.

DOWNY.

507. At Pentecost 1508, a third part of Downy is let for five years to John Smart.

CAMBAK.

508. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Cambak is let for five years to Donald Baxter.

FORTOUR.

509. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of ffortour is let for five years to John Andro Robertsoun as before.

FRUQUHY.

510. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Fruquhy is let for five years to Andrew Jamieson.

ERYK.

511. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Eryk is let for five years to Anne, widow, and her son Robert, and the longer liver of them.

BELLATY.

512. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Bellaty is let for five years to William Rury.

CROWMAN.

513. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Crowman, which William Stibulis formerly had, is let for five years to Thomas Wrycht.

TULIFERGUS.

514. At Pentecost 1508, Tulifergus is let to the tenants inhabiting the same, viz., John Baxtar, Walter Rettra, Findelaw

Baxtar, William Baxtar, George Chepman, John Broun, and William Chawmer.

PARCY.

515. At Pentecost 1508, Parcy is let to the tenants dwelling therein, viz., George Blayr, Walter Rettra, Donald Alansoun, Thomas Duncansoun, Donald Reid, Donald Clerk, and Adame Bayne, for five years.

CALLY.

516. At Pentecost 1508, Cally is let to the tenants dwelling therein, viz., Walter Spaldin, Adame Gillekeir, Thomas Makhewin, Willelmo Malcomsoun, and Donald Alansoun, for five years.

CROWMAN.

517. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Crowman is let for five years to John Burt.

MEDIL DROMY.

518. At Pentecost 1508, a half of Medil Dromy is let for five years to David Lindesay.

519. At Pentecost 1508, Tullocht of Fruquhy is let for five years to John Haw.

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SYOKIS.

520. At Pentecost 1508, a third part of Syokis, which James Olyfer inhabits, is let to him for five years.

BELLATY.

521. At Pentecost 1508, one eighth part of Bellaty is let to John Cerck.

CAMBOK.

522. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth part of Cambok is let for five years to William Cowtis.

INNERWAK.

523. At Pentecost 1508, the town of Innerwak is let to Patrick Robertsonsone for five years.

MILL OF DWNE.

524. At Pentecost 1508, the Mill of Dwne is let for five years to William Breschock.

ABIRBOTHRY.

525. At Pentecost 1508, the twelfth part of the grange of Abirbothre is let for five years to John Findlasone.

MILHORNE.

526. At Pentecost 1508, half of the mill of Milhorne is let for five years to John Jak.

527. At Pentecost 1508, half of the mill of Milhorne is let for five years to James Elgis.

COUPERGRANGE.

528. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth part of the town of Coupirgrange is let to John Hudsonone for five years.

GRANGE OF ABIRBOTHRY.

529. At Pentecost 1508, the tenement which Symoun Olifer had, is let to John Sim for five years, and the new lord abbot placed him therein.

530. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth of the town of Coupirgrange is let for five years to Robert Findlasone.

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531. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth of the town of Coupirgrange is let to John Zong for five years.

532. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth of the town of Cotzardis is let for five years to Symon Donaldson.

POCAK.

533. At Pentecost 1508, the town of Pocak is let for five years to David Jameson and Andrew Smytht.

BAWMYLE.

534. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth of the town of Bawmyle is let for five years to John Stibulis.

535. At Pentecost 1508, a sixth of the town of Bawmyle is let for five years to John Spensare.

ABIRBOTHRY.

536. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of the grange of Abirbothry is let for five years to Meg Chepman, widow.

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537. At Pentecost 1508, the acre of the fishery of Coupirgrange is let for five years to John Hudson, with the common privilege of brewing in the nether town.

ABIRBOTHRY.

538. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth of the grange of Abirbothry is let for five years to John Findlasone.

CAMBOK.

539. At Pentecost 1508, a sixteenth of the town of Cambok is let for five years to John Jamesoun.

FRUQUHY.

540. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth of Fruquhy is let to Donald Michell for five years.

COUPERGRANGE.

541. At Pentecost 1508, the twelfth of the town of Coupirgrange, which William Roger formerly inhabited, is let for five years to James Irland, for annual payment as before.

542. Grant by William, Abbot of the monastery of Cupar, of the Cistercian order, to Sir Alex^r Turnbull, chaplain, of all and whole the chaplainry of the chapel of the aisle of St Margaret, Queen of Scots, near Forfar, for life; providing that he shall make personal residence in the ministry of the said chapel, and rule in priestly manner according to the rule of the sacred canons: Further, that he be diligent and earnest in building and repairing the chapel and buildings thereof; and that he do not receive temporal lords or ladies or strangers of whatsoever kind or sex to stay there, without leave asked and obtained of the abbot; and that no women dwell there except those lawfully permitted; also that the said chaplain plant trees without and within, and construct stone dykes for the defence and preservation of the loch and the trees thereof, that the trees be not destroyed with the force and violence of the water; and that the said Alexander do not make resignation of the said chaplainry except into the abbot's hands. [Dated 24th July 1508.]

LOWER ADHINLECHE.

543. At Pentecost 1509, the half of the town of Lower Adhinleche, which John Metheson formerly inhabited, is let for five years to Robert Coly.

CHURCH OF BENDOCHEY.

544. Petition to George, Bishop of Dunkeld, by William, Abbot of the monastery of Cupar, requesting confirmation of the

presentation of Sir Paul Broun, chaplain, to the vicarage pension of 12 merks of Bendachi, vacant by the death of Mr William Symson. [Dated 2d August 1508.]

545. Memorandum, that the lord abbot is content that Symon Brison should receive Christine Ogilvy to be his spouse, and that he be tenant for the period of her life. [Dated 18th August 1508.]

546. Be it kend til all men be thir present letres, ws William, throu the permissioun of God Abbot of the abbay of Coupir, and the convent of that ilk, . . . til haf grantit . . . to our louittis Johne Wilson and to Margaret Baxter, his spons, and til ane ayr maill lauchfully gottin betuex thaim, or to get betuext thaim, and to the langast liffare of thaim, twa akaris and half a rud of land lyand before thare hous, nex Donald Cragys akaris on the est part, extendand to the meil merkat on the West syd, with the toft and zard quhilkis thai inhabite at this present; reseruand and kepaned the common gatis as ws and wont was before, togidder with all and sindry preuilegis and fredomys of burecht in baronry siclik as the inhabitantis of our burecht of Kethik josis and brukis: hafand thairto thare feuale in our monk myre as efferis, and as salbe assignit to thaim be ws or our officiaris, with commonteis of the Baitschelhil and Causaend with twa kyis girs . . . payand zerly thairfor til ws . . . thre bollis of beir . . . to be delyuerit in our granalis of Couper; . . . and thai sal pay thair tyndis, offerandis, and dewiteis til haly kyrk as efferis. . . . In witnes of the quhilk thing to thir our letteris of assedacioun, the common Sele of our cheptour is appensit at our forsaid Abbay of Coupir, the vij daii of August, the zere of God a thousand fiff hundreth and aucht zeris, &c.

CHURCH OF MATHI.

547. Petition by William, Abbot of Cupar, to James, elect and confirmed of Galloway, and commendator of Dunfermline, requesting confirmation of the presentation of Mr Walter Frostar,

to the vicarage pension of 12 merks of Mathilowr, vacant by the demission of the late Sir Symon Jameson, last vicar-pensionary thereof. [Dated 1st September 1508.]

CAMPSY.

548. At the fest of Sant Tenand, in zere of God a thousand v hundreht and viij zeris, the ton of Campsy is set beneth the wod, to thir thre personyis, Johne of Crago, Johne Bell, eldar, and Johne Bell, zongare, thair intres beand at the witsonday in the sammyn zere, in forme and effect as eftir fowlois; that is to say, thir thre forsaid personys sal haf all the landis vndir the wod for v zeris tak exceptand the medo and the ward in our hand, the quhilk ward sal extend fra the place of Campsy est be the wattire syd to the den betuex ws and the Stobhaw, est and west on baitht the sydis, and thai sal pay zerly tharfor xxxvj bollis of beir. And thai sal vphald the net for our fischin on thair expensis, on this wis, that is to say, at the said net salbe xxxiiij fawdome of lintht, and four fawdome of breid in the bosum, and thre fawdome and a half at baitht the wingis of breid, and thai sal lawbour our said fischin diligently, day and nycht, all tymis in the zere that is expedient on thair expensis: And thai sal haf all thair gratht redy for our fischin within viij dais eftir thair corne be led in; and quhar thair be fundyn a falt in clatht or cord of the said net, quhais part that it be fundyn intil, for the first tyme he sal pay to the abbot v^s, for the secund tyme x^s, and for the thrid tyme ane kow or ane ox: and to thir condicionis and punctis abone writin thir thre forsaid personys, ar oblist and suorne to obserue and keip with hors corne and kane fowlis, as thai ware wont to pay, and odir deu seruice aucht and wont with the cariage of our fysche to the place of Coupir, as thai did befor, &c.

BLAIR.

549. At the fest of witsonday, the zere of God a thousand v hundreht and viij zeris, the hale Blair abone the wod of Campsy is set to Patrick Bell in assedacioun for the terme of v zeris,

with the pastour of xxx sowmys in the mour of Monkquhell, and he sal haf pastour to vj ky and a hors in our forest of Campsy, . . . and he sal superintend til our fischin of Campsy, and warne ws lawtefully quhen that he knawis any falt with the fissaris, with all odir dew service aucht and wont.

550. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of the lower town of Fortour and a half of the upper town is let to John Maknicoll for five years.

551. At Pentecost, 1508, an eighth part of the town of Bellady is let for five years to James Donaldson.

552. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Bellady is let for five years to David Spalding.

553. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part and an eighth part of the town of Innerarite is let for five years to Duncan Colle.

554. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part and an eighth part of the said town is let for five years to John Clerk.

555. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of the town of Elrik is let for five years to John Michell.

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556. At Pentecost 1508, a fourth part of Fruquhy is let for five years to Gilbert Clerk.

557. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part, with the half of the town of Cambok, is let for five years to John Brescho.

558. At Pentecost 1508, the brewhouse of the church of Glennylef is let for five years to John Donaldsone.

559. At Pentecost 1508, the brewery of Adhinleche is let for five years to John Jamesone.

560. At Pentecost 1508, the four acres of land which Patrick Peddar in Baitschelhill formerly had, are let for five years to his wife, and William, his son.

561. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of the grange of Abirbothry is let for five years to Patrick Donaldsone.

562. At Pentecost 1508, an eighth part of Syokis, with a half of the mill of Blaklaw, is let for five years to David Fyfe.

563. At Pentecost 1509, the three acres, which Ranald Bell used to have, with the two acres which John Ker used to have, are let for five years to the said John Ker, with the toft and buildings of the said Ranald Bell.

564. At Pentecost 1509, a half part of the tenement of John Hutoun in Arthorstane is let for five years to Andrew Sym.

565. At Pentecost 1509, the two acres of land, which Sir Paul Broun formerly had, are let to Sir Thomas Burt, with the toft, so long as he shall be chaplain in the church of Corso.

LITILPERTH.

566. Be it kend til al men be thir present letres, ws Williame, throu the permissione of God Abbot of the Abbay of Coupir, with full consent and assent of the coument of the sammyn, to haf grantit . . . to our weilbelouittis George Berkla, and to Elizabeth Barry, his spouse, and to the langast levar of thame twa, with power to mak subtenandis vndir thame, al and hail the half of our landis of Litolperth with the pertinentis, quhilk the said George inhabitis now at the makin of this present assedacioun, liand within the schirefdome of Forfar. [Dated 20th February 1508.]

CHURCH OF GLENYLEF.

567. At the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross 1509, the church of Glenylef is let for five years to Sir Alex^r Bernard-

son, cellarer of Cupar, and Sir Donald Coly, for annual payment as before, and one horse to the lord abbot.

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568. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, ws Wilziam, throw the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abay of Couper, with the haille assent of our conuent, to haiff sene, red, and vnderstandin ane assedacioun of our kirk of Alwecht, with the personagis and wycarege of the sem, and all our landis of the Kyrkton of Alwecht and Immerchin, with their pertinens, with all maner of profettis, cissementis, commodis, and rychthus pertinens, in ane assedacioun maid be our predecessour, qwhom God assoly, Dauid Bayn, Abbot of Coupir for the tym, to ane honorabill man, Jhone Curroure of Dwrn, and his ayr, and langast lewar of thaim, as is contenit in the assedacioun at mair lyntht, We, the said Wilzam, Abbot, and Conuent of Coupir, ratefeis and apprewis the said assedacione and bailzare, in all puntis, artikillis, and condicionis contenit in the sem, the said Jhone and George Curroure, his sone, payand ws zeirly xl^s mayr nor is contenit in our predecessouris assedacioun . . . quhilk is ane hundreth merkis. . . . We, the said Wilzam, Abbot of Coupir, with the consent of our conuent, being in our Abbay of Coupir for the tym in cheptur of the sem, has grantit . . . to the said Jhone and George, and langast lewar of thaym tway, all and hail our kirk of Alwecht, with parsonagis and wycarege, and fornemmyt landis of this sem, and v zeris tak to the said Georges, sone and ayr or assignay, eftir the said Jhone and Georges disses. [Dated 20th February 1508.]

569. At Pentecost 1508, the 2 acres of land which John Selater in Baitschelhil formerly had, are let for five years to Findlay Randlaucht.

570. At Pentecost 1508, a twelfth part of the town of Coupergrange is let for five years to John Nycolsonne.

571. At Pentecost 1509, the fourth part of the town of Cotzardis which Andrew Youngar formerly inhabited, is let for

five years to Robert Fyf, just as Thomas Fyif held it while in life.

572. At Pentecost 1510, the half part of Denhed which William Hyrdman formerly had, is let for five years to Walter Freyrtoun.

573. At the fest of Witsunday, in the zere of God, ane thousand fif hundreth, and ane lewyn zeris, the tak that wmqhyll Andrew Dawglech brukit, is set til Robert Jakson, son til Jhon Jak in Balbrog, for the termes of fif zer fouloying the dait of this writ, the sayd Robert payand zerly siclyk as the forsaid Andro pait in a thyngis. And for his gersum he hes pait ij^{lib}.

574. Precept of sasine by William, Abbot of the Monastery of Cupar, addressed to Master Antonio Dwly, sole bailey in that part specially constitute, for infesting John Chawmer, as heir to his father, the late William Chawmer of Drumlochy, in the Mydilbait and lands thereof, lying in the sheriffdom of Perth, for payment of 20 shillings Scots in name of yearly rent of few ferme. [Dated 2d October 1510.]

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575. At the fest of Witsunday, in the zere of God, ane thusand fif hundreth and xj zeris, the tak in the west syd of Balbrog that James Donaldson brukit, is set til Wate Donaldson, his broder, for the termis of fif zeris, eftir the dait of this writ, he payand in al thyngis siclyk as his brodir James Donaldson did of befor, and for his gersum vj merkis til our Lady werk, &c.

*Ex mandato Domini Abbatis per me fratrem
Alexandrum Spens.*

576. At Pentecost 1510, an eighth part of Bellady, with that piece of land which David Laine held, is let for five years to Elizabeth Spaldin, wife of the deceased Robert Clerk, for the usual services.

577. At Pentecost 1511, that eighth part of Bellady formerly possessed by the above-named Elizabeth Spaldin, is let for five years to John Baron, with that piece of land which Donald Laine had.

TACK TO DAVID FIFE AND SPOUSE, AND DAVID AUCHTERLONY
AND SPOUSE.

578. Be it kend til al men, . . . ws Wilzam, . . . Abbot of the Abbay of Cuper, . . . til haue grantit, set, and for maill latin, . . . to our weilbelouittis freindis, David Fif, Elezabeth Rettra, David Auchterlony, and Katrine Fif, his spouse, and to the langast lewar of thir four personis, al and hail the half of the myl of the Blaklawe, and the half of the landis pertenant thairto, . . . for the termis of nynetene zeiris, . . . payand thairfor . . . al wont seruice [and other usual conditions]. Dated 8th January 1510.

LETTER OF SIR JOHN HOWBORN OF FOSSOQUHY.

579. To the Reverend Father in Christ, etc., James, Bishop of Dunblane, William, etc., Abbot of the Monastery of Cupar, of the Cistercian Order and the convent of the same, due reverence and honour. Anent the vicarage pensionary of the church of Fossoquhy of 12 merks in your diocese, vacant by the death of the late Sir Thomas Hoborne, last vicar of the same, belonging of full right to our presentation and your collation, we have, by the tenor of these presents, presented our beloved Sir John Hoborne, presbyter, humbly entreating that you may receive and admit the said Sir John, our presentee, to said vicarage, and may bestow the same on him; and may induct and institute him and his procurators in actual possession of the same, and that you may defend him inducted and instituted as before, causing a full account to be given (*integre respondere faciens*) to him and his procurators of all the fruits, rents, etc., of the said pensionary vicarage of 12 merks. Restraining by your ordinary

authority the objectors, if any there be, and doing other things which, because of the pastoral office, are incumbent on you in the premises. In witness whereof, our common seal is appended to these presents, at the foresaid monastery, 11th March 1510.

TACK TO JOHN JAK IN ARTHOURSTON.

580. At Whitsunday 1511, the half tack that the late John Hutoun enjoyed, is let to John Jak for five years from date, for payment for his grass 26s. 8d., the toft and house standing as they are now.

TACK TO JOHN CROKAT AND SPOUSE.

581. Be it kend til al men, . . . ws Wilzam, . . . Abbot of Cuper and the convent of that ilk, . . . to haue granttit, set, and for mail lattin, . . . to our weilbelouittis John Crokat and Margaret Halden, his spous, for gratitude down be thame . . . the half of our corne myl of the Blaklaw, with al multuris, &c., pertenant to the said halff, togydder with the ring beir, with the hail auchan part of the sykis, with ryg and toft, . . . for al the dayis of thair lyffis, . . . thai payand zeirly therfor . . . sewin pund and ten schillingis for the said half myl and auchanpart; . . . Thai makand al costis of al neydful thingis pertenant to the said half myl excepend the standand work of the samyne, with ane sufficiand myl house that our tenandis and thair gudis be honestly tretit and weil-kept, twa dusane of caponis, ane bol of horse corne, sufficiand as it fallis of the schaff, the caff clene clengit away. . . . Als we . . . granttis and settis to the saidis John and Margaret the hail quarter of the Coitzardis, for al the dayis of thair lyffis, thai payand zeirly thairfor . . . foure pund vj^s viij^d . . . ane dusane of cok and hene sufficiand, twa bollis of horse corne. [With the usual conditions. Dated 2d September 1508.]

TACK TO WALTER BAXTER AND HIS SISTER.

582. At Whitsunday 1511, the sixth part of the Galloraw is

let to Walter Baxter and his sister "quhill sche be merit," for five years from date.

583. A tack to Waltar Crokot and Elizabeth Donaldson, his spouse, and an heir male, of the sixth part of the west half of Balbrogy, for £10, 11s: 2d. [Dated 25th April 1511: afterwards cancelled by consent of parties.]

584. A tack to Walter Balwany and Elene Bunch, his spouse, and an heir male, of two tofts of land in the burgh of Kethik, for 20s. yearly. [Dated 25th April 1511: afterwards cancelled by consent of parties.]

TACK TO JOHN ZONG AND SPOUSE.

585. Be it kend . . . ws Wilzam, . . . Abbot . . . til haue set and for mail latin, . . . to our familiar seruand, John Zong, and til his wyf, Anne Bauvany, the house and the zard pertenand thairto, the quhilk no thai inhabit, . . . for al and hail the termis of fif zeris, . . . thai payand zerly . . . vj^s viij^d; and the said Johne and his wyf sal haue freedom for twa kyis gyrs, . . . and for ane mere. . . . [Dated 5th June 1511.]

TACK TO WILLIAM TRUMBULL OF KEMPHILL.

586. Be it kend til al men . . . ws Willzam, . . . Abbot of the Abbay of Cuper . . . til haue grantit, set, and for maile latin, . . . to our familiar seruand, Willzame Trumbull, al and hail oure landis of the Kempfill with thair pertenans for al the termis of his lyf, and priuelegis to mak subtenandis, . . . He payand zerly thairfor . . . xij merks . . . iij^{xij} and ane half of cok and hene, vj boll of horse [corne], and to leid to our abbay l fuder of petis with al oder do service. [Under the usual conditions. Dated 13th June 1511.]

TACK TO JOHN DONALDSON, WIFE, AND SON.

587. Tack in similar terms to John Donaldson, Elene Souter, his spouse, and an heir male, of one quarter of the grange of Abyrbothre, they paying yearly therefor £10 money, and 4 bolls, 2 firlots of horse corn, 26 capons, and 2 truss of fodder. [No date.]

588. Memorandum, that the tenement possessed by Mag Chapman, widow, the eighth part of the grange of Abirbothre, is set to her son Patrick Chapman for five years, he paying as formerly, and for gressum 10 merks. [20th July 1511.]

WILLIAM PATOSON.

589. Memorandum, that the auchtane part of wmquhil Johne Patonsonis tak is set to Willzame Patonson, his son, for the terme of fif zeris, he payand thairfor siclik as accordis . . . and his gersum ij^{lib}. [Date, 20th July 1511.]

FRUIQUHY.

590. At Whitsunday 1512, the half of Donald Michel's tack is set to Donald Clerk, son to John Clerk, for five years, "and gif the toder half waikis, he sal haue it befor ony oder as we and he can agre."

TACK TO JOHN BARON AND JOHN BARON, SON TO ROBERT
BARON OF GLENMERCHE.

591. At Whitsunday 1511, the land called Glenmerche is let to John Baron, and John Baron, son to Robert Baron, for life, they paying £3 yearly. [Dated 29th August 1511.]

TACK TO MICHAEL AND ALEXANDER, HIS SON, OF LYTILPERTH.

592. At Pentecost 1513, the half of Lytilperth, in which Michael Alexander and Alexander Michael dwell, is let to them

and their wives, Elizabeth Tendal and Elene Austeyn, for five years, they paying yearly £10, reserving to the Abbey the use of that house which George Barklay built, and for gressum £10, of which we confess us content of £5 by Sir Patrick Tendal. [Dated 17th September 1511, with subscriptions of the cellarer and bursar (*bursarii*).]

TACK OF DRUMFOLLANTIN TO DUNCAN GLESHAN AND
ROBERT MAKGO.

593. At Whitsunday 1512, the lands of Drumfollantin are let to Duncan Gleschan and Robert M'Gou for five years from date, they paying £10. Before these witnesses—Sir Alexander Heton, warden (*gardiano*), Sir John Trumbull, and others; gressum, £5.

TACK TO ROBERT HENRYSON.

594. At Whitsunday 1511, the twelfth part of the west syd of Balbroggy, that the late Patrick Henryson possessed, is let to Robert, his son, for five years, he paying 5 merks, 16 cocks and hens, 5 bolls of horse corn, with the casting of 33 fudder of peats, and leading of 17 fudder, with a truss of oats free. [Dated 7th December.]

TACK TO WILLIAM BUSCHART.

595. At Whitsunday 1512, the half of the mill of Kynereith is let to William Buschart, son to John Buschart, for five years from date; rent as before, and gressum, 7 merks.

Another entry of the above, dated 15th January.

TACK TO PATRICK JAMESON OF SYOKIS.

596. At Whitsunday 1512, the third part of Syokis is let to the above for five years; rent as formerly.

TACK, DAVID JAMESON OF POLKAC.

597. At Whitsunday 1512, the half of Polkac is let to the above for five years; rent as formerly.

TACK, MR DAVID RAMSAY.

598. Be it kend til al men . . . ws Wilzam, . . . Abbot of the abbay of Cupar, til haue grantit, set, and for maile latin, . . . to our weilbelouit frend, Maister James Ramsay of Wester Mathy, and to his subtenandis, the quarter of the grange of Kynerech, quhilk he inhabitis now, . . . for the termis of fif zeris, . . . he payand thairfor zerly . . . aucht merkis, . . . ij boll of horse corne. [Dated 19th August 1511.]

TACK, DAVID FIF AND DAVID ROBERTSON.

599. At Whitsunday 1512, the third of the Syokis is let to the above for five years; rent as before, and 8 merks of gressum. [2d January 1511.]

TACK, WILLIAM COLLY OF ENNERRADY OF THE TENEMENT
FORMERLY DUNCAN COLLY'S.

600. At Whitsunday 1512, the three eighth parts possessed by Duncan Colly is let to William, his son, for five years; rent as before, and gressum 10 merks.

TACK, JOHN DONALDSON OF BELLADY.

601. At Whitsunday 1511, the tacks held by Laine and Robert Clerk are set to the above for five years, at former rent, and gressum £2.

602. Memorandum, that our town callat Bucham is set to Fyndlay Alexander for . . . fif zeris efter the termis of James Glenly be rown; he payand . . . ij^{li}b . . . xij cok and hens. [Dated 8th Mareh 1511.]

MYDIL DRWME TO GEORGE GALITHLY.

603. At Whitsunday 1512, the quarter of Mydil Drwme, which is the half of the late John Galithleis tack, is set to George his son; rent as before, and gressum £2.

604. A deleted memorandum that the quarter of Coitzards is let to John Crokot.

TACK, WILLIAM SMYTH OF THE EIGHTH PART OF THE GRANGE OF ABRBOTHRY.

605. At Whitsunday 1512, the said eighth part is let to the above for 7 merks yearly, and 13 stones of cheese.

TACK, ANDREW RETTRA OF THE EIGHTH PART OF KETHIK.

606. At Pentecost 1512, the above is let for five years at former rent.

607. Be it kend til al men . . . ws Wilzame, . . . Abbot of the abbay of Cupar, . . . til haue grantit, set, and for mail latin, . . . to our belouitis Symone Brysone and Cristane Ogilby, his spouse, the half of our town, callit Glentuloch, for al the dais of thair liffis, . . . thai payand thairfor zerly . . . v^{lib} . . . xij caponis sufficiand, onder pane of chet; ij bollis of horse corne sufficiand [with other usual conditions. Dated 8th March 1511.]

TACK, JOHN CLERK, SON TO JOHN CLERK, ELDER, OF THE TENEMENT FORMERLY JOHN PATERSON'S.

608. At Whitsunday 1512, the quarter of East Ennerrady that was sometime John Paterson's, is let to the above John Clerk for five years, at former rent, and gressum £2.

TACK, JOHN GIB OF THE HALF PART OF DWMCABOK.

609. At Whitsunday 1512, the half of Dwmcabok, formerly

possessed by the vicar, is let to the above for five years at former rent; gressum, 26s. 8d.

IN THE BAITSHELL TO WILLIAM BARNY.

610. At Whitsunday 1512, the 2 acres of land, with toft, that was Daid Houysonis, is let to William Barny for five years.

FOR ROBERT WRICH IN BALBROGY.

611. Memorandum, that the tak, that now Thom Wrich, elder, bruikis in Balbrog, is set til Robert Wrich, his son, efter his decese, for . . . fif zeris.

612. At Whitsunday 1512, the quarter of the town of Cally, which Wat Spaldin possessed, is let to John Ferguson for five years, paying 4 merks for entry.

613. At Whitsunday 1512, the quarter of Cragnewady is let to John of Haw for five years from date. Rent £2, 10s., "and for the toder thre quarteris he sal wphald the gud of the place, . . . the gude that he resaut ay remanane with the Abbay."

614. At Pentecost 1513, the town of Emmerwak is let to Patrick Robertson for five years at the rent of 6 merks; and he shall pay toward the building (*ad fabricam*) of the monastery 4 merks.

BY THE CELLARER.

615. At Whitsunday 1512, the two half acres in the Baitschell, sometime held by Findlay Curboth or Ranold, are let to Daid Cow, younger, for five years, at same rent as others, by me, Alexander Spens.

TACK TO SIR ALEXANDER BERNARDSON AND SIR DONALD COLLY,
OF THE HALF PART OF THE CHURCH OF GLENYLAY.

616. At the Feast of the Finding of the Cross 1512, the half

part of said church is let to the said Alexander Bernardson, the cellarer of Cupar, and Sir Donald Colly, for five years; gressum £20.

617. At Whitsunday 1512, our tak in Glenyly callit Dalwany, is set to Janet, vmquhill spouse to Thomas Gibbon and John, hyr son, for fif zeris, thai payand siclyk, and kepaud our catall siclyk as was downe in the said Thomas' tyme.

618. At Whitsunday 1512, the xij pairt of Cupargrange is set til Elizebeth Haerson, vmquhill spouse til Johne Zong, for al the termis of fif zeris, schou payand as of befor, and for hyr gersum x merkis, and nocht maryand without our licens.

619. At Whitsunday 1512, "the tua part of the Upper Murton (Murton superior), is set to Robert Fif" for five years.

620. At Whitsunday 1512, "the Broweland of Auchinleck is set to Donald Thom" for five years.

FRUQUHY.

621. At Whitsunday 1512, that eighth part of Fruquhy held by the late Andrew Jameson, is let to Donald Clerk, son to John Clerk, for five years.

622. At Whitsunday 1513, "the thryd part of the Murtone superior is set to Riche Fif" for five years.

623. At Whitsunday 1513, "the twa akryris that wes Johne Dempstaris is set to Robert Jakson" in usual terms.

624. At Whitsunday 1513, "the helok in Tulifergus, with iiij akryris, is set to James Gleny for v zeris, he payand twa merk of maill. . . . Entress at

Witsonday, . . . with the aucttane part of Tulifergus; . . . gersum iij^{lib}.

625. At Whitsunday 1513, "the tak that wes wmqhyll Fyndlay Alexanderson, callit Cub; r of Kethyk, is set to Robert Barny," etc.

626. At the Finding of the Holy Cross 1513, tack as before, Sir Alexander Bernardson, cellarer of Cepar, and Sir Donald Colly, of the half church of Glenyla.

627. At Whitsunday 1513, tack to John Donaldson and Walter Robertson of the fourth part of Auchinleck.

628. At Whitsunday 1513, tack to Sir Donald Colly, and James, his brother, of the fourth part of Ennerradi.

629. At Whitsunday 1513, "the twelpart of Cupergrange is set til James Boyd."

630. At Whitsunday 1513, "the quartar of Fortour that wmqhil Robert Baron brukit, is set to Elizebeth Spaldin, his spouse," etc.

631. At Whitsunday 1513, "the tak and tenement that wmqhyll Robert Haw brukit is set til Janet Anderson, his spouse, . . . and falzeand of hyr til hyr sone, callit Donald Haw," etc.

632. At Whitsunday 1513, "the four acris that wes Patrick Pedaris, is set to Wilzame Pedar, his son."

633. At Whitsunday 1513, renewal of tack to Andrew Baxter of his "iiij acres in the helok of Tulifergus."

634. At the Finding of the Cross 1514, the half of the church of Glenylai is let to Sir Donald Colly.

635. At Whitsunday 1513, renewal of tack to George Blare of Parey.

CALLY.

636. At Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of Cally that wes wmqhyll Adam M'Gillekeris is set til Donald Red" for five years, etc.

637. Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of Tulifergus is set to George Chapman and Daue Chapman, his son."

638. Whitsunday 1514, "the half of the Morton [Morton inferior] is set to Wilzam Brad."

MOURTON SUPERIOR.

639. Whitsunday 1513, "the thyrd of the Morton is set til Elene Settor."

GRANGE OF CARSE.

640. At Whitsunday 1513, "the auchtan part of the Cars grange, with the thyrd of Jok Zester and Rane Henryis tak with ane acir, is set to Robe Jakson."

641. Same date, renewed tack to Ranald Henry of a quarter of the grange of Carse.

642. Same date, renewal to Patrick Zester.

643. Same date, "the vj part of the quarter of the Carse grange, with the ij acris that wes Robert Jaksonis, is set to John Zester."

644. Same date, renewal of tack of 5 acres to John Ker.

645. Whitsunday 1513, "the Westhorn is set to David Jakson and Andrew Jakson."

646. Same date, "the half of the new bigin is set to Meg of Furd for . . . fif zeris," etc.

647. Whitsunday 1513, "the vj part of Bawmyll is set to Johne Flemyng."

CAMPY BLAYR.

648. Whitsunday 1517, "the quartar of the Blare is set to David Pullour."

649. Whitsunday 1513, "the thyrd onder the wod, and the quartar bown the wod of Campsy, is set to John of Crago with the forstar land for . . . fif zeris, . . . he payand thairfor xvij bollis of meil and bere, ij bollis of horse corn, xxij eok and hen, and to hald wp the thyrd of the net of Campsy," etc.

650. Same date, "the quarter of Blare is set to David Pullour."

651. The quhilk tym David Pullour and his son Johne Watson is agreit sway that David be taxman for his tym, to lef al his gud to the said Johne, his wif, and his barnis eftir his decese, . . . he bryngand hym honestly to the kirk, and doand his det thairfor before John of Crago and Sir Alexander Spens, with oderis diuerse.

GRANGE ABYRBOTHRY.

652. Whitsunday 1513, "the aughtan part of the grange of Abyrbothry is set to Walter Sym and his moder."

653. Whitsunday 1514, "the xij part of Abyrbothry is set to Johne Findlason."

KETHILK.

654. Whitsunday 1514, "the aughtan part of Kethilk is set to Alexander Bernard."

655. Same date, "the half of wmqhyll David Formandis tak

in Balgerscho, with the wedvis consent, is set to Lowrans Wichtane," etc.

BALBROGY.

656. Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of the est syd of Balbrog is set to Robert Wrieh."

657. Same date, "the quarter of the west syd of Balbrog is set to Johne Heton."

CUPAR GRANGE.

658. Whitsunday 1513, "the xij part of Cupergrange is set to Symon Oliner for . . . fif zeris, . . . he payand . . . xv^b j peck of bere, xxvj^s viij^d, xij caponis, vj thraf-of et foder, iij^b of horse corn, . . . ane dracht in the zere xiiij foder of petis ledyng."

659. Whitsunday 1513, "the Mylhorne is set to James Elgis and John Jak."

660. Whitsunday 1513, "our myll of Drwme is set to Johne Beg and Johne Myllar, . . . thai payand thairfor viij merks of maill, xxiiij caponis."

661. Whitsunday 1513, renewal of tack to "Gelis Rettray" of the tenement in the Galloraw, which she now inhabits.

TACK TO JAMES GURLAY OF THREE ACRES IN CROFT.

662. Be it kend til al men . . . ws Willzame, . . . Abbot of Cupar, to haue set and for ferme lattin, . . . to our luffit seruand, James Gurlay and Alein, his spouse, al and hail the croft that lyes on the west syd of the gait that passis to the Causaheid, with the thyrd part of the fulze that belangit to the acris wtwith the zet for . . . v zeris, . . . quhilk extends to thre acris and iij rudis, the quhilk we gert met with thre suorne men, . . . Wilzam Donaldson, Johne Hutsone, and Johne Hyll: for the quhilk iij acris and iij rudis, the said

James Gurlay sal pay . . . iiij bollis of clene bere, with the tend for the said croft." Dated 6th November 1516, "befor thir witnes—Sir Alexander Spens, Robert Trumbull, Willzame Trumbull," etc.

663. At Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of Ester Drwme is set to Dauid Michelson."

GLENYLAI DOWNY.

664. At Pentecost 1513, the sixth part of Downy is let to Robert Paterson.

665. At Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of Fortour that wes Jame Brysonis, is set to Andrew Fyndlay."

666. Whitsunday 1514, "the sex oxingang of Bellady is set to Donald Fyndlason ij oxingang, and Thomas Cargill iiij oxingang," for use and wont.

667. Whitsunday 1513, "the quarter of Bellady that Johne Henerson brukit befor, is set to Johne Baron."

668. Same date, "the half of Glenmerky is set to Johne Henerson."

669. Whitsunday 1514, another tack to Sir Donald Colly and his brother James of Ennerrady.

670. Whitsunday 1514, "the myll in Ennerrady, and the thre acris pertenant thairto, with the acyr in Downy, is set to Wilzame Bresok for . . . fif zeris, . . . aucht and wont, and for his gersum the abbot hes giffin hym qwyt for the bygin and stranslatyng of the myll."

CAMBAK.

671. At Whitsunday 1513, "the auchtan part of Cambak is set to Gilbert Robertson."

672. Whitsunday 1514, "the xvj part of Cambok is set to Wilzam Cowtis."

673. Same date, "the viij part of Cambok is set to Gibbon M^cKaden."

674. Same date, "the xvj part of Cambok is set to John Talzeour."

675. Same date, "the vj part of Cambok is set to Johne Bresok."

676. Same date, "the viij part of Cambok is set to John Brice."

NEDER AUCHINLECH.

677. At Whitsunday 1514, "the half of Neder Auchinlech is set to Johne Futtur for . . . fif zeris."

AUCHINLECH SUPERIOR.

678. Same date, "the quartar of Auchinlech is set to Jame Ker for . . . fif zeris."

FREUQUHY.

679. At Whitsunday 1514, "the quartar of Freuquhy is set to Gibbon Clerk."

680. At Whitsunday 1514, "the viij part of Fourtour is set to Johne Andro Robison for . . . fif zeris."

681. Same date, "the aughtan part of Fortour is set to Johne Brice."

682. At Whitsunday 1514, the half part of Downicabo is let to Sir Donald Colly, failing or after the death of the vicar.

PETLOCHRY.

683. At Whitsunday 1514, "the quarter of Petlochry with the myll . . . is set to Donald Burn and James Smyth for . . . fif zeris."

684. Same date, tack to John Clerk and John Burn of the eighth part of Petlochre.

685. Same date, tack to Michael Grace of the half of Downicabok.

BELLADY.

686. Same date, tack to John Robysone of the third part of Bellady.

687. Same date, tack to Thomas Brice of the eighth part of Bellady.

688. Same date, tack to David Spaldin of the eighth part of Bellady.

689. Same date, tack to Alene Andro, wife of Jok Gibbis, of two oxengangs in Bellady.

690. Same date, tack of four oxengangs in Bellady to John Clerk.

PETLOCHRY.

691. Whitsunday 1514, tack to Janet Johnson of the quarter of Petlochry.

692. Same date, tack of the quarter of Petlochry to Donald Johnson.

693. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the quarter of Auchinlech to John Burn.

694. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the eighth part of Bellady to James Donaldson.

695. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the quarter of Ennerrady to John Michelson.

696. Whitsunday 1514, tack of two oxengang in the Elryk to Robert Gillernwle.

697. Whitsunday 1514, tack to Daudid Colly of the eighth part of Ennerrady.

CAMBOK.

698. Whitsunday 1514, "the half of the seit besyd the kyrk is set to Donald Fyndlason."

699. Same date, "the half of the tenement besyd the kyrk is set to Johne Jameson."

ELRYK.

700. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the quarter of Elryk to Duncan Burn.

701. Same date, tack of two oxengang there to Donald Burn.

702. Same date, tack of a quarter there to Donald M^cKynes.

DOWNY.

703. Whitsunday 1514, tack of a third of Downy to John Smart.

BELLADY.

704. Whitsunday 1514, tack of a third of the Newton of Bellady to John Baron.

705. Same date, an eighth of Bellady is let to William Rory.

DOWNY.

706. Whitsunday 1514, "the twa part of the thyrd of Downy is set to Donald Paterson's wyf."

707. Same date, the third of Downe is let to Donald Gibbon or Gibbonson.

CAMBOK.

708. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the sixth part of Cambok to John Bresok, younger.

ARTHOURSTON.

709. Whitsunday 1514, a quarter of Arthourston is let to David Stiblis.

710. Whitsunday 1514, "the quartar of Fruquhy is let to Johne Clerk, wmqhyll son to Gibon Clerk, and Margaret, his moder, . . . and gif sche maryis without our licens, he sal bruk the hail tak."

KETHIK.

711. Whitsunday 1515, tack to Andro Schewyneston of the eighth part of Kethyk.

ESTIR DRWME.

712. Whitsunday 1514, tack of the eighth part of Ester Drwme to David Wabstar.

CUPAR GRANGE.

713. Whitsunday 1514, the twelfth part of Cupar Grange, formerly Watte Hillis, is let to Criste Robertson.

714. Whitsunday 1515, tack to Thomas Jameson of the tene-ment called Chapelstone, formerly John Williamson's.

715. Whitsunday 1515, the eighth part of Tulifergus, formerly David George's, is let to James Jameson.

716. Whitsunday 1515, "the twa acris of land that wes John Zesteris, is set to Paton Galway."

717. Whitsunday 1515, William Meyk's twelfth part of Cupar Grange is let to James Robertson.

718. Whitsunday 1515, the quarter of Cally, formerly William Malcumson's, is let to John and Patrick, his sons.

719. Whitsunday 1515, the tenement in Fortour, formerly Robert Baron and his wife's, is let to Malcolm Morison.

720. Whitsunday 1515, tack of the half of Downicabok to John Gyb.

721. Memorandum, the half of Glenmerky is set to Jo. Haw, gif it hapnis to waik be the nocht payment of the tenand that duelt in it, . . . he payand . . . ws and wont. [Dated 1st January 1515.]

722. Whitsunday 1516, the eighth of Balbroggy is let to Alene Brostar, and failing her, to her son John Alane.

723. Whitsunday 1516, "the brewland of Auchinlech with the fredom, is set to Donald Thom for . . . fif zeris; . . . gressum xx^s."

724. Whitsunday 1516, tack of the half of the Westhorn to David Jakson; . . . gressum £2.

725. Whitsunday 1518, "the browhuse with the croft is set to Done [or Donald] Ramsay;" gressum xx^s.

726. Whitsunday 1516, tack of the fourth part of Auchinlech to John Donaldsone; gressum 2 merks.

KYRK HELOKE.

727. Whitsunday 1516, "the merkis worth of land is set to Anne Baxter, and to Johne Donaldson, hyr sone; . . . gersum xx^s."

728. Whitsunday 1517, tack of the quarter of Auchinlech to John Haw, "or to ony of his sonis that he wil gif it to;" gressum £2.

729. Whitsunday 1517, "the half of Drumfollatyne in Adhole is set to Duncane Gleschane; . . . gersum xx^s."

730. Whitsunday 1518, "the towne of Wester Drwme is set to Archibald Lowell, George Spaldyng, and Willzame Spaldyng;" gressum £10.

731. Whitsunday 1518, tack of the half of Mydill Drwme to David Spaldin; . . . gressum £2.

732. Same date, tack to David Michell of two acres in Mydildrwe with buildings, yard, and toft.

733-862. *Grants in similar terms, and from this date to Whitsunday 1524, are made to the following :*

Johne Beg and Johne Millar, mill of Drwme.

Fyndlay Patonsone, part of Dowme.

Sir Donald Colly, half of Auchinlech.

Willzame Buschart, half mill of Kincrech.

Robert Bresok, a sixth part of Cambok.

Thomas Smyth, of the half mill of Kincrech.

Walter Baxter, a sixth part of Galloraw.

John Bell, of tenement formerly belonging to John Michelson.

David Lyndsay, of half of Mydildrome.

Ranald Henry, of the tack which John Zester had.

Anne Cargill and her son, Duncan Burne, of half of the mill of Fruquhy.

Sir Donald Colly, of the half of Auchinlech.

John Ker in Carso, of 5 acres.

Wedo Meg Furd, of half of the Newbiggin.

Henry Rob, of 4 acres.

John Pilmour, of an acre in Baitscheil, which Catte Portar had.

Patrick Chapman, of an eighth of grange of Aberbothry.

Patrick Donaldson, of an eighth of grange of Aberbothry.

Thomas Souter, of a fourth of Redgon, which belonged to Andrew Brydie.

David Wobistar, of the fourth of Ester Drwme.

Symon Oliner, of a twelfth part of Cupar grange.

John Thomson, of tenement which belonged to Malcum Mowre in Mydil Fortour.

James Donaldson, of two oxengangs in Bellady, which belonged to William Rowry.

Robert Fyndlasone, of two oxengangs in Bellady, which belonged to Wille Rory.

John Nicholson, of a fourth of the grange of Kynerech, which belonged to the late Mr James Ramsay.

Sir Donald Colly, of half of the church of Glenylay.

John Anderson, of a fourth of Fruquhy.

John Buschart, younger, of a fourth of grange of Kynerech.

John Jak, of a fourth of Arthourstan.

Donald Burne, of an eighth of Ekyk.

Thomas Baxter, of a fourth of Tulyfergus.

Robert Bresok, of an eighth of Cambok.

Gilbert Robertson, of six parts of Cambok.

William Bresok and Andrew Findlay, of eight parts of Ennerady, which belonged to John Paterson's wyf.

Paton Galway, of 2 acres, which belonged to John Zester.

Bernard Hyll, of six parts of the Galloraw, which belonged to James Hyll, his father.

Walter Baxter, of 3 acres called the Hoill, formerly belonging to James Hyll.

Laurence Wichtan, of a fourth of Balgerscho.

John Robertson, of half of the Newbyggin in Carse grange.

Thom Fyf, of half of the Wuer Murtoone.

John Myllar, of the myll of Drwme, and 5 acres.

John Wobistar, of the fourth of Auchinlech, which belonged to James Keyr.

Walter Wobistar, of two oxengang in Auchinleth.

John Schewine and Janet Hendersone, his spouse, of half of Glenboy.

John Spensar and his spouse, whom failing, to John Spensar, his son, and Alese Crokot, his wife, of a sixth of Bawmyll.

Andrew Allane and Walter Hyll's daughter, of tack in the Galloraw, which belonged to the late Walter Hyll and his wife.

John Cowtis, of sixteen parts of Cambok.

Andrew Findlay, of the tack now held by John Malcumcholl Crom, in Fortour.

Patrick Chepman, of eight parts of the grange.

John Fyndlasone, of the twelfth of the grange.

Patrick Robertson, of Ennerwak.

Margaret Thomas, sometime wife of Andro Fyndlay, of the quarter of Fortour which he had.

Michael Michelson and Elizabeth Tendall, his wife, a fourth of Lytil Perth; reserving to the abbot the house which George Barklay built.

John Clerk, of a third of Pitlokry.

David Jamesoun, of half of Polkak.

William Hetone of tenement in Cupar grange, which belonged to the late Wille Car.

Thomas Jameson, of the Chapeloun.

Patrick Jameson, of a third of Syokis.

Robert Fut, of 2 acres belonging to Donald Fut, his father.

David Hyll, of the fourth of Balgerscho.

David Pollok, of the fourth of Balgerscho.

John Wobistar, of the fourth of Auchineth.

John Grewyr, of a fourth of Fortour, formerly belonging to Andra Fyndlay, deceased.

The wife formerly of James Glenly, of the tenement called Bucham.

John Donald, of the half of the hillock of Glenlylay.

David Rob, of the three oxengang of Bellady.

Donald Colly, James Colly, and Robert Colly, of a fourth of Ennerady.

Andrew Robertstone, of a fourth of Ennerady.

Thomas Bryce, of the two oxengang of Bellady.

Robert Brwn, of an eighth of Tulifergus.

Donald Duncan, of half of Petlochry.

James Chamer, of an eighth of Tulifergus.

Wife formerly of Robert Haw and her son, part of Fruquhy, formerly possessed by them.

John Hall, of Tulloch.

John Hall, of the town called Cragnewyde.

William Dogg, of an eighth part of Pitlochry, formerly possessed by the parish clerk.

The lands of Cally, let to Donald Red and other tenants, who formerly had it.

Donald Alansone and Walter Rettray, of the lands they formerly had.

David Lyndissa, of the tack of Mydel Drwme, which he formerly had.

David Spaldyne and George Galichly, of the half of Mydil Drwme.

David Wobster, David Scha, David and John Adam, of Ester Drwmeis.

William Baxter, Walter Rettra, and James Jameson, of Tulifergus, which they formerly had.

Richard Fyf, of Upper Muirtoun, which he formerly had.

David Jameson, of half of Nether Muirtoun.

James Baxter, of half of Polkak.

Simon, Donald, and Gilbert Zonger, of half of the Cotzardis.

David Fif and David Robertson, of the tenement they formerly possessed.

Andrew Morgone, of the tenement in Balbogy, formerly occupied by the deceased Walter Angus.

John Bresok, of the four oxengang in Bellady.

Robert Fif, of tenement in Balbogy, formerly possessed by the deceased Robert Portar.

John Flemyng, of Bawmyll, which he formerly had.

John Hyll, of Arthourstane, as formerly let to him.

John Hetone, of Balbrog, which he formerly had.

Robert Fyndlaysone and other tenants, of Cupar grange.

John Burt and other tenants have taken the lands which they formerly had.

Thomas Stablis, of Bawmyll, which was formerly let to him.

Patone Meik, of Bawmyll, which was formerly let to him.

John Stablis, of Bawmyll, which was formerly let to him.

Andrew Baxter, of the hillock of Tulifergus.

Andrew Pery, of 2 acres of land in the Baithschell, formerly let to the deceased David Cowis.

James Angus, of tenement in Cupar grange, formerly let to the deceased David Olifer.

John Wobstar, of two oxengang in Fruquhy, formerly let to the deceased Donald Clerk.

Beggis Stibull, of an eighth part of the west syd of Balbrog.

Alexander Thome, of two oxengang in Auchynlech, formerly let to James Keyr.

The two millers of the Blaklaw, John Crokot and Herbat Trumbull, agreement for the bigging of the mill.

Patone Galway, of the 2 acres of land formerly let to John Zestis.

Donald Alansone, of Partin and Calby, formerly let to him.

Thomas Gibsone and Elene Blak, his spouse, of Auchindary.

Janet M'Ray, relict of Thomas Blak, of Auchindary.

John Smyth and his mother, of the half myll of Mylton.

John Clerk, of lands at the kyrk of Glenylay.

James Donaldson, of an eighth of Bellady, formerly let to John Clerk.

Thomas Makcandochy, of tenement in Partin, formerly let to him.

Alexander Trumbull, of 2 acres of land in the Baitschell, formerly let to Donald Futt.

George Spaldyne and his son, William, of the half of Wester Drwme.

John Thomas, of Fortour, as formerly let to him.

John Red, of the myll of Cally.

John Blak, of tenement in Blakistone, formerly let to him.

Andrew Zong, of tenement in Frethylk.

William Jak, of the tenement formerly let to the deceased David Pullar above the wood, with the foresters, lands, and offices.

Fyndlay Wobister, of an eighth part of Authinlech formerly let to Walter Wobister, his father.

Gilbert Zong, of the Cotzardis, formerly let to him.

John Robertstone, of the half of Glernerky, formerly let to him.

Duncan Glesthane, of the half of Dumfallamyne, formerly let to him.

The wife formerly of Low Wichtane and her son, John, of Balgerscho, formerly let to her husband.

James Sprunt, of Bawmyll, formerly let to Janet Sprunt, his mother.

Fyndlay Haw, of the eighteenth part of Bellady, formerly let to John Clerk.

Michaell Michelson and Elizabeth Rendall, his spouse, of the fourth of Lytillperth.

David Thom, of Crownan, formerly let to him.

Donald Colly, of part of Glenyla.

FISHINGS OF BALBROGY.

863. I dene Alexander Hetone, cellerar of Cowpar, with consent and assent of our Maister William Trunbull, Abbot of Cowpar, hes set our fychyng of Balbroggy at the part of the watyr that belonged til Johne Hetone and Alexander Fairbarne for al the termys of fyf zeris, thaj paiand thairfor zerly to the place thre dusane of auld salmond fych and twa dusane of grils, thaj findand net and cobil at this tyme. And quhen thaj haf pait this sowme thaj sal sell the laif of the fych that thaj ma get to the place erar na to ony wtheris better chaip. In witness heirop, I haf subscrivit this wret at Cowpar, the xx day of Februar the zeir of God J^m v^c xxij zeris before thir witnessis, Den Thomas Lechnalony, supprior; Den Alexander Liddall;

William Jak; and Robe Cubane, with wtheris diuerss.—[Sic subscribitur.]

ALEX^R HETONE, Teste manu propria.

HIRING (CONDUCTIO) OF THOMAS MOWTRAY, MASON, ANNO [14]92.

864. On the 24th day of the month of December A.D. M^o eccc^{mo} ninety-two, Thomas Mowtray, mason, was hired by the lord abbot, in presence of Friars John Browne, Alexander Bernard, cellarer, and William Blayr, for the term of five years, from the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Rood next following; and he shall have for wage 5 merks yearly, and dinner as formerly. The said wage of 5 merks to be paid to him in four equal parts at the four chief quarters of the year, namely, at the said Feast of the Holy Cross, the Feast of St Peter *ad vincula*, the Feast of All Saints, and the Purification of the Virgin Mary. He shall likewise have free the house and toft in which he now lives, with the 2½ acres of land he now possesses, paying nothing therefor. And the lord abbot has promised to give him yearly one of his old albs (*tunicis albis*) reaching to the ankles (*tularibus*).

865. At the Feast of Purification of the Virgin 1492, John Duncanson, tiler, was hired for one year immediately succeeding, to labour in his trade of tiler, and in every other work which he knew, according to order, as well within as without the monastery, and to be faithful to the lord abbot and convent. His wage to be 5 merks, and a portion like Thomas Multra, mason; and if he shall happen to fail at any time, for every day's failure he should render two days [work] beyond the year. In presence of the friars, the lord cellarer, William Blayr, and Robert Burt, senior.

866. Memorandum, that on the 15th of July A.D. [14]68, Robert Wrycht and Thomas Wrycht were hired for one year from date, for the daily and continuous carpenter work of the monastery, and for wage each to receive yearly 5 merks; and if it should happen either of them from any reasonable and

necessary cause, to need help of the other, so much shall be deducted for absence, discreetly considering the season when the days are longer or shorter, to the end, that between hirers and hired there may be nothing contrary to justice. They shall also faithfully instruct the apprentices (*empticios*) of the monastery, one or more assigned by the abbot, in their art of carpentry, and they shall be faithful, both in skill and work; and according to mandate, they shall obey, in all things which pertain to their art, the officers deputed by the abbot. Upon all which above mentioned they swore a faithful oath.

867. Memorandum, that at the Feast of St Michael, A.D. 1468, Thomas Bel was hired for the constant carpentry of the monastery for the term of one year, at the fee of 5 merks, etc.

CLERICAL OFFICE OF THE CHURCH OF BENDACHY.

868. Memorandum, that on the eve of All Saints, A.D. [14]79, in the chapel of the outer gate of the monastery of Cupar, John Coul, clerk (*clericus*) of the office and church of Bendachy, renewed his resignation of the said office, which he had formerly made to the lord abbot and convent of the said monastery, in chapter assembled, with full consent of the parish specially called, and for observing this the said John Coul gave his solemn oath. And on the same day and place foresaid, James Hyll was ordained by the abbot and convent to the said office, with full consent of the parish, none objecting; which James, at the same time and place, substituted the said John Coul in office for the time of his life as long as he could bear the office, with the profits belonging to the same, reserving only to himself 2 bolls of victual in name of possession.

JOHN SCLATER.

869. Memorandum, that on the eve of the Circumcision of our Lord, A.D. [14]83, John Selater was hired as apprentice (*empticius*) for the term of eight years after the Feast of Pente-

cost, immediately following the present date, in this manner, namely: the said John shall work according to the command of the lord abbot and officers having charge in that part at the trade of tiler (*tegulator*), faithfully and diligently, and in all other labour or trade whether within or without the monastery as he is commanded. And he shall be faithful to the lord abbot, convent, and community of the monastery. He shall not complain of the common service or food of the monastery. He shall receive as wage, for the first four years, 2 merks yearly, and for the remaining four years, 30s. yearly. And that these things may be kept without fraud, the said John took a solemn oath on the holy Gospel of God, in presence of the lord abbot and certain of the convent called thereto.

JOHN LUTARE, SMITH, IS HIRED FOR ONE YEAR.

870. At the Feast of the Assumption [14]84, John Lutare, smith, was hired for the common work of the monastery in the forge. And he shall have for wage 2 merks in the year, and of food the same as John Wrycht; and on the days of fish with whey (*diebus piscium de sero*) he shall have a pint of better beer (*pintam eeruisie melioris*); and shall be faithful to the monastery, and labour diligently in his work; nor shall he receive any work from persons outside (*externorum*), and to this he was sworn in the chapter house in presence of the lord abbot and convent.

DAVID SMYTH IS HIRED FOR ONE YEAR.

871. At the Feast of St Martin [14]85, David Smyth is hired for a whole year for the common smithy work of the monastery, and he shall have the land of William Byning, who was formerly in the same service, with the houses thereto belonging; and he shall have one quart (*quartam*) of better beer (*melioris eeruisie*) in the day, and one of the drink (*potu*) of the masons, with the remaining service of the masons; and he shall be faithful, and come early to labour. To this he gave his oath.

JOHN THE MASON, SENIOR, IS HIRED WITH HIS SON, JOHN.

872. John the mason, and his son, John, are hired at Martinmas [14]85 for five years, thus: John, the elder, shall be faithful and diligent in his work, and shall have, as formerly, in victual and wages—for victual half a flagon (*lagene*) of convent beer, and other things as before, and for wage 5 merks. And his son shall be an apprentice to the monastery for the same five years, and shall have for the first three years 20s. per annum, and for the last two years 2 merks yearly of wages, and for victual he shall have according to the custom of the apprentices. And thereto they gave their oaths.

WILLIAM HYRDMAN AND JOHN FLEMYNG, APPRENTICES.

873. At the Feast of Circumcision, A.D. [14]85, William Hyrdman and John Flemyng were hired apprentices, and solemnly bound by their own oaths, according to the tenor following, namely: That they will serve seven years with good and sufficient diligence in the art of carpentry and other work of the monastery to which they may be commanded; and they shall be faithful to the lord abbot, convent, and community of the monastery, in word as well as in deed. They shall not murmur at the common and usual service in victual and other things; and they shall humbly obey the officers appointed by the lord abbot. Of wages they shall, for the first three years, receive each 1 merk yearly, for the next two years 20s., and for the last two years 2 merks. They shall also be faithful to their master, Thomas Bell.

874. At Pentecost 1466, John Brune and Walter Foullarton are engaged as apprentices for seven years to the monastery under Andrew Brune, mason, and Andrew Foullarton, the father and brother of the said John and Walter respectively. Terms as in other similar engagements.

875. At Pentecost 1465, Andrew More becomes bound as apprentice for seven years in the smithy under John and James Hyl, brothers of the said Andrew.

876. At Pentecost 1468, John Brade becomes apprentice to his uncle, William Pylmwre, mason, for seven years.

877. At the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin 1468, Thomas Howysoun becomes apprentice to Patrick Howysoun, his father, carpenter to the monastery, for seven years.

878. At the Feast of St Michael 1468, Walter Thomson becomes apprentice to the monastery for six years.

879. At Pentecost 1474, John Broun becomes apprentice to Thomas Wrycht, carpenter, his uncle, for seven years.

880. At the Feast of Peter and Paul, apostles, 1474, Gilbert Raa and Robert Mason become apprentices to the mason craft to the Abbey for seven years.

881. At the same date, Gavin Proctor becomes apprentice in the smithy for seven years.

882. At the same date, John Bunche, cousin of Sir Walter Bunche, becomes apprentice in the smithy for seven years.

883. At the Feast of Pasche 1490, Thomas Mason, son of John Mason, elder, becomes apprentice in the mason craft to his father and John Mason his brother.

884. On the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, it was agreed between the Abbot of Cupar and Patrick Dog, sawer, that the said Patrick with three servants shall saw, each working day, 14 draughts for each saw; and the said Patrick with his companion shall receive on the seventh day five shillings, and the other two thirty-two pence.

885. Tack by William, Abbot of Cupar, to John Bel and Marie Trumbull, his wife, of the croft on the west side of the gate that passes to the Causaend, "wyth the ferd parte of the

fulze that belangis to the acres wythout the zet," etc. Dated at Cupar, 21st December 1520: Witnesses, Den Alexander Spens, Den John Trumbull, Sir Andro Trumbull, John Falow, etc.

886. At Martinmas 1492, Donald Ros and Robert Chaipman are engaged as apprentices to Thomas Mowtray in the mason and smith crafts for nine years.

887. At the Feast of John the Baptist 1493, Andrew Dawcleych is engaged as apprentice carpenter for nine years.

888. At the Feast of Pasche 1493, Thomas Cormok becomes apprentice carpenter for nine years.

889. At the Feast of Purification 1493, John Mowtray becomes apprentice to Thomas Mowtray, mason, for six years.

890. At the Nativity of the Virgin 1497, David Blayr becomes apprentice to Gilbert Gallway, mason, for nine years.

LITERA THOME MOWTRA.

891. Be it kend till all men be thir present letres, ws Jhone, be the permissione of God abbot of the Abbay of Couper, with the conuent of that ilk, with hale consent and assent to haue seyt Thome Mowtra for the termys of hys lyfe, in forme and conditione wnder wretin; that is to say, that the said Thomas is oblyst and sworne be bodyly atht to be leyl and trew endurand the terme of hys lefin, to ws and our successouris in conseil gefin and kepin for the common profite of our forsaid Abbay: And prinspaly the said Thomas is oblyst to wyrk leilly and profitably the masonwerk of our forsaid Abbay, bayth emow and wtow quhen and quhar we charge hym, or ellis our maister of the werk, in al thingis that langis hys craft of masonry in our abbay or in our qwarellis as it nedis; And for this forsaid labour the said Thomas for hys hail zeirlye fe sal haf be ws or be our successouris in monetee be twa ewynly portionys in the

zeir, that is to say, Witsunday and Mertimes in winter, sax markis of wsuale mone of Scotland, wyth hys meit and drynk referand hym to, that is to say, ane half gallone of our conuent ale in the day, and fyfe schort quhyt cakis with fych and flech ansuerand tharto as afferis. Item he sal haue zerly ane stane of wo for hys bunta; alsua he sal haf twa akaris and ane half of land liand in the Baytcheill, wyth ane hous to induell in, quhill the tyme we or our successouris prouide for ane nerrar place and mayr profitable for hym: And athour the said Thomas sal ken and informe the prentys that we or our successouris resawis al craft in masonry or ony wther he can. In witnes of the quhilk thing to this present wreyt we haf affyxt our com-mone seyl at our forsaid abbay, the xvij day of Nouember, the zeir of God ane thowsande four hundreth nynty and sewin zeris, etc.

892. Memorandum that the said Thomas Mowtra, on the same day, presented and gave his son, John Mowtra, with his own consent and assent, into the hands of the foresaid venerable abbot, in presence of the whole convent, to serve God and the Blessed Mary, and the monastery foresaid for ever.

893. Apprenticeships are concluded in the usual terms between the abbey and the following persons: William Pery, carpenter; Robert Barny, carpenter; John Cuben, smith; John Fulfurd, mason; Alexander Smith, smith; Robert Fut, carpenter.

894-943. *Summary of the remaining Tacks contained in the Register.*

Andrew Currou, in the Half Kyrk of Alueth.

Maryne Pery and Wilzam Pery, her son, in the third part of Cowbyr.

Henry Robertsons and Emma Edmond, his spouse, in 4 acres of land.

Thomas Jaksone and Cristin Patone, his spouse, in an eighth part of the Carss Grange.

Patone Zester and Cristin Chalmer, his spouse, in an eighth part of the Carss Grange.

Robert Jaksone and Luce Nicholson, his spouse, in the Carss Grange.

John Keyr and Janet Gowry, his spouse, and Andro Keyr, his son, in 7 acres of the Carss Grange.

Johne Robertson and Anabell Beny, his spouse, in the half of the Newbiggin in the Carss Grange.

Ranald Henry and Janet Bell, his spouse, in an eighth part of the Carss Grange.

Johne Bell and Maud Turnbull, his spouse, in the toft yard lying above the gate, formerly possessed by Thom Bell and Donald Cragy.

Herbert Turnbull and Katerin Donaldson, his spouse, in the half of the Corne Myll of the Blaklaw, with the lands thereof.

Johne Crokot and Margaret Haldene, his spouse, in the half of the Corne Myll of the Blaklaw, with lands thereof.

Robert Turnbull, in the Bogmyll of the Carss Grange.

Robert Turnbull, in the half of the Kyrk of Mathe.

Walter Sym and Janat Turnbull, his spouse, in the eighth part of the grange of Abirbothry.

Robert Turnbull, in the Bogmyll in the Carss Grange.

Wilzam Boyd and Margaret Turnbull, his spouse, in a third part of the Cowbyre.

James Elge and Elizabeth Crokot, his spouse, in the half of the myll of Cupar Grange, called the Mylhorne.

Patone Donald and Margret Pilmour, his spouse, in the eighth part of the grange of Abirbothry.

Alexander Turnbull and Elizabeth Smyth, his spouse, in the half of the Bait of Ylai and 3 acres of land.

Wilzam Forbas of Tolleiss, in the lands of Murthlay.

Alexander Cumyng and Elizabeth Thom, his spouse, in half of the myll of Cupar Grange, called the Mylhorne.

Waltere Freyrton and Anne Baxter, his spouse, in the half of Denhede.

Antone Duly and Florentyn Ruderfurd, his spouse, in an eighth part of Kethik.

Andro Jakson, Janot of Lorny, and Thom Jakson, his son, in the murhous in the Browland of the Briggende of the Carse Grange.

Symon Bryson and Cristane Ogilwy, his spouse, in the half of Glentuloch.

James Gurlay and Elene Balluny, his spouse, in 4 acres of Kethik.

Waltere Balluny and Helen Bunch, his spouse, in two tofts of Kethik.

James Yrland and Katherine Cumyng, his spouse, in a twelfth part of Cupar Grange.

Johne Sym and Katherine Sowter, his spouse, in a sixth part of Abirbothry Grange.

Maister Robert Elphinstone, treasurer of Abirdene, in the Kyrk of Alueth.

Herbert Turnbull and Katherine Donaldsone, his spouse, in half of the Corne Myll of Blaklaw.

Pattoun Chapman and Janat Zowng, his spouse, in a twelfth part of Cowpar Grange.

Andro Hoborne and Patrik, Robert, and Petir Hoborne, his sons, in 3 acres of the Kirk of Fossoquhy.

Johne Spalding, James, George, and Robert, his sons, and Margret Lyndesay, his spouse, in Erle Grange.

Johne Fawlay and Jonat Halden, his spouse, in half of Crwnan.

Contract between Donald, Abbot of Cupar, and Maister Johne Lethane, subdene of Trinitie College, Edinburgh, whereby £10 Scots yearly is to be paid to the latter; "and that for aduocatioun and procuratioun to be maid be him during his lifytyme, in all and sindry our actionis and causis, aganis quhatsumeuyr personis, his pensionaris and kynnismen allanerly exceptit." [Dated] "the xvij day of Julij, the zeir of God j^m v^c xxxij."

Archibald Anderson and Patrik Anderson, his brother, in the half of Crwnan.

Herbert Turnbull and Katerine Donaldsone, his spouse, in Medill Drwmy.

Maister David Campbell, in the teinds of the Kyrk of Glenylay.

Maister David Campbell, in a sixth part of the west half of Balbroggy.

John Erle of Atholl, in the lands of Innerwak.

Johne Cristesone and Crystyne Rynd, his spouse, in land at the Highgate of Perth.

Walter Baxter and Besse Berny, his spouse, in 3 acres of the Baitscheillhauch.

Sir Johne Campbell of Caldar, knyecht, and Mwrezell Caldar, his spouse, in the teinds of the Kyrke of Aluetht.

Maister Archibald Makcarbre, in an eighth part of Wester Balbroggy and a third part of Easter Balbroggy.

James Rolak and Jonet Prestoun, his spouse, in tenement, house, and garden in Dundee.

Johne Maithie, convent kwik (cook), and Elene Portar, his spouse, in the manse and house, with toft and yard, now occupied by them.

Sir Johne Campbell of Caldar, knyecht, and Murizell Caldar, his spouse, in the teinds of Alueth Kirk.

David Esse, in the Sowtarhous land of Creithill, within the Mwirtoun.

OBLIGATION BY THE ABBOT.

944. Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, ws Donald, be the permissioun of God Abbot of the Abbay of Cowpar and conuent of that Ilk, . . . faythfully bindis and oblissis ws to content and pay to ane honorable man, Robert Murray, plumbar, burges of Edinburgh, zeirlie during his lyftyme, the sowme of five punde, sex schillingis, and viij^d, . . . gude and vsuale money of Scotland; . . . And that for vphalding, mendyng, and reparing watter theicht our Abbay Kyrk queir and stepill, togidder with the lawaris thairof and all vthir ledin werk within the said abbay, bayth in leid and ledin nalis, weill and sufficientlie, vpon the said Robert expenss, in during his lyftyme, in all sortis concernyng his craift, as his act and contract in Sanct-androis at mair lenght proportis, wyth the said Robertis and his seruandis meit and drink quhen he hapinis to cum and wirk the said werk alanerly. And that the said Robert failze nocht to cum

and do the said werk quhen and quhow oft he beis request vpon aucht days' warnying. And we, the saidis abbot and conuent, sall furniss to the said Robert ledderyng, schaffatting, lachter, fyr, and fewell neidfull to the owtreddyng of the said werk. And we, the said Abbot and convent, sall hald in the dam heid quhair the watter enteris to the saidis lawaris. The sayd Robert furnissing the leid nalis and vthir stuf neidfull vpon his expens as said is quhen we require him thairto, but fraude or gile. And attour the said Robert sall zett, cast, and mak ane fwder of leid in quhat sort of werk we, abbot and conuent forsaidis, desiris, but ony fe bot alanerlie his meit and drink, quhen he is wirkand the samyn. . . . In witness of the quhilk thing we haf appensit our commoun seil of our cheptour to this present writ, and hes subscrivit the sammyn with ilkane of our awin handis at our forsaid Abbay of Cowper, the xxiiij day of August in the zeir of God ane thousand five hundreth thretty twa zeiris.

945. Elizabeth Bell, relict of Johne Crago, Johne Crago, her son, and Jonat Jak, his spouse, in three-fourths of Wolfhill.

946. James Greyn and Jonat Blak, his spouse, in the west half lands of Auchindory.

947. Alexander Forbas of Tolleis, in the lands of Murthlay.

948. George Name and Elizabeth Ogilwy, his spouse, in Twlifergus.

949. Walter Ogiluy and Alisone Hwime, his spouse, in the lands of Innerachny and Kirktoon of Alueth.

950. Thome Sowtar and Florence Elge, his spouse, in a twelfth part of Cowpar Grange.

TAXATIO REGALIS SUPER MONASTERIUM DE CUPRO, ETC.

951. Be it kend to all men be thir present lettres, ws Donald, be the permissioun of God Abbot of Cowper and Conuent of the samyn, that for samekle as our souerane lord hes for the weille eys tranquillite and commoun profeit of the hail Kirk of Scotland, of his gracious beneuolence, dischargit and remoueit ane

indult and imposition of x thowsand ducattis grantit to his grace to be zeirlic and perpetualie rasis and vplifit on the hail prelati of his realme be our haly fader the pape; And als hes dischargit ane vthir Indult of Impositioun of thre tendis siclyk impute on the said prelati be our haly fader the pape: And siclyk hes dischargit ane vthir Indult of nominatioun of certane benefices grantit in lykwyss to his grace be our said haly fader the pape, and all vthir nominatiounis impetrate or to be impetrate during his gracis lyftyme, swa that we and our successouris ma haue fre dispositioun of all our benefices according to the commoun law: And als our said souerane lord hes exonerit and dischargit ws and all the remanent of the prelati of all taxtis and contributiounis to be askit impute or takin be his grace for his mariage: And for certane vthir gude and resonable caussis contentit and expremit in our said souerane lordis lettres of discharge: Thairfor we, cheptourlie gadderit, with ane consent and assent bindis and obliiss ws, be the faithis and threnthis in our bodeis, and our successouris, that we sall content and pay thankfullie of our awin fre will to our souerane lord ane part of the sowm of threscoir and xij thowsand pundis vsuale money of Scotland grantit to be pait to his grace be the hail prelati of this realme eftir the forme of the taxatioun maid and impute vpon ws, that is to say, our part of ix^m pundis quhilk extendis to the sowmys of twa hundreth xx^{lib} xvj^s viij^d to be payt at Lammess nixt to cum, and als mekle at the nixt Beltan thaireftir: And safurth zeirlic and termlic at Lammes and Beltane during the tyme of iij zeiris our part forsaid at ilk termis quhill the forsaidis sowmis of iij^{xx} and xij^m pundis be compleitlie payt to our said souerane lord for the caussis abonewritin: And consentis be thir presentis to the effect forsaid, and for the mair securite obseruatioun thair of, for ws and our successouris abbottis and conventis forsaidis, to be actit and monist of our awin propir confessioun and fre will in my lord Archibishop of Sanctandros bwkis, or his officiaris or commissioneris haffand power thairto for the fulfilling and payng of all the premissis, vnder the panys of excommunicatioun, aggrauatioun, reaggruatioun, and interdictioun: Renunceand in that cayss alanerlie for ws and our

successouris forsaidis, all exemptionis, preuilegis, and indultis, and als our awin jurisdiction quhatsumeir, grantit or to be grantit, in the contrare heirof: And submittand ws and our successouris forsaidis in that cayss to the effect abone writin to my lord Archibishop of Sanctandrois jurisdiction and canonic cohartioun. In witness of the quhilk thing we haue gart our commoun sele to be appendit heirto, togidder with our awin subscriptionis manualis at Cowper the last day of Julij the zeir of God j^m v^c thretty twa zeiris.

952. George Narne and Elizabeth Ogilwy, his spouse, in the lands of Twlyfergus.

953. Androw Crokot and Jonat Trumvill, his spouse, in the sixth part of Salunle.

954. Daud Cuben and Anne Bawluny, his spouse, in 2 acres of the Baitscheill haucht.

955. Alexander Ramsay, in the third part of Galloray.

956. Andro Barclay, son to umquhile George Barclay, and Violat Strang, his spouse, in half of Litill Perth.

957. Alexander Lindesay and Jonat Barclay, his spouse, in half of Litill Perth.

958. Johne Brown, in a sixth part of Galloray.

959. Jonat Henderson and Johne, her spouse, in 2 acres of Kynereich.

960. John Stiblis and Elspet Andersone, his spouse, in a third part of Balinite.

961. Archibald Campbell, brother-german to James Campbell of Lawaris, in the lands of Invirtschie and Dwnfallinch.

962. George Rolok and Margret Woddirburn, his spouse, in the half of the teinds of the Kirk of Maithie.

963. Robert Turnbull and Elizabeth Ogilwy, his spouse, in half of the teinds of the Kirk of Maithie.

964. George Turnbull and Jonat Donald, his spouse, in Ester Drwny, as formerly possessed by Robert Rolok.

965. Robert Rolok and Annapple Spaldyng, his spouse, in an eighth part of Abirbothre.

966. Patrik Campbell, in a fourth of Kinereich.

967. Andro Howburn, and Patrik, Robert, and Peter Howburn, his sons, in a three-fourth part of the Kyrk of Fossoquhy.

968. Jhone Thome and Jhone Thome, his son, in an eighth part of the west side of Balbroggy.

969. Robert Jak and Jonet Alystone, his spouse, in an eighth part of the west side of Balbroggy.

970. Andro Morgunt and Jonet Fortoune, his spouse, in an eighth part of the west side of Balbroggy.

971. Daid Campbell and Colyne Campbell, his son, in the lands of Ester Pertye.

972. Alexander M'Brek, in the lands of Nether Campse.

973. James Gibsone, Elizabeth Crokot, his spouse, and Jhone Gibsone, their son, in half of the lands of Glentillaucht.

974. Robert Turnbull, in a fourth of the lands of Arthurstane.

975. Jonet Spenser, relict of unquhile Thomas Stiblis, in a sixth part of Balmyle.

976. Johne Flemyng, Katherine Fyndlason, his spouse, and Johne Flemyng, their son, in a sixth part of Balmyle.

977. Andro Hardy and Margaret Mason, his spouse, in 2 acres of Kethik.

978. James Currou, clerk, and Andrew Currou of Inchdrewar, of the teinds of the kirk and parish of Alueth.

979. Tack between Andro Cowpar and Andro Campbell, of the half of Pocak to the former for five years, from 1535.

980. Memorandum: The xxij day of September 1536, Mr Alexander M'Brek twk ane instrument in our hands that the prior, den Alexander Hetoun, is cum souerte to fre him fra the iiij brether of the place and thair vj childer, befor thir witnes—John Sowter of Banchre, James Bride, John Smaw, and Symon Wilsoun, with otheris diuers.

5 OCTOBER 1521.

981. It is fynaly concludit and aggreit befor the abbot and coment anent the debatis betuix Den Johne Hugone on the tane

pairt, and Paton Meyk and his son Andro Meyk on the tother pairt, for the maryage of the said den Johnes sister: the parteys callit befor the abbot and conuent, and thair allegeans heard on bayth the partyes, and the witnes callit oblist and sworn the quhilk concurrit al in ane woce, and said on this wyse, that the said den Johne suld gif to the man and his sister fourty merkis of vsual mone and ane gone, the quhilk is prewit that he hes pait: Quhairfor the Abbot and the Conuent decretis and delyueris that the said Paton Meyk sal resaue the man and the woman for his lyf tym in met and drynk as efferis, thair makand sic seruice as the wse is, and as otheirs dois in the same tone of Bawmyll: And thir wer the witnes—Dauid Zonger in Cowty, Andro Kay in Balbroggy, John Sym in the Grange, and Maister George Blayr in Dand Folloraris name and behalf day and place abwne wrytyn: And the said Patone promittit that the fourty merkis suld be furth cumand to Andro his sone and the said Den Johne's sister: And atour he suld mak expense and cost to get tham the commoun sele to tham twa quhatener it cost, and the said Den Johne to do his diligens, and do his gud word, at the Abbot and conuentis handis for the same.

JOHN YOUNG.

982. At the fest of Witsonday the zer of God J^m v^c and xxj zeirs, our maister the abbot hes set to Johne Zoung his hous and yard, with the licence of brewyn for al the termys of fyf zeris immediat followand this dait, befor thir witnes—den Robert Dunbrek, den Siluester Irland, and dene Bernard Murdosone, with wther diuers: And he gaf for his gersum xx^s be den Robert Dunbrek.

[*End of original MS., which contains 149 leaves.*]

BREVIARIUM ANTIQUI REGISTRI MONASTERIJ DE CUPRO IN ANEGUS.

Contenta 1 foll.

1. Ane Carter of Confirmation be King Malcolm the 4, Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Cupro et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus, &c., de tota terra mea de Cupro. Testibus: Ernaldo legato Scotiæ,¹ Roberto Episcopo de Glasgow,² Ingelramo Cancellario,³ Waltero dapifero,⁴ Nicolao Camerario,⁵ Comite Ferrett,⁶ Gillebryde Comite de Anegus,⁷ Meselvano Gelliandro, Roberto Anweill, David Olifard, Radolpho de Camera. Apud Tresquere.

¹ Second Abbot of Kelso from 1147, Ernaldus was elected Bishop of St Andrews in 1160. He was consecrated by William, Bishop of Moray, whom he succeeded in 1161 as Papal Legate. He died 13th September 1162.

² Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, cannot be identified; for the earliest recorded bishop of that see, named *Robert*, was Robert of Wyscard, who was consecrated 20th January 1273.

³ Ingelram, Chancellor of Scotland, was nominated to that high office by David I. about 1151, when he was rector of Peebles and Archdeacon of Glasgow, continuing, apparently, as chancellor until the death of Malcolm IV. in 1165. He was elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1164, and died 2d February 1174.

⁴ Walter the Steward was the first of that house who settled in Scotland. He died in 1177.

⁵ Nicolas became chamberlain about 1159, and chancellor about 1166. He died in 1171.

⁶ Ferret the Earl was second Earl of Stratherne. His name is variously spelt—Forthhead, Ferthet, Ferchard, and Fereth. He was considered son and successor of Malis or Mallus, who witnessed the foundation-charter of re-erection of the Abbey of Scone, by Alexander I., before 1115, as "Mallus comes." According to the "Chronicle of Melrose," Ferret died in 1171.

⁷ Gillebryde, Earl of Angus, was probably the second possessor of that title. He fought at the battle of the Standard in 1138, witnessed a charter of William the Lion to the Abbey of Aberbrothock about 1180, and died soon afterwards.

2. Ane vther Carter to them be the said King Malcolm 4 de certis asiamentis de omnibus forrestis meis Scotiæ, et carbones ad proprios vsus, &c. Testibus :

Comite FERRET.

GILBERYD, Comite de Angus.

ROBERTO DE AUENELL.¹

Apud Tresquere.

3. Confirmatio regis Willielmi de omnibus donationibus Malcolmni regis fratris sui Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro. Apud Roxbrughe. Testibus :

RICHARDO, Episcopo Sancti Andreae.²

ENGELRAMO, Episcopo Glasguensi.

NICOLAO, Cancellario.

WALTERO, filio Alani, dapifero.³

RICHARDO DE MOREWELL, Constabulario.⁴

PHILIPPO DE WALLON, Camerario.⁵

WILLIELMO DE HAYA, pincerna.⁶

HEUGONE REDELL.⁷

¹ Robert de Auenell, an English settler, who received lands in Upper Eskdale from David I., and flourished during the reigns of Malcolm and William. He was Justiciary of Lothian, after the accession of William the Lion, till 1171. He retired from public life after the death of his wife Sibilla, entering the Cistercian novitiate in the Abbey of Melrose. He died on the 8th March 1185.

² Richard, Bishop of St Andrews, was elected to fill that see in 1163, but not consecrated till March 1165.

³ Walter, son of Alan the Steward. He had precedence after the bishops and chancellor.

⁴ Richard de Moreville was Constable of Scotland from 1162 till his death in 1188-9, when he was succeeded by his son William, who died in 1196.

⁵ Philip de Wallon, or Valoines, de Valoniis, was chamberlain to William the Lion, by whom he was also created Lord of Pannure and Benvie. He died in November 1215.

⁶ William de Haya was cupbearer to Malcolm IV. and William the Lion; he died about 1170, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who inherited his lands, from whom are descended the Earls of Errol, and families of the name of Hay.

⁷ "Heugo Redell," or Hugh de Ridel, is supposed to have been the son of Gervase de Ridel, one of the earliest sheriffs of Roxburghshire, who witnessed the

VILLELMO juniore, de Veteri Ponte.¹

BERNARDO, filio Bain.

(*Hec Confirmatio continetur in m. 1, pagina secundi folii.*)

4. Carta per K. Willielmum eisdem Monachis de terris de Aberbothryn per omnes rectas suas dinisas. Testibus: Dauide Comite, fratre meo Comite Willielmo; Comite Duncano, Seheiro de Quinci. Apud Perth.

5. Carta Regis Villielmi terram de Kethet per rectas dinisas suas quas plenius et melius habuerunt tempore regis David aui mei, &c., ita libere sicut aliqua abacia Cisterciensis in toto regno Scotiæ, &c. Testibus:

MATHEO, Episcopo Aberdonense.²

ANDREA, Episcopo Katenense.³

VILLIELMO DE RIDEL, Cancellario.⁴

Comite DUNCANO, Justiciario.⁵

“Inquisitio Davidis” in 1116. Sir Hugh witnessed many charters of Malcolm IV., and settled at Cranstoun in Midlothian, being progenitor of the family of Cranstoun-Riddell. The family came from Ridale in Yorkshire.

¹ “Willelmus junior de Vetere ponte,” whose name is found in numerous charters to the abbeys of Paisley and Kelso, was son of William de Vetere-ponte or Vipont, by his second wife, Matilda de St Andrea. The family was brought to Scotland by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon (1137-1152), and received lands in Berwickshire.

² Matthew of Kynninmond in Fife, previously Archdeacon of St Andrews. Bishop Matthew was consecrated 2d April 1172, and died 20th August 1199.

³ “Andreas, Episcopus Katanensis,” is the first recorded diocesan Bishop of Caithness, having been a monk of the Benedictine Abbey of Dunfermline, and is considered to have been nominated bishop at the foundation of his see, before 1130. He derived but a scanty episcopal revenue from his diocese, and held the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dunkeld *in commendam* till his death, 30th December 1184.

⁴ The name of William de Ridel is not found in any list of those who filled the office of chancellor. The earliest *William* of this house appears to have been son and heir of “Walterus de Ridale,” who confirmed a grant of lands of the original patrimony of Whitten, which William had made to the monks of Melrose, during the reign of William the Lion, and which is witnessed by William, son of the said William, and grandson of Walter (“Munimenta de Melros,” Bann. Club edit. 1838, p. 152).

⁵ Earl Duncan the Justiciary was, according to Douglas, Earl of Fife, who flourished between 1154 and 1203. He was “Justiciarius Scotiæ” and “Comes

VILIELMO DE BERKLEI, Camerario.¹
 THOMA MUSCHAMPE.²
 NESSO, filio Vilielmi.³
 SAMUELL MALOCH MACK-GILLESPE.

Apud Perth.

6. Carta Donationis regis Willielmi eidem monachis de terris de Parthesin per suas rectas diuisas, et illam Kalathin quam Mackholffe tenuit per suas rectas diuisas, excepta illa parte terræ de Kalathyn qui est ex australi parte aquæ de Ferdil versus Clonyn qui ad opus meum reseruauit, &c. Testibus :

PHILIPPO DE VALLOUX, Camerario meo.
 ROBERTO DE LONDON.⁴
 SYERO DE QUINCI.⁵
 PHILIPPO DE MUBRAY.⁶
 VILLIELMO CWMYN.⁷

Apud Edinburg, xix Septembris.

Duncannus" during the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. As such he is named in "Liber Ecclesie de Scon" (Maitland Club edit., 1843, pp. 8, 21, 22).

¹ *William* "de Berklei, *Camerarius*," must be intended for *Walter* de Berkeley, who was chamberlain to William on his accession. He was the first of his family who settled in Scotland, and belonged to the great house of Berkeley in Gloucestershire.

² Thomas Muschampe, or de Muscamp, was progenitor of the family of that name, once famous in Teviotdale.

³ Nessus, or Nes, was Sheriff of Perth under Malcolm and William, and appears as witness of charters by these monarchs.

⁴ There were three contemporary Roberts—de London, de Loudon, and de Lundin—all belonging to distinct families. The earliest Robert de *London* is not found in charters before the reign of King Alexander II., while a Robert de Lundin was a witness in the reign of William the Lion, together with Robert de London, one of the king's illegitimate sons.

⁵ "Syero de Quinci" witnessed charters granted to the Abbey of Aberbrothock, by William, Bishop of St Andrews, about 1204. There was also Saier, or Syer, de Quincy, who became Earl of Winchester in England in 1207, and died in 1219, in Palestine, having previously succeeded his father, Robert de Quinci, in the extensive estates granted to that baron by William the Lion.

⁶ "Philip de Mubray" came to Scotland in the reign of William the Lion, and received from him various lands in Perthshire. With the concurrence of his wife, Galiena, he granted lands to the Abbey of Aberbrothock, and died after 18th June 1221.

⁷ William Cumyn became Earl of Buchan in 1210, by his marriage with Marjory,

Contenta 3 foll. registri Monasterij de Cupro.

7. Concessio regis Willielmi dictis monachis vt liberi sunt ab omnibus tolnagiis, passagiis, et mercatibus, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus: et liberam potestatem habeant vendendi et emendi per totum regnum meum, &c. Testibus:

ENGELRAMO, Cancellario meo.

WILLIELMO DE LINDESAL.¹

JOHANE DE WALLIBUS.²

LYVLPHO, filio Mathei.

WILLIELMO DE HAYA.

Apud Jedworth.

8. Carta Willielmi regis eisdem monachis vt nullus eos namare possit pro alicuius debito vel forisfacto. Testibus: Waltero de Barclay camerario, Gilberto de Wmphraveill,³ Osberto Oliphard,⁴ Roberto de Laundell, Herberto de Camera. Apud Cherleton.

9. Carta Regis Willielmi eisdem monachis vt liberi sint ab omnibus exactionibus secularibus. Testibus: Andrea Episcopo

only child and heiress of Fergus, last maormor of that territory. She was his second wife, and survived him till after 1236, leaving the earldom to their eldest son, Alexander. William, who was also Great Justiciary of Scotland from 1208 to 1231, died in 1233.

¹ William de Lindesai was an early ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.

² John de Vallibus, or *Vaus*—a name which has, by the blunder of turning a letter upside down, passed into *Vans*—was eldest son of William de Vallibus, a branch of the English family of Vaus, who settled in Scotland under William the Lion. John de Vallibus was Sheriff of Edinburgh under Alexander II. He confirmed his father's grants to various monasteries, and became progenitor of several families of the name.

³ Gilbert de Umphrville was son of Robert de Umphrville, a Norman baron, who attached himself to David I., and obtained from him the manors of Kinnaird and Dunipace in Stirlingshire.

⁴ Osbert de Olifard—a name afterwards changed to Oliphant—was Sheriff of the Mearns under Malcolm IV. He left an only daughter, who married Hugh of "Aberbuthenoth," in Kincardineshire, and from this union descended the present family of Viscounts Arbuthnott and Lords Inverbervie.

Catanensi, Gregorio Episcopo Dunkeldensi,¹ Nicolao Cancellario, David Olifard. Apud Perth.

10. Carta Regis Willielmi eisdem monachis vt quisquis debuerint eis debitum immediate eiis soluat sine vlla dilatione supra regis plenariam forisfacturam. Testibus: Comite David fratre meo, Heugone Cancellario meo,² Comite Duncan. Apud Edinburg.

11. Carta Regis Willielmi eisdem monachis de querendo furta ab iis derepta. Testibus: Andrea Episcopo de Catneæ, Gregorio Episcopo de Dunkeld, Nicolao Cancellario, Gospatricio Comite,³ Waltero, filio Alani, dapifero, Willielmo de Moreveill.⁴ Apud Perth.

Contenta 4 foll.

12. Carta Willielmi regis eisdem monachis dimidiam carucatam terræ ad situm abbatiæ suæ faciendam et Karasi scilicet chaciam meam, cum tota wastina mea quod ad illam pertinet. Apud Cherletone.

13. Carta predicti regis Willielmi de duas carrucas terræ mensuratas in territorio de Rettrefe iuxta terram ipsorum monachorum de Cupro quas Comes Duncanus justiciarius meus ceterique probi homines meo precepto eis mensurauerunt, &c. Testibus:

¹ Gregory, Bishop of Dunkeld, died in 1169, his episcopate having, it is said, lasted about forty-two years. He seems to have been the third occupant of the see.

² Hugh of Roxburgh, also styled "de Sigillo," was one of the chaplains or "clerici regis," and Archdeacon of St Andrews, when nominated to the chancellorship in 1189; he held that office until his death in 1199. He had been elected Bishop of Glasgow in May 1199, but died before consecration.

³ Gospatrick the Earl, was father of Waltheof, who was the first-named Earl of Dunbar. Earl Gospatrick was a munificent founder of convents. He died in 1166.

⁴ William de Moreville, son and successor of Richard de Moreville, was Constable of Scotland from 1189 till his death in 1196.

Comite DUNCANO, justiciario.
 ALANO, Dapifero.
 HEUGONE GIFFARD.
 RADULPHO VEIR.
 GERVASIO ANVEILL.
 VALTERO BERCKLAY, Camerario.
 PHILIPO, marischallo.
 RADULPHO NANO.

Apud Kinros.

14. Carta regis Villielmi eisdem monachis facta de toto maresio meo in territorio de Blair, quod pertinebat ad dominium meum de Blar, die qua mareseum illud iis dedi, et Comes Duncanus, et Heugo de Kaledone, et Rogerus de Mortuomari, et Mackbeth Judex de Goury, et Duncanus filius Douenaldi, et alii probi homines per preceptum meum eiis tradiderunt, &c. Testibus :

ROGERO, Episcopo St Andreae.¹
 Comite DAUDE, fratre meo.
 DUNCANO, justiciario.
 Comite GILLEBRYD.
 PHILIPPO DE WALLOUN, Camerario meo.
 ROBERTO DE QUINCI.
 MALCOLMO, filio Comitis Duncani.
 VILLIELMO DE CUMYN.
 JOHANNE HASTING.
 VILLIELMO DE HAYA, &c.

Apud Forfar.

15. Carta confirmationis Alexandri secundi regis Scottorum Deo Sancte Mariæ et monachis de Cupro ordinis Cisterciensis in dotem eidem Ecclesie quam dedicare fecimus terras subscriptas. Glenylif Belactyn, Frehqui Cragneuthyn, Inner-

¹ Roger de Beaumont, second son of Robert de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester, was Chancellor of Scotland from 1178 to 1189. He was elected Bishop of St Andrews in 1189, but his consecration did not take place till February 1198. He died on the 7th July 1202.

chariadethi, Fortuhy, &c. Concessimus vt habeant dictas terras in liberam forrestam. Testibus :

VILLIELMO, Electo Episcopo Glasguensi,
Cancellario.¹

VALTERO, filio Alani Senescalli, iusticiario
Scotiæ.

JOHANNE DE MACCUSVELL, Camerario.

RADOLPHO DE CAMPANA.

JOHANNE DE HAYA.

THOMA DE HAYA.

ALEXANDRO DE STREUELYN.

ROGERO, filio Glay.

Apud Streuelyn, nono die Julii Anno regni domini regis xix [1233].

Contenta 5 foll.

16. Carta Alexandri 2^{di} regis eisdem monachis vt quis inuen-
erit fugitinos natiuos suos de Glenylef qui sui sunt et esse
debent de iure et ratione, &c. Testibus :

ALEXANDRO CUMYN, Comite de Buchan.

ROBERTO DE MEYNEISS.

Apud Kinleuin, xvij die Februarii Anno regni domini regis
xxxiiij [1248].

17. Carta regis Alexandri 2^{di} vicecomitibus de Forfar et Perth
directa, to compell all these to pay the said Abbot and Convent,
quho ar iustlie indebitit to them without delay, &c. Testibus :

¹ William of Bondington in Berwickshire, successively rector of Edelstone, prebendary of Glasgow, and in 1231 Archdeacon of Lothian. By King Alexander II. he was nominated chancellor in 1231-2, which corrects the usual faulty lists of chancellors; and he was certainly in office in 1235 and June 1244, and probably continued till the end of that reign in 1249, though not uninterruptedly. Elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1232, he was consecrated on the 11th September 1233. He died on the 10th November 1258, and was buried in the Abbey of Melrose.

WILLIELMO CUMYN, Comite de Menteith.

ALLANO, hostiario, iusticiario Scotiæ.

Apud Kelchow, xiiij die Martij Anno regni regis xxx^o [1244].

18. Carta Confirmationis Alexandri 2^{di} regis cum consensu Episcopi Sancti Andreae Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro de Ecclesia de Erolyn cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis. Testibus:

VILLIELMO DE BOSCO, Cancellario.¹

Comite PATRICIO.

Comite MALCOLMO DE FIFFE.

ALLANO, filio Roberti, Constabularii.

VALTERO DE LINDES.

JOHANNE DE MACCUSVELL.

THOMA DE STREUELYN, Clerico Cancellarii.

Apud Edinburgh, iij die Octobris.

19. Carta confirmationis Alexandri 2^{di} eisdem monachis vt habeant quendam viam per medium forrestam nostram de Alyth vsque ad terram suam de Glenylefe, &c. Testibus:

VILLIELMO CUMYN, Comite de Menteith.

DAUID CUMYN.

JOHANE DE HAYA.

ROGERO, filio Glay.

Apud Forfar, vi die Septembris Anno regni domini Regis xx^o [1234].

Contenta 6 foll.

20. Carta donationis regis Alexandri 2^{di} monachis de Cupro de duabus carvatis [*sic*] terræ cum dimedio in feodo de Magna Blare in excambium communis more de Blar quod vsi fuerant, &c.

¹ William de Bois was nominated chancellor by William the Lion, 28th June 1211, being then Archdeacon of St Andrews. Continued by Alexander II., he appears to have resigned shortly before 1226 on account of infirmities. He survived till 1231.

Testibus: Willielmo Episcopo Glasguensi Cancellario, Patricio Comite de Dumbar, Waltero filio Alani Senescalli, Justiciario Scotiæ. Apud Tresquere, primo die Junii anno regni domini regis xxi^o [1235].

21. Carta Confirmationis Alexandri 2^{di} regis confirming the quholl donations of Malcolme hes vuchell, and William hes father to the saids Moncks and convent of Coupar, viz., terras de Cupro cum pertinentiis suis ex donatione Malcolmi 4^{ti}. Item, Abbthyn per rectas divisas suas ex donatione regis Willielmi. Item, duas percatas terræ in villa de Perth quas predicti monachi emerunt a Willielmo filio Lene. Item, terras de Edderpolls quas Willielmus de Haya iis dedit. Item, donationem quam Richardus de la Batall eis fecit de terra illa que est inter terram de Edderpolls et Inchmartyne que fuit in calumpnia inter Willielmum de Hay et Rechardum Ruffum. Item, donationem quam Stephanus de Blar eis fecit. Item, donationem quam Thomas Hostiarius eiis fecit. Item, donationem quam David Ruffus iis fecit, quos constituit heredes suos de terra de Kynerefe, &c. Testibus :

WILLIELMO, Episcopo Sancti Andreae.¹

MALCOMO, Comite de Fyfe.²

WILLIELMO CUMYN, Comite de Buchan.

ROBERTO DE LONDON.

VALTERO DE LINDES.

GALFRIDO, filio Rechardi.

JOHANE DE HAYA.

ALEXANDRO, Vicecomite de Streveling.

Apud Scone, xvii die Martii.

¹ William de Malvoisin, belonging to a Norman family, settled in Scotland. Archdeacon of St Andrews, he was nominated Chancellor of Scotland by William the Lion in September 1199. In the same year he was elected to the vacant see of Glasgow. From Glasgow he was translated to the bishopric of St Andrews in 1202, when he seems to have resigned the chancellorship. He introduced the Dominican Order in Scotland about 1230, and died 15th July 1238.

² Malcolm, Earl of Fife, son and successor of Earl Duncan the Justiciary, founded the Cistercian Abbey of Culross in 1217. He died about 1228.

Contenta 7 foll et 8.

22. Ane discharge givin be Alexander the secund monachis de Cupro discharging Airimam Waytingam quam facere solebant falconariis predicessorum meorum de terra de Adbreth, &c. Testibus :

WILLIELMO DE BOSCO, Cancellario.
 SEYRO DE QUINCI, Comite Vinton.
 WILLIELMO CUMYN, Comite Buchan.
 THOMA, Comite Athol.
 ROBERTO DE LONDON.
 VALTERO DE LINDES.

Apud Scone, xviii Martii.

23. Carta donationis regis Alexandri 2^{di} monachis de Cupro de 10 lib. argenti quas solebamus precipere annuatim de terra de Glenylife per manus Abbatis de Cupro, diuino pietatis intuitu dedisse, &c., decem mercas annuatim ad sustentationem duorum monachorum, de domo de Cupro qui perpetuo ministrabunt et divina celebrabunt in capella Sanctæ Trinitatis in insula nostra infra lacum nostrum de Forfar. Et quinque mercas que restant de dictis decem libris concessimus Monasterio de Cupro ad luminare eiusdem Monasterii. Concessimus item, dictis monachis manentibus in dicta insula ad sustentationem earundem communem pasturam in terra nostra de Tyrbeg ad sex vaccas et vnum equum. Concessimus itaque dictis monachis vt de terra nostra de Tyrbeg, rationabiliter habeant focale ad vsus suos proprios et ad vsus eorundem qui extra insulam predicta animalia sua conseruabant. Testibus :

ROGERO DE QUINCI.
 DAUID DE LINDES.
 JOHANE DE VALLIBUS.
 DAUID DE HASTINGE.
 RICHARD DE MORRAULA.
 DAUID DE WMPHRAWEILL.

Apud Kinros, xviiij die Julii Anno Regni domini regis xx^o
 [1234].

24. Carta Douenaldi Comitis de Mar, et domini de Strathalueth Deo, et Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro, pro salute animæ bonæ memoriæ domini Gartineti patris mei quondam Comitis de Mar dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse, donationem illam quam nobilis domina Marioria Comitissa Atholiæ amita nostra in libera et legitima viduitate sua eisdem religiosis fecit et carta sua confirmavit de aduocatione seu iure Patronatus ecclesiæ de Alueth in dyocesi Aberdonensi, &c. Sicut Carta eiusdem Dominae vna cum Confirmatione domini Dauid de Strathbolgy filii sui primogeniti et heredis eisdem viris religiosis inde confecta plenius testatur. Testibus :

ALEXANDRO, Episcopo Aberdonensi.¹

JOHANE, Episcopo Morrauiensi.²

Domino JOHANE BRUNE, Milite.

DAUID DE MAR, fratre nostro; et multis aliis.

25. Carta Roberti I. regis Deo, Sanctæ Mariæ &ca de Cupro, nos de gratia nostra speciali dedisse licentiam iisdem monachis piscandi et capiendi Salmones temporibus per statuta nostra prohibitis vbicunque voluerint in piscariis suis aquarum de Thay, de Yleife, de Arithe et de Northeske, ad vsus proprios et pro potagio conventus antedicti &c. Testibus :

BERNARDO, Abbate de Aberbroth, Cancellario nostro.³

¹ Alexander, Episcopus Aberdonensis. He was Archdeacon of Lothian, one of the Papal Chaplains, and Auditor of Causes in the Apostolic Palace, when nominated and confirmed as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1329. He is generally designated Alexander de Kyninmund (or Kinninmonth) the first, to distinguish him from a second Alexander of the same name, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1355 to 1380. He died 14th August 1340.

² "Johanes, Episcopus Morrauiensis," was John de Pylmor, son of Adam de Pilmor, burgess of Dundee. He was probably that John de Pilmor, monk of Cupar, who received a safe-conduct from the King of England, 12th January 1321, on a mission from Robert de Brus; he was a canon of the church of Ross, at Rosemarkie, when elected bishop of that see in 1325. He died in his castle of Spynie, 28th September 1362.

³ The celebrated Fr. Bernard of Lynton in Teviotdale, who was parson of Mordington in Berwickshire, when he took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to King Edward I., 24th August 1296, along with his namesake, Bernard, Abbot

VALTERO, Senescallo Scotiæ.

JACOBO, Domino de Douglas.

GILBERTO DE HAYA, Constabulario nostra.

ROBERTO DE KEITH, Mariscallo nostro,
militibus.

Apud Aberbrothick, 5 Maii anno regni nostri 21 [1326].

26. Bulla Pontificis Maximi Pauli [Pius II.], Daudi Abbati de Cupro, vt possit vti mitra et benedicere ecclesiam [et] cæmiteria cum aliis diversis indulgentiis, &c. Data Romæ anno salutis 1464, vij idus Junii et pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

Contenta 10 fol.

27. Carta Malcolmi Comitis Atholie Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro, &c., de certis lignis omni tempore ad edifica sua et alia asiamenta per totius Atholie nemora longe et prope, &c. Testibus: Henrico filio Comitis, Malcolmo et Duncano fratribus eius, Malis Mackmillinayrn, &c.

28. Carta Willielmi Olifard facta monachis de Cupro cum consensu et assensu Domini mei Thomæ Comitis Atholiæ et Isabellæ sponsæ suæ, Imath que est inter Tholawe per rectas divisas suas, &c. Testibus: Alexandro de Settune, Roberto Crawford, Johane de Lorenge, Dufflimiche, &c.

29. Thomas de Gallaweia Comes Atholiæ confirmes this Charter of William Olifard's, the wittnesses bothe one.

of the Tyronensian monastery of Kilwinning, who has frequently been confounded with him. He was Chancellor of Scotland during nearly the whole of the reign of King Robert I. (1307-1329). When the Abbey of Aberbrothock became vacant 1st November 1309, Frater Bernard was nominated abbot. Resigning his abbacy in 1328, he received a pension from its revenues, of the tithes of the church of Abernethy and chapel of Dron, on account of the expenses incurred by him on his election to the episcopal see of Sodor or the Isles. He died early in 1329.

30. This Carter of Villiam Olifards is lykwayes confirmed to the said monnckes be Isabell Comitissa Atholiæ in libera potestate constituta pro salute animæ meæ et domini mei Thomæ quondam Comitis Atholiæ terras de Innaith, &c., quas miles meus Willielmus Olfard eiis dedit, &c. Testibus :

Domina MARIA, Comitissa matre nostra.
 Domino VALTERO CUMYN, Comite de Meneteht.
 Domino ROBERTO DE MONTE ALTO.
 Domino GALFRIDO DE BOSCO.
 MADITH, filio Comite de Menteith.
 HEUGONE, Larderiario, &c.

Contenta 11 foll.

31. Carta Confirmationis eisdem monachis per Daudem de Hasting comes Atholiæ de terras de Imauth, &c., quas quondam Willielmus de Olifard eis dedit et contra sua alienauit in puram et perpetuam elimosinam ita libere et honorifice sicut Thomas Comes Atholiæ eam illi pro homagio et seruitio suo et heredibus suis in perpetuum possidendum dedit, &c. Testibus :

Domino WALTERO CUMYN.
 Domino ALLANO HOSTIARIO, Justiciario Scotiæ.
 Domino ROBERTO DE MEYNISS.
 Domino JOHANNE DE CAMBRUN.
 Domino SIMONE DE LINDESS.
 Domino ROBERTO DE CAMBRUNE, &c.

32. Carta Isabellæ Comitissæ Atholiæ monachis de Cupro totarum et integrarum terrarum de Morthollaw cum omnibus iustis pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, &c. Testibus: Domina Comitissa matre nostra, Domino Waltero Cumyn, domino Roberto de Mouhat, domino Gaufrido de Bosco.

33. Confirmatio huius precedentis Donationis per Daudem de

Hastinge, Comitem Atholie, monachis de Cupro, &c. Testibus: Valtero Cumyn, Comes de Menteith, &c.

34. Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c., Walterus Cumyn, Comes de Menteith, et Margaretta Comitissa vxor Comitis Henrici, et Robertus de Altomonte, et Duncanus filius Sybaldi, et Gaufridus de Bosco, eternam in Domino salutem nouerit vniversitas vestra Nos anno Gratiae Mccxxxii in vigilia Sancti Laurentii presentes fuisse apud Raith in Atholia vt coram nobis Isabell Comitissa, heres legitima Atholie in libera potestate constituta post obitum domini sui Thomæ Comitis de Galawayea, pro salute animæ suæ et animarum antecessorum et successorum suorum, dedit et carta sua confirmauit monachis de Cupro, &c., totam terram suam de Mortuth: hoc autem presens scriptum sigillorum nostrorum appositione, in testimonium roborauimus, ne aliquis heredum dictæ comitissæ huius pretexto, viz., quod ipsa non erat tunc temporis in libera potestate, ne cartæ ipsius aut confirmationi possit contradicere, &c.

Contenta 12 foll.

35. Carta pure Elimosine et donationis eisdem monachis facta per Stephanum de Blar, Valleni filium, terrarum de Letcassy pro salute animarum regum Daudid, Malcolmi, et Villielmi, et patris, matris, sororis, et omnium consanguineorum, &c. Testibus:

WILLIELMO DE LA HAYE.
 JOHANE DE HASTINGE.
 PHILIPPO DE MELGUM.
 HEUGONE DE KALADOUNE.
 MALCOLMO DE KETENES.
 RICHARDO CLARELL.
 ROBERTO DE BERKLAL.
 ADAMO, filio Paulini.
 VALTERO BURNETT.
 VILLIELMO HUUIOTH.
 RADOLPHO RUFFO, &c.

36. This Donacione is confirmed be King Willam, saluo seruitio nostro. Apud Perth. Testibus :

JOHANE, Episcopo de Dunkelden.¹
Comite GILBERTO.
Comite MALCOLMO ETHOLLE.
PHILIPPO DE VALLOUNE.
HENRICO, filio Jordani.

37. Carta donationis Cumingi, filii Henrici comitis Atholiæ, Deo, Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro, de asiamenta bosci mei, de toto Glenherthy et de Tolikyne. Testibus: Domino Roberto de Haya, Johane Capellano eius, Magistro Johane phisico, et Petro clerico eius.

38. This Carter is confirmed be Eugenius, filius Cumingi, filius Henrici, comitis Atholiæ, &c. Testibus :

Domino NICOLAO de HAYA.
Domino ROBERTO de CAMBRUN.
Domino ROBERTO de HAYA.
HELYA COCKERELL.
VILLIELMO BRUCH, &c.

39. Carta Villielmi de Ougelby monachis de Cupro de dimedia parte terræ suæ iacentis in parte orientali quam teneo in villa de Dunkelden, &c.

¹ Born in Cheshire, John le Scot's mother was from Fife, being sister of Matthew, Bishop of Aberdeen. He was styled *Scotus* by Englishmen. On a vacancy occurring in the see of St Andrews, he was elected by the chapter, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1179. The king, however, refused to acknowledge him, and had his chaplain, Hugh, consecrated in his place. John took refuge in the Roman Curia, where he remained about seven years. The Pope excommunicated the king, and placed Scotland under an interdict in 1181, and this contest lasted under successive popes, as William continued obstinate. At last John was acknowledged by the king as Bishop of St Andrews, but immediately resigning his claims, he was made Bishop of Dunkeld. He obtained the foundation of the see of Argyre in 1199-1200, disjoining it from his own diocese of Dunkeld, and making his chaplain, Harald, its first bishop. He died in 1203.

40. This charter of Donacione to the saids monnkes is confirmed be Richardus, Dunkeldensis Episcopus, &c. Reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris singulis novem denarios Stirlingorum ad duos anni terminos, &c.

Contenta 13 fol.

41. This former donacione of the piece land in Dunkelden, givin Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro be Villielmus de Ougilby, seruiens tesararium de Dunkelden, and confirmed by Bischope Richard, is also confirmed be King William, vnder his grate seall. Datum apud Perth. Testibus :

Comite DUNCANO, Justiciario Scotiæ.
 ROBERTO DE MORUEILL, Constabulario.
 VILLIELMO OLIFARD.
 ALANO, Senescallo.
 VILLIELMO DE LINDESS.
 VILLIELMO DE HAYE.
 ROBERTO DE BERCKLAY.
 JOHANE DE HASTINGE.

42. Carta in qua Adam, Abbas de Forfar, constituit post obitum ipsius, monachos de Forfar heredes ipsius si contigerit ipsum decedere absque prole. Testibus :

VILLIELMO et PETRO,
 clericis domini regis.
 VILLIELMO, filio Orm.
 COSPATRICIO, filio Recharði.
 ADINO, filio Aldredi.
 VILLIELMO et VDUARDO,
 burgensibus, &c.

Contenta 14 foll.

43. Carta donationis Rannulphi Capellani domini regis de vno tenemento in burgo de Forfar facta Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro, &c. Apud Forfar die Weneris post festum domini Baranbce Apostoli anno Gratiae, M^o c^o L^oxxxiiij.

44. Carta donationis Heugonis Abernethy militis de duabus acris terre arrabilis in territorio meo de Lur in le vndflate in parte boreali iuxta viam publicam que ducit de Forfar, &c. Testibus: viris religiosis Johane de Londors, et Heugone de Insula Mis-sarum prioribus; Dominis Nicolao de Haya, et Alano de Har-cars militibus. Datum Apud Coupar Anno gratiæ M^o cc^o L^oxxiiij.

45. This donatione of Sir Heu de Abernethys is confirmed be King Alexander the 2, anno regni sui xxii [1236]. Apud Kyncluin xxiiii Martii, saluo seruitio nostro. Testibus: venerabili patre Rinaldo Episcopo Manniæ.

JOHANE DE HAYA.
ALEXANDRO FRASSER. ✕
VILLIELMO OLIFARD et
WILLIELMO BYSETH.

Contenta 15 foll.

46. Carta donationis Willielmi del Haya terrarum de Eder-polls, &c., Deo Sanctæ Marriæ et monachis de Cupro pro salute animæ regis Malcolmi, et Domini mei regis Willielmi, et pro anima Domini Ranulphi de Sules, auunculi mei, et pro anima mea, et animabus patris mei et matris, &c. Testibus:

JOCELINO, Episcopo Glasgonensi.
RICHARDO, Episcopo Morrauiæ.
Comite PATRICIO.
Comite DUNCANO.
Comite GILLEBERTO.

VILLIELMO DE MORREUILLA, Constabulario.
 PHILIPPO DE VALLOUN, Camerario.
 HEUGONE, Clerico regis.
 VILLIELMO CUMYN.
 ROBERTO DE BERCKLAI.
 RADOLPHO RUFFO.
 STEPHANO DE BLARE.

47. This Carter of donatone of Ederpolles be Villielmus del Haya is confirmed be King William saluo seruitio meo. Apud Streuelyn. Testibus :

JOCELINO, Episcopo Glasguensi.¹
 RICHARDO, Episcopo Morauisiensi.²
 Comite DUNCANO, Justiciario.
 Comite GILBERTO DE STRATHIERN.
 WILLIELMO DE MORREUEILL, &c.

48. Carta donationis et confirmationis terrarum de Ederpolls monachis de Cupro per Daudem del Haye, filium Villielmi del Haye, saluo stagno molendini mei, &c. Testibus :

MATHEO, Aberdonensi Episcopo.
 PHILIPPO DE VALLOUN, Camerario.
 JOHANE DE HASTINGE.
 VILLIELMO DEL HAYE, patre meo.
 HERBERTO DE CAMERA.
 ROBERTO DE BERCKLAY.
 VALTERO DE MURTHLACK.

¹ Jocelyn, a Cistercian monk of Melrose, of which house he was appointed fourth abbot in 1170. He was elected Bishop of Glasgow in May 1174, and died 19th March 1199, in his former Abbey of Melrose, where he was buried in the northern part of the choir.

² Richard, chaplain of William the Lion, was elected Bishop of Moray in March 1187. He received many benefits from his sovereign William the Lion till his death, which took place in 1203 at his castle of Spynie.

Contenta 16 foll.

49. This Confirmation of Daudid del Hayes of the lands of Ederpolls monachis de Cupro is confirmed be King William. Apud Kingorn, iiii Januarii.

50. Carta donationis per Richardum de la Battele Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro pro salute animæ domini mei Willielmi del Haye, et domini mei Daudid de Haye, et successorum, et pro salute animæ meæ, &c., terram illam quam dominus meus Willielmus del Haye pro servitio et homagio meo mihi dedit et heres suus Domini Daudid del Haye mihi confirmavit, illam terram, viz., que inter terram de Ederpolls, quam predicti monachi de Cupro tenent, et Inchmartyn que fuit in calumpnia inter Dominum meum Willielmum del Haye et Radolphum Ruffum. Testibus: Comite Gilberto de Strathherne et Maliseo fratre eius.

51. Carta donationis Willielmi de la Haya pro salute animæ suæ et Adæ vxoris, Villielmi patris et Euæ matris, dedisse monachis de Cupro totam terram meam in le Carso de Gourein, quam mihi bonæ memoriæ dominus Daudid del Haye frater meus pro homagio et seruitio mihi dedit. Testibus:

Domino THOMA DE HAYA.

Domino JOHANE DE HAYA.

Magistro RADOLPHO DE ERTIL.

Domino MALCOLMO DE HAYA.

Domino VILLIELMO DE HAYA.

52. Carta confirmationis domini Gilberti de Haya, monachis de Cupro de vna carucata terræ quam Villielmus de Haya auunculus meus eis dedit. Testibus:

WILLIELMO DE HAYA, auunculo meo.

DAUID DE HAYA, persona de Eroll fratre meo.

VILLIELMO DE HAYA, fratre meo.

ROBERTO DE MONTEALTO.

JOHANE DE CAMBRUN.

JOHANE KYNMUN, Senescallo meo.

VILLIELMO, Capellano meo.

Contenta 17 foll.

53. Thir tuo Charters of Donacione be Williame Hay and Confirmation be Sir Gilbert ar confirmed be King Alexander II. Apud Forfar xxviii die Apprilis anno regni domini regis xx^o vij^o [1241]. Testibus :

RICHARDO DE MONTEALTO, Justiciario Scotiæ.

VILLIELMO DE MAR.

VILLIELMO DE MONTEFIXO.

54. Carta donationis Domini Daudis del Haya, pro salute animæ regis Willielmi et Villielmi del Haya patris mei et Ethnæ sponsæ suæ, et animæ meæ et Euæ vxoris meæ, &c., cum voluntate et assensu Gilberti heredis mei dedisse, &c., monachis de Cupro vnum rete super aquam de They inter Lornyn et divisas Radolphi de Haya. Testibus :

ROBERTO et

MALCOLMO, fratribus meis.

DOMINO THOMA GIGAN, Milite.

BALDREDO DE LORNYN.

ADAMO VALLEIS, &c.

55. Carta donationis Rogeri, filii Banditi, Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro pro salute animæ domini Gilberti de Haya, domini mei et Idoneæ sponsæ suæ, de vna bouata terræ meæ in le Carso, illam, viz., que ex australi parte Grangie propinquior jacet terra sua versus orientem, &c. Testibus : domino Gilberto de Haya, Domino Villielmo fratre suo, Domino Roberto de Montealto, Domino Alexandro de Streuelyn, et Johane Kynman, senescallo Domini Gilberti, &c.

Contenta 18 foll.

56. This Carter of donacione is confirmed per Dominum Gilbertum de Haya, dominum de Erol, saluo seruitio domini regis et seruitio meo, &c. Testibus: Villielmo de Haya auunculo meo, Villielmo de Haya fratre meo, Domino Alexandro de Streuelyn, Johane de Kynman senescallo meo.

57. Carta donationis et confirmationis Thomæ de Haya Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro de vno rete super aquam de Thay, pro salute animæ regis Villielmi et animæ Villielmi del Haya patris mei. Testibus:

DOMINO DAUIDE DE HAYA, fratre meo.
ROBERTO DE HAYA, et
MALCOLMO DE HAYA, fratribus meis.
EUA, mater mea, et
ADA, sponsa mea.
THOMA GIGANT, &c.

58. Carta donationis Adami, filii Anegus, Deo et monachis de Cupro de vna acra terræ in territorio de Balgalli, &c.

59. Carta donationis Richardi de Haya Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro de vno tofto et vna acra terræ in villa de Inchtore in territorio de le Carso, pro salute animæ meæ et animæ Michaelis de Inchethor, &c.

This donacione is confirmed to ye said monnkes by Michaell de Inchthor de eodem. Testibus: Johane Gyffard, Dauide de Haya, Heugone Cambrune, Domino Richardo de Kynard, Valtero de Kinrossy, &c.

(Hec continentur in 1 pag. foll. 19.)

60. Carta donationis Johanis Gyffard de Polgauein Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Cupro vt habeant viam que se extendit per terram meam a ponte que est inter terram meam de Pol-

gavyn, et terram ipsorum monachorum de Carso, vsque ad Inche-
thor, &c. Testibus: Villielmo Cumyn, iusticiario regis, Valtero
Olifard, Dauide de Haya, Roberto, Thoma, et Johane de Hayis
fratribus eius, Johane de Morraua, Thoma de Malherb, Michaelae
de Inchthor, &c.

61. Carta donationis Johanis de Gillebar vbi dedit Deo Sanctæ
Mariæ et monachis de Cupro vnum plenarium toftum cum vna
bouata terræ in territorio de Kynnard. Testibus: Domino
Henrico de Abernethy, Villielmo Blundo, Alano de Tydel,
Roberto Spannell.

Contenta 20 foll.

62. Carta donationis Thomæ, filii Malcolmi de Lundyne, hosti-
arii domini regis Scotiæ, facta Deo Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis
de Cupro de vna merca argenti de terra mea de Balemeryremath
annuatim solvenda per se et heredes suos, &c. Si vero in regno
Scotiæ viam vniuersæ carnis fuero ingressus Corpus meum ad
Cuprum portabitur et ibi sepelietur, viz., in Claustro ante ostium
ecclesiæ vbi locum meum elegi, &c. His testibus:

MALCOLMO, Comite de Fyffe.
GARTNEO, Comite de Mar, et
MALCOLMO, filio eius.
VILLIELMO DE BOIS.
VALTERO, hostiario de Lundyne, et
multis aliis.

63. This Carter of donacione is confirmed to the said monnkes
be King William, saluo seruitio nostro, et apud Forfar, 3 die
Aprilis. Testibus:

GARTNEO, Comite de Mar.
MALCOLMO, filio Comitum Gartnei.
DAUID MARISCALLO.
PHILIPPO DE LUNDYNE.
ALEXANDRO, filio Thore.

64. Carta donationis Sybaldi, filii Valteri, Deo, &c., et monachis de Cupro de dimedia merca argenti annuatim soluenda de molendino meo de Lundyne, &c. Testibus :

Domino ENGERAMO DE VALLIBUS.
ALEXANDRO DE CAMELYN.
ENGELRAMO DE GURLEY.
DUNCANO SYBALD, &c.

65. Carta donationis Willielmi de Montefixo de communi Pastura in villa mea de Kergille, Deo St Marriæ et monachis de Cupro, &c., anno salutis M^o cc^o xx^o [1220].

Contenta 21 foll.

66. Carta Donationis Alani Hostiarii domini regis Deo St Marriæ et Monachis de Cupro, de duabus Dauatis terræ in territorio meo de Lunrathen, viz., Clentolath et Balcassay, &c. Testibus:

Domino NIGELLO, Comite de Carryke.
Domino JOHANE DE HASTING.
Domino GILBERTO DE HAYA.
Domino JOHANE CAMBRUNE.
Domino ROBERTO DE VALUOPE.
Domino COLINO DE LUNDEIN.

67. Carta donationis Johanis de Haya de Adnachtan facta monachis de Cupro de vno yare supra aquam de They et vno tofto in territorio de Adnachtan, viz., Galuraw, pro salute animæ Julianæ de Lascelis quondam sponsæ meæ, et cum consensu Petri de Haya, filii et heredis mei. Testibus :

Domino VILLIELMO DE HAYA, fratre meo.
Domino GILBERTO DE HAYA, nepote meo.
Domino VILLIELMO DE HAYA, fratre eius.
Domino MICHAELE DE MUNCUR.

68. Carta donationis eisdem monachis de viginti solidis annuatim de terris de Glendunock per Gaufridum, filium Richardi.

69. This same is confirmed be Johanes, filius Richardi, to the said Monnkes. Testibus: Daudid de Haya et Adam Ouidio.

70. Carta donationis eisdem monachis per Simonem, filium Euardi, de terra inter Grangiam de Balbrogyn et Migell.

(Hec continentur in 22 foll.)

71. Carta donationis Michaelis de Migell, Deo, &c., et monachis de Cupro de maresco de Migell, &c. Testibus: Domino Roberto Episcopo Dunkeldensi, Villielmo de Montefixo, Villielmo filio Orme, Malcomo vicecomite de Gourrin.

Contenta 23 fol.

72. Carta donationis Henrici de Brechyn, filii Comitum Daudid. fratris regis, Deo St Marrie et monachis de Cupro, de tofto in Innerkoy quod Walterus Cocus tenuit: Reddendo inde annuatim duas singulas equi et vnum cupistium (?).

73. This donatione is confirmed to the said monkes by hes sone Dominus Villielmus de Brechyn with a neu donatione de vna petra cere ad luminaria dicti monasterii. Testibus:

Domino GILBERTO DE HAYA.

Domino JOHANE DE HAYA.

Domino VILLIELMO DE HAYA, fratre eius.

Domino VILLIELMO DE HAYA, nepote eius.

Domino ALANO MACKSWELL, &c.

74. Carta Donationis per Dominum Duncanum Sybald Deo et St Mariæ et Monachis de Cupro, de vna petra cere et 4 solidos ad lumen missæ de Sancta Maria annuatim recipiendis e promptioribus firmis terræ meæ de Miraitymbeg que iacet inter ecclesiam de Loed et terram meam de Mochelwath, &c. Datum apud Cuprum anno Gratiae M^o cc^o lxxxvj^o die Lunæ proxime post festum Sancti Lucæ Euangelistæ [October 21, 1286].

75. Carta Donationis Domini Roberti de Montealto, militis, Deo et monachis de Cupro de vna petra ceræ et quatuor solidis annuatim recipiendis de firmis terræ meæ de Ferri. Testibus :

VILLIELMO DE V THERHOUS.
 JOHANNE DE CAMBRUN.
 LAURENTIO DE MONTEALTO.
 JORDANO DE HAUDNEY.

Contenta 24 foll.

76. Carta donationis Deo et monachis de Cupro facta per Dauidem Ruffum de Forfar, de tota terra mea de Kinefe que fuit Ede per suas rectas divisas quam tenui de Adam filio Abhæ de Lur, &c., pro salute animæ regis Domini mei Willielmi et filii eius Alexandri, et pro salute animæ meæ, &c. His testibus :

ROGERO, Episcopo St Andreae.
 Comite DUNCANO.
 Comite GARTNETO.
 Comite GILCHRISTO DE ANEGUS.
 PHILIPPO, Camerario.
 VILLIELMO CUMYN.
 DAUID DE HAYA.

77. This Carter of Donatone is confirmed be Adam, filius Habhæ de Lur, eisdem monachis, viz., terrarum de Kinereife. Testibus: Domino Michaele de Miggill, Patricio Ecglisham, Domino Michaele de Muncur, Osberto de Balheri, &c.

Contenta 25 foll.

78. Carta donationis Deo St Marriæ et monachis de Cupro de duabus marcis argenti facta per Henricum de Neuith, filium Adam, recipiendis de tenemento de Kynrefe.

79. Carta donationis Deo et St Mariæ et monachis de Cupro totarum terrarum mearum de Kynrefe in barronia de Lur facta per Dominum Alexandrum de Abernethyn dominum de eadem pro salute animæ domini Heugonis patris sui, &c. Testibus: Roberto Episcopo Glasguensi,¹ Thoma Episcopo Rossensi,² et Andrea Katenensi,³ Malcolmo de Ergadia, Johanne de Morraua, Roberto de Harears, et Marco de Clapane, militibus, &c.

Contenta 26 foll.

80. This Carter of donacione is confirmed [by] King Jhone Balioll. Testibus: Johane de Sulis milite custode regni Scotiæ.

VILLIELMO, Episcopo St Andrea.⁴

¹ Robert of Wischarde, Archdeacon of Lothian, was elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1272. One of the lords of the Regency on the south of the Forth, after the death of Alexander III., he swore allegiance to England. He afterwards assisted Robert the Bruce, and being taken prisoner in the castle of Cupar, was imprisoned in the Tower of London by Edward I. During his captivity he became blind, and was not released till after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He died 26th November 1316.

² Thomas of Dundee was nominated to the see of Ross, by Pope Boniface VIII., at Rome, in November 1295. In July 1297 a writ for restoring the temporalities of the bishopric of Ross was issued in his favour at London by King Edward, being addressed to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, Custodian of Scotland ("Patent Rolls" of 25 Edw. I.). Bishop Thomas was one of the bishops who signed the Declaration of the Clergy of Scotland, recognising the title to the crown of Robert the Bruce, in the National Council held at Dundee on St Matthew's Day, 1309-10. He died in or shortly before 1325.

³ Fr. Andrew of Buchan was Abbot of Cupar when nominated Bishop of Caithness in 1296. He died in or shortly before 1309.

⁴ William of Lamberton, parson of Campsie and chancellor of the church of Glasgow, was elected Bishop of St Andrews in November 1297. He was imprisoned

RICHARDO, Episcopo Glasguensi.¹
 THOMA, Episcopo Rossensi.
 ANDREA, Episcopo Katenensi, &c.²

81. The Carter of donacione to the saide mounkes of Coupar be Dominus Alexander Abernethy de eodem al thre pro salute animæ Domini Heugonis de Abernethy patris sui et animæ suæ.

1. est de libra transitu hominum dictorum monachorum per omnes vias et semitas terræ meæ, et heredum meorum.

2. is totam multuram cum omnibus redditibus molendini totius Barroniæ meæ de Lur.

3. Viginti plaustra Pettarum singulis annis precipienda in pettaria mea de Baltody ad focale Grangiarrii de Cars Grange, and the cheiffe vittnes of the 3 charters ar :

Dominus GILBERTUS DE HAYA.
 Dominus NICOLAUS DE HAYA.
 Dominus MARCUS DE CLAPAN.
 Dominus ROBERTUS DE HARCARS, milites.
 ROBERTUS DE WEDALL.
 LAURENTIUS DE LAKATHY.

Contenta 27 foll.

82. Carta donacionis Johanis de Kinross, militis, Deo St Marie et monachis de Cupro totarum terrarum mearum de Camboro in Glenylife, &c. Testibus :

by Edward I. in the castle of Winchester, from 1306 till August 1308, for his adherence to Robert the Bruce. He dedicated his cathedral at St Andrews, in July 1318, in presence of King Robert, the clergy, and barons. He died on the 7th June 1328, and was buried in his cathedral.

¹ "*Richardo*, Episcopo Glasguensi," is an evident error, and should be *Roberto*, as the contemporary Bishop of Glasgow was *Robert of Wischarde*.

² The date of this charter is approximately ascertained from the name of Sir John de Sulis, or Sonles, which appears in its confirmation, as that knight was made "*Custos regni Scotiæ*" by King John de Baliol in 1299, when he was associated with Bishop William of Lamberton of St Andrews and Robert the Bruce, after-

MATHEO, Episcopo Dunkeldensi.¹
 NICOLAO, Episcopo Dumblanensi.²
 Domino JOHANE DE INCHEMARTYN et
 HENRICO, filio eius, militibus.
 ROGERO DE MORTUOMARI.

83. Ane vther charter of donatione to the said mounkes be Sir Jhone Kinross, knight, de tota terra mea de Dunay et Elarge in Glenylefe.

Contenta 28 foll.

84. Ane vther Charter of his to thir same mounkes de duabus mercis argenti anni redditus de terris de Achinlesk. Testibus: Domino Roberto de Keth, et Domino Villielmo de Byseth militibus, Rogero de Mortuomari, Roberto et Herueo fratribus meis, &c.

85. Ane vther Carter to the said monnkes per dominum Johanem de Kinros militem de libera transitu et reditu seruorum dictorum monachorum per omnes terras meas et heredum meorum. Testibus:

wards king. Sir John was co-Regent and Guardian of Scotland till 1303, when he retired to France. After remaining some time in exile, and being excepted by Edward I. from the conditions of the capitulation of Strathorde, in February 1304, he joined King Robert, and received lands in Dumfriesshire. Accompanying Edward de Bruce to Ireland, he fell at the battle of Dundalk, in October 1318.

¹ Matthew of Crambeth, Dean of Aberdeen, and afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, is supposed to have been one of the family of Crambeth of that ilk, now Dowhill, Kinross-shire. His election as bishop was confirmed by Pope Nicolas IV. in April 1288, and that pontiff consecrated him with his own hands. He was one of the Scottish prelates who confirmed the treaty of Salisbury at the Parliament held at Brigham, 14th March 1290. In 1295 he was one of the ambassadors sent by King John to France to arrange for the marriage of Edward de Baliol with the daughter of Charles, Count of Anjou. He died shortly before the 28th August 1309.

² Nicolas, first Bishop of Dunblane, of that name, was consecrated in 1301; he died in 1307.

Domino GILBERTO DE HAYA.
 Domino JOHANE DE CAMBRUNE DE
 BALEDGARNACHE, et
 Domino JOHANE DE INCHIMARTYNE,
 militibus.
 ROGERO DE MORTUOMARI.
 VALTERO MARESCALLO.
 HENRICO, fratre meo, et
 KERALDO, iudice, &c.

86. Carta donationis Nessi, medici domini regis, Deo St Mariæ et monachis de Cupro in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute animæ piæ recordationis Domini David de Hastings, Comitis Atholiæ, et Forflisæ sponsæ suæ Comitissæ Atholiæ, viz., terra de Dunfolemthim hutyhr illam, viz., quam predictus dominus David Comes Atholiæ et Forflissa Comitissa mihi dederunt pro seruitio meo et homagio, &c.

Contenta 29 foll.

87. Omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, &c., David de Strathbolgy comes Atholiæ¹ salutem, noueritis me pro salute animæ meæ et pro animabus Domini David de Hastings quondam Comitis Atholiæ, et Forflissæ comitissæ suæ, et Elenæ quondam sponsæ nostræ, confirmasse Deo St Mariæ et monachis de Cupro donationem illam quam Nessus medicus domini regis eis dedit, viz., terras de Dunfolethyn huethyr, &c. Testibus :

¹ This charter must have been granted about the year 1284, when "David de Strathbolgy, comes de Atholia," is stated to have succeeded and died. He alludes to David de Hastings, formerly Earl of Athole (his maternal grandfather), who died at the siege of Tunis in 1269, and to "Forflissa," wife of that earl (probably another form of *Fernelith*), who was Countess of Athole in her own right, and survived her husband. David also mentions his former spouse, *Elene*, a name unknown to peerage writers. He is recorded as having married Maud de Dovor, daughter of Richard, natural son of King John, and Lord of Chilham Castle in Kent.

ROBERTO, Episcopo Dunkeldensi.¹
 Domino ALANO, Hostiario.
 Domino ROBERTO BYSETH.
 Domino MICHAELE DE MUNCUR.
 Domino DUNCANO DE LORNYN.
 Domino THOMA, Hostiario.
 Domino ROBERTO LUMELL.
 Domino PETRO KILMARON, militibus.

88. Carta donationis Domini Villielmi de Fenton, militis, Deo St Marriæ et monachis de Cupro terrarum de Adory in tene-mento de Rethy pro salute animæ suæ et domini Johanis de Fenton, quondam patris sui militis, &c. Testibus :

NICOLAO, Episcopo Dumblanensi.
 JOHANE, Episcopo Brechinensi.²
 Domino ALEXANDRO DE ABERNETHY.
 Domino JOHANE DE INCHMARTYN.
 Domino JOHANE DE KINROSS, et
 Domino JOHANE FENTONE, filio et herede
 meo, militibus.

Contenta 30 foll.

89. Ane vther Carter of free passage to ye seruands of ye saids monkes be Dominus Villielmus Fenton, miles, the vittnes ane vith ye first.

90. Carta donationis per Dominum Johanem de Inchmartyn de eodem militem, Deo St Mariæ et monachis de Cupro in puram et

¹ Robert de Stuteville, Dean of Dunkeld, was elected Bishop of St Andrews in June 1253, but on account of the king's opposition, did not obtain possession of the see. He was in 1272 elected Bishop of Dunkeld, and having been confirmed by Pope Gregory X., in May 1273, was consecrated in the following year. His death has hitherto been assigned to the year 1300, which is certainly erroneous.

² John of Kyninmund, of a respectable family in Fife, was elected Bishop of Brechin in 1298. He died before 1328.

perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam de Murthuli in Mar, pro salute animæ meæ, et bonæ memoriæ Domini Johannis de Inchmartyne patris mei et bonæ memoriæ, Domini Henrici de Inchmartyne fratris mei, et Jannæ matris meæ, &c. Testibus: Dauide Comite Atholiæ, Giberto de Haya, et Villielmo de Montefixo, militibus.

Contenta 31 foll.

91. Carta donationis eisdem monachis per Dominum Adam de Glenbathlack dominum de eodem de terris meis de Duntay in territorio meo de Glenbathlack. Testibus: Dominis Roberto Glasguensi, Thoma Rossensi, Andrea Katenensi Episcopis.

92. Carta donationis eisdem monachis per Eustachium de Retrife dominum de eodem de toto iure quod habet in territorio de Drumys in tenemento de Glenbathlack. Testibus:

Domino JOHANE CAMBRUN DE BALEDGARNACH.

Domino JOHANE DE INCHEMARTYN, et

Domino JOHANE DE KINROSS, militibus.

VALTERO MARESCALLO.

JOHANE DE BRUNO.

JOHANE RETRIFFE, fratre meo, et

KERALDO, iudice.

93. Carta donationis Allani, filii Valteri, dapiferi regis Scottorum, Deo St Mariæ et sancto Benedicto et monachis de Cupro de vno plenario tofto in burgo meo de Renfru et vnun rete ad piscandum Salmones in Clud, &c., pro anima regis Daudid, et regis Malcolmi, et comitis Henrici, et pro anima patris mei, et matris meæ, et pro salute animæ meæ, &c.

(*Hec Continentur in 32 foll.*)

94. Donatio Johannis, Episcopi Dunkeldensis, monachis de Cupro de terris de Cambusadam, et de decimis eiusdem, saluis decimis ad ecclesiam nostram de Kergill spectantibus cum aliis diversis. Teste: Gilberto de Olepenna.

95. Confirmatio Osberti, Episcopi Dunkeldensis, confirming the donatione of Bischope Jhone.

96. Confirmatio Richardi, Dunkeldensis Episcopi, monachis de Cupro terrarum quas Willelmus Rex Scottorum eis dedit in Kergill; Et Johannes, Episcopus Dunkeldensis, quondam predicator noster iis confirmavit.

97. Confirmatio Heugonis, Episcopi Dunkeldensis, monachis de Cupro terrarum de Cambusadon, quas Johannes primus Episcopus Dunkeldensis, Osbertus et Richardus successores eius et predecessores eorum confirmaverunt, &c.

98. Carta confirmationis Ricardi, Dunkeldensis episcopi, monachis de Cupro de decimis de Kethick, qui ad ecclesiam de Kergill pertinent quas Johannes primus Episcopus Dunkeldensis eorum dedit, et Osbertus, Richardus, Johannes,¹ Heugo,² et Gilbertus,³ predecessores nostri ei confirmaverunt.

Finis Breuiarij Antiqui registri Monasterii de Cupro in Anegus.

¹ "Johannes," Bishop of Dunkeld, named as having confirmed the church of "Kethick," was John of Leicester, a relative of William the Lion. He was Archdeacon of Lothian, when elected to this see in July 1211. He died at Cramond in 1214.

² Hugo de Sigillo, a monk of the Tyronensian Abbey of Arbroath, succeeded John of Leicester as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1214-5. He died in 1228 or 1229.

³ Gilbert succeeded in 1229 or 1230 as Bishop of Dunkeld, having been chaplain to his predecessor. He died 6th April 1236.

APPENDIX.

I.

ON the 22d December 1561, the Privy Council ordained "that the hale rentalis of all benefices within this realme be productit before hir grace and lordis forsaidis at the tymes underwritten; that is to say, of the benefices on this syde of the Month [Grampian Mountains], the xxiiij day of Januar nixt to cum, and beyond the Month the x day of Februar nixt thaireftir." Proceeding on this resolution, the council, at a meeting held on the 12th February 1561-2, called on archbishops, abbots, commendators, and others, "to exhibit and produce the 'rentalis' of their benefices befor hir majestie and the lordis foirsaidis." In virtue of these decrees, "a rental" of benefices and religious houses was drawn up and submitted to the council, on the understanding that two-thirds of the revenues were to remain with those holding office, and that one-third was to be uplifted by collectors nominated by the queen, out of which her majesty was to support the Reformed clergy. The earlier returns were recorded in the "Books of Assumption," which, according to Keith, afterwards got into possession of the noble family of Panmure. The original "books" would seem to be lost, but a transcript made in 1605 for Sir Thomas Hope, Lork Clerk-Register, is preserved in the General Register House. It is in two parts, in a single volume, a note on the fly-leaf by Sir Thomas Hope attesting its accuracy. In the Advocates Library another MS. volume of small size exhibits summaries of rentals of benefices other than those embraced in the "Books of Assumption." This is comparatively modern, a part being written in

the early part of the eighteenth century by Tait, amanuensis to Walter Macfarlane of that ilk, the ingenious antiquary. The following report on the revenues of the Abbey of Cupar was in 1562 submitted to the Privy Council by Leonard Lesley, the commendator; it is extracted from Sir Thomas Hope's transcript of the "Books of Assumption:"

RENTALE OF THE HAILL TEMPORALL LANDIS OF
THE ABBACIE OF COUPER, AS THE SAMYN PAIS
NOW, INSTANTLIE GEWIN UP BE LEONARD,
COMMENDATOR THAIROF, BEING CHAIRGIT
THAIRTO AT EDINBURGH.

THE BARONY OF KETHIK FRA THE REID CROCE WEST.

Nethir Campsy, with the fischeingis and teind schaves of the samyn, and of the landis of Over Campsy callit the Woulfhill, quhilk wer ewer set togethir, payis of few,	xxxvij ^{lib} vj ^s viij ^d
Woulfhill, of few maill,	x ^{lib} viij ^s
Bruntyhill, Kempfill, and Cowbyr of Kethik, of few maill, xvij ^{lib} xvj ^s	
Soutarhouss of few maill,	ix ^{lib}
Keithik and Coltward, with the mylnis and St Ninianis aiker, of few maill,	iiij ^{xx} xiiij ^{lib} vj ^s viij ^d
And of ferme beir,	ij ^b ij ^f
Calsayend, aikeris thairof,	ix ^{lib} xiiij ^s viij ^d
Baitscheill, aikeris thairof,	xvij ^{li} xiiij ^s xi ^d
Neucalsay, of syluer maill,	xlj ^s viij ^d
And of ferme beir, xi ^{bs} , set in few for	viiij ^s iiij ^d the boll.
Summa,	iiij ^{li} xi ^s viij ^d
Cowbyr, of syluer maill,	v ^{lib} iiij ^s
Off ferme beir,	iiij ^{ch} iiij ^b
Balgirsche, of few maill,	xv ^{lib}
Gallouraw, of syluer maill,	v ^{li} x ^s
Off ferme beir,	j ^{ch} viij ^b ij ^{btt} s
Set to the tenentis in few for	viiij ^s iiij ^d the boll.
Extending in mony to	ix ^{li} xij ^s viij ^d
Summa of siluer males of the landis of Couper fra the reid croce west extendis to	ij ^c v ^{lib} viij ^s
Summa of syluer for ferme beir be west the croce, xiiij ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d $\frac{1}{4}$	
Summa of the haill syluer be west the croce for ferme and maillis extendis to	ij ^c xix ^{li} iiij ^s xi ^d $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa of ferme beir be west the croce,	iiij ^{ch} v ^{ls} ij ^f

FRA THE RED CROCE EIST.

Wester Denheid, of few maill,	.	.	.	x ^{li} xvij ^s x ^d
Eister Denheid, of few maill,	.	.	.	ix ^{li} ij ^s x ^d

Balbrogijs.

Balbrogiis, vester, eister, and ower, payis of few maill,	lix ^{li}	xv ^s	vij ^d
Crunan, of few maill,	xviiij ^{li}	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Airthourstane, of few maill,	xviiij ^{li}	xiiiij ^s	
Balmyle, ferme meill,	iiij ^{ch}	xij ^b	j ^{fr}
Off ferme beir,	iiij ^{ch}	xij ^b	j ^{fr}
All this victuall set in few for	viiij ^s	iiij ^d	the boll.
Extends in money to	liib	iiij ^s	ij ^d

Summa of siluer maill fra the reid croce eist extendis to

j^c xvj^{li} xij^s vij^d

Summa of syluer for ferme meill and beir extendis to li^{li} iiij^s ij^d

Summa of the hail siluer be eist the croce of maillis and ferme
victuallis extendis to j^c iiij^{xx} vj^{li} xvj^s ix^d

WNDER THE OFFICER ABONE THE WATERIS OF ILAY AND AREICHT.

Couper grange, of siluer maill,	.	.	.	xvj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Off ferme beir,	.	.	.	xi ^{ch} iiij ^b ij ^{fr}
Set it few for	.	.	.	viii ^s iiij ^d the boll.

Summa of the said money, iiij^{xx} xv^{li} vj^s ij^d

Mylnehorne.

Mylnhorne, of siluer maill,	.	.	.	vj ^{li}
Ledcasse, of syluer maill,	.	.	.	viiij ^{li} xiii ^s iiij ^d
Grange of Abirbroth,	.	.	.	xlj ^{li} v ^s
Polcak,	.	.	.	ix ^{li} xi ^s viij ^d
Blaklaw, with the mylne thairof, of auld maill,	.	.	.	xv ^{li}
Ester Cotzardis, of auld maill,	.	.	.	viiij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Wester Cotzardis, of auld maill,	.	.	.	viiij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Tullifergus, Over Murtoun, Nethir Murtoun, and that thrid pairt of the Cheppelton quhilk James Jamesoune occupies, pais zeirlie of few maill,	.	.	.	xxxviiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Wther tuo thriddis of Cheppeltoun,	.	.	.	xiiij ^{li}
Eister Drymmy, of few maill,	.	.	.	xj ^{li} vj ^s iiij ^d
Middill Drymmy,	.	.	.	v ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Wester Drymmy, with the mylne and teind schawis thairof, of few maill,	.	.	.	xxxix ^{li} x ^s viij ^d
Caillies, with the mylne and teind schawes thairof, of few maill,	.	.	.	xxi ^{li} iiij ^s

Wester Persey, of few maill, viij^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Ester Persey, of few maill, ix^{li} x^s

Summa of the syluer malis abon the watteris extendis to
 ij^c liij^{li} vj^s viij^d

Summa of syluer for the ferme beir abone the watteris extendis
 to iij^{xx} xv^{li} vj^s iij^d

Summa of the hail siluer abone the watteris, bayth for maillis
 and ferme victuall, extendis to . . . iij^c xxvij^{lib} xij^s xi^d

Atholl. Tullichane Innervak, vij^{lib}
 Moircullich, xi^{li}
 Drumfallinthie, xi^{li}
 Murthlak in Mar, xi^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Clintlaw and Auchindory, v^{li}
 Grange of Arlie, vij^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Blakstoun, viij^{lib}

Summa of the syluer males of thir landis abouewrittin extendis
 to iij^{xx} li xiiij^s iij^d

Grange of Kinreich and Glenvoy pais of few maill, lv^{li} viij^s

Littill Perth, xxiiij^{li}

Carsgrange, with the Bogmyln, Murehous, Vesthorn, and Orcheart,
 j^c xi^{li} iij^s

Summa of thir thrie baroneis abouewrittin extendis to
 j^c iij^{xx} x^{li} xij^s

RENTALL OF GLENYLAY.

Cambok, Ower Auchinleische, Nethir Auchinleische, exceptand the
 breulandis thairof, Ower Ilrik, Nethir Ilrik, Downy, Dalnacabok,
 Kirktoun, Pitlochrie, Bellite, v auchtane partis of Vester
 Inneraritie, thrie quarteris of Ester Inneraritie, mylne and
 mylne landis thairof, thrie quarteris of Glenmerky, quhilke the
 Erle of Argill hes in few, payis zeirlie of few maill,

iij^{xx} xiiij^{lib} ij^s viij^d

Mekill Forthir and Littill Forthir pais, of few maill, xvj^{li}

Thre auchtane partis of Wester Inneraritie, with the breulandis of
 Nether Auchinleische, of few maill, v^{li} iij^s iij^d

Quarter of Ester Inneraritie, lv^s

Neutoun, Freuchy, myln and mylnetoun thairof, ane quarter of Glen-
 merky, xxvij^{li} xvij^s viij^d

Kirkhillokkis, of few maill, l^s

Daluany and Craigrurate, of siluer maill, xix^{li} viij^s iij^d

Carnaclocht, the officiaris land, xx^s

Wester Bogsyd, xlvj^s viij^d

The lap maill of Fornethie, xvj^s

Summa of the hail syluer mailles of the landis of Glenylay
 extendis to j^c li^{li} xix^s viij^d

ANNUELLIS PERTENING TO THE ABBAY OF COUPER AND IN VS OF
PAYMENT.

Annuellis within Dundie,	ix ^{li} v ^s viij ^d
Of denyit annuellis within the said burgh,	iiij ^{li}
Annuellis within the burgh of Perth,	xxviiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Of denyit annuellis within the said burgh,	xliiij ^s
Annuellis within the burgh of Forfar,	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Ane annuell furth of Scone,	xxxiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Annuell of Brunty Myln,	xx ^s
Bair of Vindyaige,	xx ^s
Summa of annuellis confessit abouewritten extendis to	xliij ^{li} xij ^s iiiij ^d
Summa of syluer mailles and syluer for victuall, set in few of the temporall landis of the Abby of Couper, extendis to	j ^m j ^c lix ^{li} xi ^s xi ^d obd
Summa of ferme onset for syluer of the temporall landis of Couper extendis to	iiij ^{ch} v ^{bs} ij ^{fr} beir.

RENTALL OF THE KIRKIS OF COUPER SETT FOR MONEY.

The kirk of Bennethie, quhilk extendit in the rental to threscoir aucht chalderis vittuall, tua pairt meill, and 3 pairt beir, set in lyferentis for	vj ^s viij ^d the boll.
Summa,	iiij ^c iiij ^{xx} ij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
The teinds of Carsgrange quhilk extendit in the rental to vij ^{ch} xiiij ^b j ^{tt} and ane half pect quheit, set in tak for viij ^s iiiij ^d the boll.	
Summa in money,	liij ^{li} ij ^s vj ^d
Item, the teindis of the kirk of Alwecht, baith personage and vicarage, with the landis and fischeingis of Alwecht and Innerrychny.	
Set for	iiij ^{xx} xiiij ^{lib}
The teindis of the kirk of Glenyla, baith personage and vicarage, sett for iiij ^{xx} lib and the dewtie to Cambuskynmeth.	
Item, the kirk of Methie, bayth personage and vicarage, sett for	iiij ^{xx} vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item, thre quarteris of the kirk of Fossoquhy, bayth personage and vicarage, sett for	iiij ^{xx} vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item, the vicarage of Bennethie,	vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Item, the vicarage of Arle,	vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Summa of the hail kirkis of Couper sett for money extendis to	vij ^c xxxv ^{li} ix ^s ij ^d

DEFALCATIONIS OF THE HAILL RENTALL OF MONEY.

Item, gewin in lyverent to James M^cBrek and his airis, lyverentaris
of Campsy, of the males of the landis thair of, be vmquhile

Donald, Abbot of Couper, and conuent thairof, zeirлие, during thair takis,	vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item, to the College of Justice, of zeirлие contributioun for the said abbace,	. xxxv ^s
Item, to the kirk of Arroll, of zeirлие dewtie,	vij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Item, to the Abbot of Restennot, of annuell,	. xx ^s
Summa of defalcationes extendis to	. li ^{li}

RENTALL OF THE TEINDIS OF ARLIE AS THE SAMYN PAIS INSTANTLIE.

Carden.

Off meill,	. . . . . ij ^{ch} xiiij ^b
Off beir,	. . . . . j ^{ch} vj ^{bs}

Brideistoun.

Off meill,	. . . . . ij ^{ch}
Off beir,	. . . . . j ^{ch} viij ^b

Drundarne.

Off meill,	. . . . . v ^b
Off [beir],	. . . . . ij ^b

Blukstoun.

Off meill, j ^{ch} ij ^b ij ^{fr} ij ^{ptts}
Off beir, ix ^b j ^{fr} ij ^{ptts}

Cukestoun.

Off meill, j ^{ch} xiiij ^b allanerle.
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Lunros.

Off meill, xx ^b
Off beir, xiiij ^b

Litiltoun.

Off meill, j ^{ch} xiiij ^b
Off beir, xiiij ^{bs}

Bakie.

Off meill,	. . . . . ij ^{ch}
Off beir,	. . . . . j ^{ch}

Newtoun.

Of meill,	. . . . . j ^{ch} viij ^b
Off beir,	. . . . . xij ^b

Grange of Arlie.

Off meill, xxiiij^b meill tantum.

Manis of Arlie.

Off meill, ij^{ch} allanerlie.

Kynnalthie.

Off meill, ij^{ch} viij^b
 Off beir, j^{ch} viij^b

Lundateris.

Off meill, ij^{ch} xi^b
 Off beir, j^{ch} v^{bs}

Redie.

Off meill, ij^{ch} xiiij^b
 Off beir, j^{ch} vj^{bs}

Auchindorie.

Off meill, viij^b
 Off beir, ij^{bs}

Summa of the teind meill of the paroch of Arlie extendis to
 xxviiij^{ch} xiiij^b ij^f ij^{ptts}
 Summa of the teind beir of Arlie extendis to xi^{ch} viij^b j^f ij^{ptts}

RENTALL OF THE HORSCORNE OF THE ABBACIE OF COUPER.

Campsy, of hors corne, iiij^b, set in few for iij^s iiij^d the boll. Summa,
 xiiij^s iiij^d
 Voufhill, alias Over Campsie, of horsscorne, ij^b
 Soutarhouss, of horsscorne, iiij^b
 Keithik, of horscorne, xvj^b
 Kemphill, of horscorne, vj^b, set in few for iij^s iiij^d the boll. Summa,
 xxvj^s
 Bruntyhill, of horscorne, ij^b, set in few for iij^s iiij^d the boll. Summa,
 ix^s
 Coubyre, of horsscorne, vj^b
 Balgirsche, of horscorne, vj^b, set in few for iij^s iiij^d the boll. Summa,
 xx^s
 Gallouraw, of horsscorne, vj^b, set in few for iij^s iiij^d the boll. Suma,
 xx^s

Summa of the horsscorne fra the reid croce west with Campsy.

HORSSCORNE FRA THE REID CROCE EIST.

Wester Denhede, xiiij^b

Eister Denhede, of horsscorne, xij ^b , set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll.	
Summa,	xliij ^s iiij ^d
Wester syde of Balbrog, of horsscorne, xl ^{bs} , thairof xxv ^{bs} set in few for vj ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d . The rest, quhilk is xv ^{bs} , vnset in few.	
Eister Balbrog pais of horscorne j ^{ch} x ^{bs} , thairof vj ^b ij ^{fr} sett in few for xliij ^s iiij ^d ; and the rest, quhilk is xix ^b ij ^{fr} , vnset in few.	
Over Balbrog, of horscorne,	v ^{bs}
Crunan, of horscorne,	xxvj ^{bs}
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	iiij ^{li} iij ^s iiij ^d
Airthourstaine pais of horscorne xx ^b , thairof xv ^{bs} set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	l ^s
The remanent, quhilk is v ^b , vnset in few.	
Balmyle payis of horscorne xv ^b iij ^f , the haill set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	lij ^s vj ^d
Summa of horscorne vnder the officer fra the rede croce eist.	

HORSCORNE ABOUT THE WATTERIS OF YLAY AND AREICHT.

Coupergrange pais of horsscorne,	ij ^{ch} iiij ^{bs}
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	vj ^{li}
Grange of Abirbothre payis for hors corne xviiij ^b , thairof xiiij ^b i ^{fr} set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll, and iij ^b ij ^{fr} v ^s the boll. Summa,	iiij ^{li} vj ^s iiij ^d
Polcak, of hors corne,	iiij ^b
Set in few for v ^s the boll. Summa,	xx ^s
Blaklaw, of horsscorne,	ij ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	vj ^s viij ^d
Wester Cotzardis, of horsscorne,	iiij ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	xliij ^s iiij ^d
Eister Cotzardis, of horss corne,	iiij ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	xliij ^s iiij ^d
Cheppeltoun, of horsscorne, vj ^b , thairof ij ^b set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa, vj ^s viij ^d ; the rest, quhilk is four bollis, onset in few.	
Nether Murtoun payis of horsscorne,	vj ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	xx ^s
Over Murtoun payis of horscorne,	iiij ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	xliij ^s iiij ^d
Tullifergus payis of horss corne,	xvj ^b
Set in few for iij ^s iiij ^d the boll. Summa,	liij ^s iiij ^d
Summa of horsscorn about the watteris of Ylay and Areicht.	

CARSGRANGE.

Bogmiln, Carsgrange, Neubiggyne, Vatterybuttis, Murhouss, and Vesthorne, payis of horsscorne zeirlie,	i ^{ch} xiiij ^b ij ^f ij ^{v^{ts}}
Grange of Kincreycht,	vij ^b

Glenboy,	vii ^j ^b
Clintlaw,	iii ^j ^b
Auchindory,	iii ^j ^b
Grange of Arlie,	iii ^j ^b
Littillperth,	vii ^j ^b

Summa of the haill horscorne of the lordschip of Couper, conforme to the auld rental, extendis to xxii^j^{ch} ix^b j^f ij^{pts}

Summa of the said horscorne set in few for siluer, xii^j^{ch} xii^j^b j^{fr} extending to in money, xli^{li} vii^s vj^d

Summa of horscorne onsett in few extendis to ix^{ch} xij^b ij^{pts}

Summa of the hail siluer pertening to the Abbacy of Couper for the mailles of the temporall landis, fermis, and horscorne, set in few for money, and kirkis set for syluer annuallis, and all that ar in vs of payment, fyftie pundis of defaleationis being deducit thair of, extendis to j^m vii^j^c vj^{li} vii^s vij^d

Summa of the haill fermis now pertening to the Abbacie of Couper onsett in few for syluer extendis to ii^j^{ch} v^b ij^{fr} beir.

Summa of the haill teindis now pertening to the Abbacy of Couper onsett for syluer extendis to of meill xxvii^j^{ch} xiii^j^{bs} ij^{fr} ij^{pts} out of the kirk of Arlie.

Summa of the teind beir onsett for syluer extendis to xi^{ch} vii^b j^{fr} ij^{pts} Arlie.

Summa of the haill horscorne vusset in few for siluer extendis to ix^{ch} xij^{bs} ij^{pts}

Efter followis the sowmes of the thrid part of my lord of Couperis Abbacie, to be intromettit be the quenis majestie and her comptrollar, and that alsweill of fermis, teindis, horscorne, as of syluer, and quhair the said thrid pairt suld be tane vp and out of quhilk landis off the lxi zeiris crope.

Item, the quenis majesties thrid pairt of syluer extendis to iii^j^c xij^{li} xvii^s ii^j^d, to be tane vp out of the landis following :

Item, furth of the temporall landis fra the reid croce west with Campsay, j^c lvi^j^{li} xii^s iii^j^d

Item, furth of the landis of Kincreyght, Glenboy, Grange of Arlie, Clintlaw, Auchindory, Littillperth, and half of Blakstoun, iii^j^{xx} xv^{li}^b

Item, furth of the baronie of Glenyllay, j^c xxxvii^j^{li} x^s vii^j^d

Item, furth of the landis and fischeingis of Awecht and Innerrychnay, xx^{li}^b

Item, furth of the annuell of Gardin, xii^j^s iii^j^d

Item, the quenis majestie thrid of the ferme meill extendis to j^{ch} iii^j^b i^{ptt} 3^{pt} pect meill, to be tane vp fra Robert Baxter in Balmyle, and Andro Stibillis thair.

Item, the quenis majesties 3 pairt of ferme beir extendis to vj^{ch} xii^j^{bs} ij^{pts} 3 pairt pect, to be tane vp out of the landis following :

- Item, fra the tenmentis of Balmyle, iij^{ch} xij^b j^f beir.
- Item, fra the tenmentis of Cowbyre, iij^{ch} iij^f 3 pairt peck ord.
- Item, the quenis majestie thrid pairt of teind quheit extendis to iij^{ch}
ix^b ij^{fr} iij pectis 3 pairt half pect quheit, to be tane vp as
followis :
- Item, fra Thome Turnbill of Bogmillin, xij^b quheit.
- Item, fra Robert Jaksoun, xi^{bs} quheit.
- Item, fra Alexander Jakisoun, xi^{bs} quheit.
- And the rest fra Pantoun Henry, extending to
vij^b ij^f iij^{ptts} 3 pairt half pect.
- Item, the quenis majesties thrid pairt of teind meill extendis to
xxij^{ch} ij^b iij^{fr} ij^{ptts} and 3 pairt of ij pectis, to be tane vp out of
the parochin of Airlie.
- Item, the quenis majesties thrid pairt of teind beir extendis to
xvij^{ch} vj^b j^{fr} thrid pairt pect, to be tane vp as followis :
- Item, out of the parochin of Arlie, xi^{ch} j^{fr} ij^{ptts}
- Item, out of Cowty, j^{ch} beir.
- Blaklaw and Wester Cotzardis, xiiij^b
- Ester Cotzardis, vij^b
- Nether Murtoun, vj^b
- Cheppeltoun, xij^b ij^{fr}
- Tullifergus, xij^b ij^{frs} ij^{ptts}
- Grange of Abirbothrie, ij^{ch} viij^{bs}
- Item, ix^b ij^{ptts} 3 pairt pect beir fra Johnne Blair in Airthourstaine.
- Item, the quenis majesties thrid of the aittis and horscorne ex-
tendis to viij^{ch} vj^{bs} iij^{frs} ij^{ptts} 3 pairt of ij pectis, to be tane vp
furth of the landis of Airthourstane, Balmyle, Blaklaw, Cot-
zardis, Polcak, Murtownes, Chapelton, Tullifergus, and of the
Grange, quhill hir graces chamerlane be payit.

THE RENTALE OF THE ABBACIE OF COUPER IN MONEY.

- Item, the temporall landis thair of fra the reid croce vest, with
Campsy, of auld penney maill, j^c lvij^{li} xiiij^s viij^d
- Item, the temporall landis thair of fra the reid croce eist of auld
penney maill, j^c iiij^{li} ix^s iiij^d
- Item, the landis thair of abone the watteris of Ylay and Aleicht, with
Ledcassy, Perseis, Caillie, Drymmeis, Murthlie, and Drum-
fathtie, Tulloch and Innerwak in Athole, and Murthlie in Mar,
of auld penny maill, ij^c iij^{xx} xiiij^{li} x^s viij^d
- Item, the landis of Kinereicht, Glenboy, Grange of Erlic, Clintlaw,
Auchindory, Littill Perth, and half Blakstoun, of auld maill,
iiij^{xx} xv^{li}
- Item, the landis of Carsgrange, with the orcharde thair of,
iiij^{xx} xvij^{li} vj^s viij^d
- Item, the baronie of Glenylay, of auld maill, j^c xxxviij^{li} x^s viij^d
- Item, the landis and fischeingis of Alwecht and Innerrychnay, xx^{li}

Item, the annuellis of the townis of Dundie, Perth, and vthir places,
xlix^{lib} ix^s v^d

KIRKIS SETT FOR SILUER, CONFORME TO THE AULD RENTALL.

The kirk of Alwet, personage and viccarage, set of auld for iij^{xx} xiiij^{lib}
The kirk of Glenylay, personage and viccarage, . . . iij^{xx} lib
The kirk of Mathie, personage and viccarage, . . . j^c merkis.
Thrie quarteris of the kirk of Fossoquhy, personage and viccarage,
j^c merkis.
The teindis of Campsy and Voulhill, . . . xx merkis.
The thrid of the hail maillis, annuellis, and kirkis set for syluer,
j^m ij^c xxxvij^{li} xiiij^s ix^d
And this be the medo, Cwynghar Thomesoune's park, Fergus land,
fra the keiping of the medo and zardis within the place.

THE ORDINARE EXPENS OF MONEY TO BE ZEIRLIE DEDUCIT OF
THE SAIDIS FRUITTIS.

Item, to the convent extending to nynteine bretherene, for ane part
of thair sustentatioun vsit and wont, . . . iij^c xij^{li} vj^s viij^d
Item, to the baillie fie portar and vthir ordinar seruandis vsit of
auld vnder the commoun seill for thair feis, . . . j^c xix^{li} vj^s
Item, in pensiounis zeirlie to the Abbay of Restennett, chaplanis of
Forfar, Carsgrange, and vicarage of Erroll, . . . x^{li} vj^s viij^d
Item, in pensioun to John Scot, confermet in Rome of auld, . . . 1^{lib}
Item, in pensioun to Mr James Thornetoun, confermet in Rome,
xx^{lib}
Item, of contributioun to the lordis of the sessioun, . . . xxxv^{li}
Summa of the defalcationis of money, . . . v^c xlvj^{li} xix^s iij^d
And sua restis fre, . . . vj^c iij^{xx} xi^{li} xv^s v^d
Quhair of the ferd part extendis to . . . j^c iij^{xx} xij^{li} xvij^s x^d

THE RENTALL OF THE FERME VICTUALLIS OF THE SAID ABBAY.

Item, the towne of Balmyle in ferme, . . . iij^{ch} xij^b j^{fr} meill.
Item, the said towne of Balmyle, Couper Grange, Cowbyre, Gallow-
ray, and certane akeris about the zet in ferme,
xx^{ch} vij^b j^{fr} iij^ptt^s beir.
All the hail fermes foirsaid set in few for x merkis the chalder.

THE RENTALL OF THE TEIND VICTUALLIS OF THE SAID ABBAY.

Item, the kirk of Bennethy, by the teindis of the toune of Bennethy,
gewin in pensioun to Schir John Hummill, and confirmit in
Rome, and the gadderit teindis thair of,
xxxvij^{ch} vij^{bs} iij^{fs} ij^ptt^s meill,
And . . . xj^{bs} j^{fs} ij^ptt^s beir.
Item, the gadderit teindis of Bennethy extendis to
iij^{ch} iij^{bs} iij^{fs} aittis.

Item, the teindis of the Carsgrang, . vij^{ch} xii^j j^{pt} 3^{ptt} quheit.
Summa of the haill fermes and teindis vittuallis of the Abbacie
of Couper be yeir :

vij^{ch} xii^j 1½^{ptt} quheitt,
ij^{xx} ix^{ch} vii^j ij^{frs} meill.
lv^{ch} ij^{bs} ij^{fr} j pect beir.
iii^{ch} iii^{bs} ij^{frs} aittis.

THE ORDINAR EXPENSIS OF VICTUALLIS ZEIRLIE TO BE DEDUCEIT
OF THE HAILL RENTALL.

Item, the said nynteine bretheren, for thair sustentatioun, brede and
drink, conforme to vs and wont, ij^{ch} vj^b j^{fr} ij^{ptts} quheit, iii^j ij^b
ij^{frs} meill, and xx^{ch} ij^j beir.

Item, to the portar, wrichtis, and vthir erand servandis, for thair
bollis wndir the commoun seill, xij^[ch] xij^b meill, and ij^{ch} vj^j^{bs}
beir.

Summa of the defalcatioun of victuall :

Quheit, . . . ij^{ch} vj^b j^{fr} ij^{ptts}
Meill, . . . xvj^{ch} xiiij^b ij^{fr}
Beir, . . . xxij^{ch} xi^{bs} beir.

And sua rest fre—

Off quheitt, . . . v^{ch} vj^{bs} ij^{fr} ij^{ptts}
Off meill, . . . ij^{ch} x^{bs} j^{fr}
Off beir, . . . xxxij^{ch} vij^{bs} ij^{fr} j^{ptt}

Quhair of the ferd part extendis to—

Off quheitt,
Off meill,
Off beir,
Off aitt,

Nota.—xi chalderis horscorne, certane geiss, caponis, and pultrie neur
sauld for money, bot spendit to the sustentatioun of the place
and hospitalitie.

THE THRID OF THE ABBACIE OF COUPAR.

The thrid of the siluer extendis to . . . iii^j xij^{li} xvij^s ij^d
The thrid of the ferme meill extendis to . . . j^{ch} iii^j j^{pt} 3^{ptt} meill.

To be taken fra Robert Baxter and Andro Stibbillis in Balmyle.

The thrid of the ferme beir extendis to . . . vj^{ch} xii^{bs} ij^{ptts} 3^{pt} ptt

The thrid of the quheit quhilkis extendis to
ix^{ch} ix^{bs} ij^{fr} ij^{ptts} and thrid parte of ane half pect.

The thrid of the teind meill extendis to
xxii^j ij^b ij^{frs} ij^{ptt} and 3 parte of ij pectis.

The thrid of the teind beir extendis to . . . xvij^{ch} vj^b j^{fr} 3^{ptt}

The thrid of the aittis and horscorne extendis to
vij^{ch} vj^b ij^{fr} ij^{ptts} 3 of tua pectis.

II.

INVENTORY OF JEWELS FOUND IN THE ABBEY OF
CUPAR BY EDWARD I. IN 1296.¹

[TRANSLATION.]

Jewels remaining at the end of the year 24 (1296), of those found in the Abbey of Coupre in Scotland, which belonged to the Scots, enemies of the king, in same year.

Six silver dishes, weight £8, 18s. 4d.

Four lesser silver dishes, weight 4 marks, less 15d.

Four silver saltcellars, weight 18s. 2d.

Seven broad and little goblets, weight 77s.

Four dozen and five silver spoons, weight 50s.

One cover (white) of a silver cup, weight 48s. 6d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot, without a cover, weight 32s. 8d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot, without a cover, weight 48s. 4d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot and cover, weight 24s. 2d.

A piece of silver, weight 7½d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot, without a cover, weight 26s. 4d.; and it has a new cover, and weighs therewith, 34s. 10d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot and a cover, weight 28s. 4d.

A cup of silver gilt, with a foot, and without a cover, weight 2 marks; and it has a new cover, and weighs therewith, 2½ marks and 10d.

Delivered to Adam the king's goldsmith, at Westminster, on 18th May this year, to be broken up by order of the king to make thereof new vessels (dishes) for the Lady Elizabeth, the king's daughter, Countess of Holland, against her passage towards her own country. And the sum of the entire weight of these jewels is £26, 9s. 10½d.; for which weight the same Adam answers in his account rendered to the Wardrobe in the month of July.

Delivered by the king's order to the Lady Elizabeth, his daughter, Countess of Holland, against her passage towards the parts of Holland.

¹ From the Wardrobe Account of Edward I. in the British Museum, Additional MSS. 7965.

Eighteen silver spoons, weight 21s.
 Five small and old brooches, weight
 4s. of gold.

Delivered to Adam the king's goldsmith, on 8th March, to make two pitchers of gold for the Countess of Holland, the king's daughter, against her passage, for which weight the said Adam answers in his account, as appears in the beginning of that "titulus."

A belt of Chinese silk (*sericus*) with silver-gilt mounting, weight 16s. 8d.

A gold brooch, weight 13d.
 " " 10d.
 " " 5d.
 " " 2½d.

The following petition to Edward I. in council was presented by the Abbot and Convent of Cupar.¹

"A nostre seigneur le Roy et a son conseil, prient les sons si li plest, Labbe et le covent de Cupre en Escoce qil pur Deu voille avoir regard de grantz pierces et damages qil unt eu, par arsones de lour graunges et destruccion des autres biens et chateux moebles et non moebles en multz de maneres, puis qil vindront a sa pees, sicome les gentz du conseil nostre seigneur le Roy avantdit qui la furent presentz purront temoigner, et sur ceo prient les ditz Abbe et le covent qil hur voille faire ascun restorance de sa grace de lur damages avant nomez, sicome il lur p'mist adunqes si li plest pur Deu et pur sauvacion de salme.—Cupre."

(*Endorsed*) "Coram Rege."

"Inquirandum de huiusmodi combustionibus, quo tempore et per quem facte fuerunt, coram ten. locum Regis et certificare Regem.—Cuppre."

[TRANSLATION.]

"To our lord the king and his council, pray his own, if it please him, the Abbot and convent of Cupre in Scotland, that for God he will have regard to the great losses and damages they have had by burning of their granges, and destruction of other goods and chattels, movable and immovable, in many ways, since they came to his peace, as the people of our lord the king's council aforesaid, who were present, can testify, and therein the said abbot and convent

¹ Original in Public Record Office.

beg that of his grace he will make them some recompense of their foresaid damages as he promised at the time, if it please him, for God and for the salvation of his soul."

(*Endorsed*) "Before the King."

"Inquiry to be made regarding these burnings, at what time, and by whom they were done, before the king's lieutenant, and the king to be certified."

The following instrument evidently has reference to the same period; it is undated.

"A nostre seigneur le Roy et a son conseil mustront les sons les Abbees de Meuros et de Cupre en Escoce qe come ils ont venue a Loundres par son commandement â graunt meschiefs â lur propre despenses et la clergie fust taxe pur les despenses les deux evesqes et les deux Abbees messages, de la quele taxacion les ditz Abbees rien neount resceu Dunt il prient a nostre seigneur le Roy qil voille commander si li plest au Chaumberleyn Descoce qil receyve acounte des collectours de la dite taxacione, et qil lur face avoir lur despenses resunablement sicome il deyvent avoir de dreit. Kar si les ditez Abbes ne ayent remedie par luy iserrut deceu e rens emportrunt."

(*Endorsed.*)

"Habeant breve camerario quod audito compoto collectoris, fiat eis racionabiliter secundum porcionem eos contingentem."

"Meurose et Cupre Nuncii deputati pro communitate Scoeie de expensis."

[TRANSLATION.]

"To our lord the king and his council, show his own, the Abbots of Meuros [Melrose] and Cupre in Scotland, that as they have come to London at his commands at great trouble at their own expense, and the clergy were taxed for the expenses of the two bishops and the two abbots' embassies, of which taxation the said abbots have received nothing, wherefore they beseech our lord the king to give orders, if it please him, to the Chamberlain of Scotland, to take account from the collectors of said taxation, and give the petitioners their reasonable expenses as by right they should have. For if the abbots get no redress from the king, they will go from this and carry nothing away."¹

(*Indorsation.*)

"Let them have a writ to the Chamberlain, that after hearing the collector's account it may be done to them reasonably according to the portion due to them."

"Meurose and Cupre, envoys deputed on behalf of the Community of Scotland, regarding their expenses."²

¹ *i.e.*, They will leave London penniless. This last clause is an addition in darker ink than the body of the document.

² Parliamentary Petitions (No. 5708). *Vide* Rolls of Parl., i. 472a, Public Record Office.

III.

JAMES ELPHINSTONE, LORD COUPAR.

LORD COUPAR married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Halyburton of Pitcur; secondly, Lady Marion Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, second Earl of Airlie. Respecting his lordship's second marriage, we present the following extract from Riddell's "Peerage and Consistorial Law," pp. 86, 87:

"When approaching eighty, and scarcely two years before his death, he 'had the misfortune' to marry a young lady of quality, who boldly resolved, under cloak of law, and in spite of nature, which refused its aid to the 'poor old man,' to be the mother of a Lord Coupar. With this view she inveigled her spouse into a conveyance of his honours and estates upon an Exchequer resignation (to the exclusion of Lord Balmerinoch, his next heir, whom she artfully estranged from him), in favour of *herself*, 'and *any whom she should please to marrie.*' In this manner the notable baroness, while the *delectus personæ* was in her, instead of the Crown, not only promoted the above object, but facilitated the chance of forming an advantageous match. But it unfortunately happened that the peer, whose demise she ardently desired, gone in body as in mind, was labouring under a mortal malady, in other words, was on deathbed at the critical moment; which, of course, voided the conveyance, that thus became a dead letter, and excluded any confirmation or intervention by the Crown. It must be indeed confessed that the state of this nobleman was piteous enough. At the time of granting the disposition, he 'wes several nyghtis waked, and the minister was called to pray for him, whiche he wes never in use to doe before.' In order to counteract the law of deathbed, his tender helpmate resolved that he should go to 'kirk and market,' which with us here operates as an exception; but it was objected that he went 'supported,' which again is fatal to the plea—although her ladyship replied that this was not *ex impatientia mortis*, but owing to the accidental storminess of the day, which had even the force to break the 'kirk bell.' After 'cruciating the poor old nobleman' by the expedient, and at length reaching the church, 'he wes not able to goe up to his owne seat, but sat in Crimon's seat near the door with his furred cap, and the whole people who beheld him looking on him as a dead man. Lykeas in his returne, he wes not only supported, but having swerved [staggered] and foundered, he wes carried into his house in an armed chyer, when he had almost expyred had not brandie and cannell

[cinnamon] wine revived his spirits, which was poured in at his mouth, his teeth being halden open with a knyfe.' Owing to these circumstances the law of deathbed prevailed, and the conveyance of the honours and estate was set aside by the judgment of the Session on the 28th of June 1671, upon an action of reduction at the instance of Lord Balmerinoch, the heir-at-law."

Mr Riddell adds in a note that the preceding narrative is taken from the reports of the decision and MS. papers in the case. Though unsuccessful in appropriating her husband's estates, Lady Coupar contrived to effect a second marriage. She became first wife of John Leslie, third Lord Lindores, and mother of David, fourth peer of that title. By Lord Stair, in his "Decisions," vol. i., p. 119, an odd case is set forth, illustrative of the contempt in which Lord Coupar was held by his contemporaries. Sitting in Parliament, some time in 1662, he took out his watch, and handed it to Lord Pitsligo, to show him the hour. While Lord Pitsligo was holding the watch, Lord Sinclair put forth his hand for a sight of it, and with Lord Coupar's silent acquiescence, it was handed to him. Lord Pitsligo afterwards refused to restore the watch, maintaining that it was transferred by him to Lord Sinclair, without the owner's contradiction, and which he held implied his consent. The case was debated in the Court of Session, when Lord Coupar successfully maintained that he was silent owing to a discussion which was proceeding, and that he indicated no intention of parting with his watch.

GLOSSARY.

- Akkis*, acts.
Aksys, axes.
Akyr, acre.
Alanyrly, only.
Alegyt, absolved.
Allanc, only, alone.
Alsfer, as far.
Alsmekyl, as much.
Alsua, also.
Aluterly, wholly, entirely.
Analict, alienated.
Anys, once.
Appensit, appended.
Apunctit, appointed.
Aryage, servitude in men and horses due to a superior.
Arly, early.
Asolzeit, freed, absolved.
Ate, oaten.
Ath, oath.
Athackit, attached.
Attoure, over and above.
Aucht and wunt, use and wont.
Auchtand, the eighth.
Avisc, advice.
Ayr, heir.
Aytht, oath.
- Baith*, both.
Balze, bailie.
Bat or *bait*, a holm.
Bayt, a portion of food for horses.
Beand, being.
Beneht, beneath.
Benys, beans.
Bere, barley.
Bern, barn.
Borch, security.
Borne, stream, rivulet.
Bown, bordering.
Boytht, booth.
Brodür, brother.
Broukand, possessing.
Brouhuse, brewhouse.
- Bruk*, enjoy, possess.
Bryg, bridge.
Buk, buck.
Bundys, bounds.
Bunta, bounty.
Burn, stream.
Byggyn, building.
Byrlay court, court of neighbours.
- Cafe*, chaff.
Carweyn, carving.
Cawsay end, paved end.
Cayss, case.
Chalys, chalice.
Chaptourlie gadderit, assembled in chapter.
Chet, escheat, forfeiture.
Chetric, small goods, or rent in kind.
Chyftynge, hard labouring.
Cleyn, clean.
Cobil, a small boat.
Conyngar, keeper of a rabbit warren.
Cossyng, exchange.
Cottarage, manner of erecting dwellings.
Cum, come.
Cure, care.
- Defalkit*, granted.
Defens, fence, protection.
Den, hollow.
Depes, depth.
Deses, decease.
Det, debt.
Dewitays, obligations.
Dinar, dinner.
Distrenze, distract.
Doand, doing.
Dosan, dozen.
Doscruys, services.
Doukat, dovecot.
Dykyn, stone fencing.
- Elyk*, alike.

Ennow and wtow, within and without.
Entre, entry.
Erast, most, chiefly.
Esment, accommodation.
Est, east.
Eyss, the ash-tree.

Fadyr, father.
Failzeand, failing.
Faith, faith.
Fæwdom, fathom.
Feift, engaged.
Feit, hired.
Ferm, rent.
Ferrar, further.
Fæual, fuel.
Fischyngis, fishings.
Forenemyt, before named.
Forfait, forfeit.
Forow, before.
Forstar, forester.
Forzeit, forget.
Fothy, straw.
Fourhed, removal of surface.
Frathinfurth, thenceforth.
Frawart, froward.
Freiss, fresh.
Fudcris, cartloads.
Fulze, grass, fodder.
Furd, fourth.
Furm, form.
Furrow cow, a cow not with calf.
Futhyr, a burden, what a man might carry.
Fych, fish.
Fychit, fetched.
Fychyng, fishing.
Fyf, five.
Fylit, defiled.

Gader, gather.
Gadryt, garnered, gathered.
Gait, gate, road.
Gart, caused, compelled.
Gesce, gysce, geese.
Giff, give.
Gile, guile.
Girualis, granaries.
Girs, grass.
Gone, gown.
Grath, made ready.
Greilhouse, place of convenience.
Gressum, grassum, a sum paid on entering a farm.
Greync, green.
Grils, grilse.
Gudyn, making good.

Guld, corn marigold.
Guldy, full of weeds.
Gyf, if.
Gyfyn, given.

Hackna, a trained riding horse.
Halch, saluting.
Hale, whole.
Hant, practice.
Hanyng, enclosing.
Hapmys, happens.
Hecht, height.
Heckock, hillock.
Herast, best.
Herbry, harbour, shelter.
Heratour, moreover.
Herzeld heriot, the best horse or ox.
Horskorn, grass for horses.
Hoslary, hostelry.
Hus, use.
Hyl, hill or height.

Ilk, each, the same.

Jakkis, tunics of stout leather.
Jesand, enjoying.
Josit of, enjoyed.
Juge, judge.

Kaf, chaff.
Kaik, cake, bread.
Karne, cairn, heap of stones.
Karryage, carriage.
Kartis, carts.
Kend, known.
Knoys, knolls, hillocks.
Kok, cock.
Kyis, cows.

Lachter, lodgment.
Laeyt, late.
Lairf, remainder.
Landstalis, stone supports of a bridge.
Lattyn, granted in lease.
Laute, fidelity.
Lede, lead.
Ledyn, burden.
Leil, faithful.
Lelaly, loyally, faithfully.
Lewar, liffar, liver.
Licand, situated.
Lodar, driver, conductor.
Lodderyng, ladders.
Lonying, a narrow enclosed way.
Lowpe, a small cataract.
Lycens, licence.
Lyve, life.

- Ma*, may.
Makand, making.
Malyn, farm.
Moder, mother.
Medo, meadow.
Mckyll, much.
Mcle, meal.
Merchand, adjoining, bordering.
Merchis, marches, confines.
Meris, lakes or rivers.
Merkat, market.
Met, meat, also measure.
Mone, money.
Monist, warned, exhorted.
Multyr, multure, fee for grinding grain.
Mylnar, miller.
Mynyst, diminished.
- Nocht*, not.
Nowt, nolt, black cattle.
- Obefore*, before named.
Olcyr, other.
Ondowtit, undoubted.
Ondyr, under.
Onlaboryt, not laboured.
Osar, osier.
Oukley, weekly.
Our, over, beyond.
Ourman, oversman, umpire.
Outred, outread, completed.
Owtredding, fully executing.
- Pairtit*, parted.
Pait, paid.
Pament, payment.
Panys, pains.
Parisoun, parish.
Pasch, Easter.
Perys, piers, fences.
Pess, pease.
Pctis, peats.
Pleis, please.
Pleuch, plough.
Polyci, improvement.
Propit, granted.
Propyne, gift, drink-money.
Punctyt, pointed out, provided.
Pund, impound.
Pundar, a hedger, and one who impounds cattle that trespass.
Puntis, points, conditions.
- Quhatsumevir*, whatsoever.
Quhet, wheat.
Quhethyr, whether.
Quhilk, which.
Quhissunday, Whitsunday.
- Quhyt*, free.
Quhyte, white.
Quitowt, quitted.
- Ra*, roe.
Rabuk, roebuck.
Redyng, cleansing, arranging.
Rekys, reaches.
Rewyl, rule.
Rown, letters.
Rud, rood.
Rychtswa, in like manner.
Rygg, ridge.
Ryng, heath.
Rynnis, runs, circulates.
Rysk, drive.
- Sabrai*, cellarer.
Safurth, so forth.
Sul, shall.
Sammyn, same.
Sauch, willow.
Sawyn, sown.
Seath, hurt.
Schafe, sheaf.
Schaffuthing, scaffolding.
Schat, shut.
Schavys, sheaves of arrows.
Schayit, made to suffer.
Sched, field.
Scheris, divides.
Schlats, slates.
Scho, she.
Schorne, sworn.
Schot, to wyn a, to secure a spawning place for salmon.
Sele, seal.
Sem, same.
Servys, service.
Slakkis, a hollow or opening between hills.
Splentis, coverings for limbs.
Stankis, pools or ponds.
Sted, establish.
Stentyt, stinted.
Sornaris, worthless intruders.
Souerte, surety.
Soumys, sums.
Subtenandis, under-tenants.
Suckyn, jurisdiction attached to a mill.
Suclar, sucking.
Suet, sweet, pleasant.
Supple, supply.
Suth, south.
Strublans, disturbance.
Syikis, rills.
Sykyrnes, security.
Syndrie, sundry.

- Tak*, lease.
Talis, ends or portions.
Talzour, a tailor.
Tend, tenth part.
Tha, they.
Tharatour, thereupon.
Thin, thence.
Throve, twenty-four sheaves of corn.
Threuthis, the oaths.
Thryl, bind.
Toder, the other.
Toft, message.
Tolde, enclosure.
Treys, sticks.
Trottar, riding-horse.
Turs, bundle or cartload.
Tureys, turfs.
Tymmyr, timber.
Tymstly, timely.
Tyne, lose.
Tynsail, loss.
- Ulawis*, breaches of the law.
Unnemyt, unnamed.
Unscathit, uninjured.
Uphaly day, first day after close of
 Christmas holidays.
Usche, close, end.
- Vale*, value.
Velis, calves.
Vitale, victu.l.
Vyn, improv', cultivate.
- Wale*, select
Wapyn, we pon.
War, were.
Waterstankis, watersheds.
Wayn, waggon.
Welbescyn, well-provided.
Welis, calves.
Wirtyn, written.
Wis, way, manner.
Witail, victual.
Witying, informing.
Woddis, woods.
Wyn, cultivate, recover.
Wynde, an alley or footpath.
- Yher*, year.
Ympyn, putting in, planting.
- Zaird*, yard, garden.
Zame, them.
Zere, year.
Zule, Christmas.
Zung, young.

GRAMPIAN CLUB RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
1878. Balance of last year,	£10 4 1	
Nov. 13. Subscriptions of Members, Sales of Books, etc., for year ending this date,	411 18 0	
Printing, Engraving, and Bindings		£275 4 4
Stationery, Postages of Books and Circulars, etc.,		26 2 7
Paid for Searches in Public Records, etc.,		11 3 0
Copying Press,		3 15 0
Reporters' Tickets at Annual Dinner,		4 4 0
Legal Expenses,		2 12 6
Treasurer's Postages and Bank Charges,		5 17 0
Editing,		80 0 0
Balance at Bank,		13 3 8
	£422 2 1	£422 2 1

Examined with the Vouchers, and found correct.

JOSEPH BAIN, }
W. C. HEPBURN, } *Auditors.*

November 14th, 1878.

